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A VISITATION

OF

THE SEATS AND ARMS

OF THE

NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN OF GREAT BRITAIN.

BY

JOHN BERNARD BURKE, ESQ.,

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Author of the "Peerage" and "Landed Gentry."

VOL. I.

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TO

MY FRIEND,

THE REV. JOHN HARVEY ASHWORTH,

OF

Eastwoodhay, Hampshire,

WHOSE WRITINGS AND EFFORTS HAVE CONDUCED SO MUCH

TO BENEFIT THE SISTER ISLAND, AND

TO MAKE POPULAR THE NAME OF "THE SAXON IN IRELAND"
THIS ATTEMPT TO DELINEATE

The Ancestral Homes of Great Britain,

IS CORDIALLY INSCRIBED.

J. BERNARD BURKE.

Brompton, Feb., 1852

PREFACE.

An interest of a very peculiar kind attaches to the Castles, Mansions, and Baronial Halls of England, of which every class in its own degree, and after its own fashion, is alike sensible. With the uneducated, as a mass, this generally appears linked with the supernatural, or with deeds of violence and bloodshed; the man of imagination has the same feeling but under a higher and more fanciful aspect. "To abstract the mind," says Dr. Johnson, "from all local emotion would be impossible if it were endeavoured, and would be foolish if it were possible. Whatever withdraws us from the power of our senses; whatever makes the past, the distant, or the future, predominate over the present, advances us in the dignity of thinking beings. Far from me and my friends be such frigid philosophy as may conduct us, indifferent and unmoved, over any ground which has been dignified by wisdom, bravery, or virtue. That man is little to be envied, whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plain of Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona."

To the modern mansion belong attractions of an equal amount, but of a different nature. The most republican disposition has a natural, and we may therefore infer a praiseworthy, curiosity, to become acquainted with the site of great actions and the habits of illustrious characters. This kind of interest cannot fail to hang around most of our country Halls and mansions. Those who possess them are men placed in a position commanding either a general or a local reputation;—not infrequently, combining both. It is wonderful to see what a strong hold these seats of the great and wealthy have upon the minds and affections of all who dwell in the same county. No doubt, those in humbler situations do not always view with

complacency the better fortunes of others; but with this, for the most part, mingles a vague feeling that the honour of their county is involved in the great men and noble seats that adorn it, and that that honour is in some manner their own. To all this must be added the beauty of the landscapes in which our Halls and Mansions are placed; a beauty of a kind that may be considered peculiar to England, where nature has been cultivated not superseded, while in other countries the scenery is altogether wild, or altogether artificial. Those who are insensible to such considerations may, perhaps, find their imaginations more pleasantly stirred by the pictures, busts, relics, and curiosities, that almost ever abound in the Seats of our territorial proprietors.

If we have not exaggerated the interest belonging to these abodes of wealth and greatness—and we are not conscious of having done so—it must seem strange that no work of a comprehensive nature has been published, giving their history and traditional associations—a work, in fact, that should be the same in reference to them, that the "PEERAGE" and "LANDED GENTRY" are to the pedigrees of the nobility and others. Some counties, indeed, have been pictorially described; and Neale, in his VIEWS, has given a meagre sketch of many of our seats; but with him the text has been only meant to explain the plates, and not the plates to illustrate the text. It is a work, therefore, more for the eye than for the mind—more to please the artist than to gratify the literary reader:—though it well answers the purpose intended, yet that purpose is manifestly defective.

The nature of the First Part of the present undertaking will be easily gathered from these cursory remarks, without the necessity of entering into lengthened explanation. The COUNTY SEATS of Great Britain are here historically described, and are accompanied, in some instances, by picturesque views; this portion we have endeavoured to enliven with legends, anecdotes, and traditional reminiscences; with the descent of each property shown down to the present possessor, and with reference to the ultimate fate of the different families which, in the course of time, have enjoyed and given vitality to the inheritance.

We have, in fact, taken these picturesque estates and placed the living figures, with their deeds, their honors, and their worth, upon them—imparting thus to each inanimate fabric and silent landscape, its own congenial and appropriate soul.

We have now to speak of what is intended in the Second Part of the work;

but to make ourselves clearly understood by all, it may be necessary to say a few words upon the Heralds' Visitations.

It was at one time the custom for the Heralds to make *Visitations*, as they were called, amongst the various nobles and landed proprietors, for the purpose of inquiring into, and setting right, all irregularities connected with armorial bearings, and for compiling the necessary records. Of so much importance were these *Visitations* held at the time, that they took place by virtue of a commission under the privy seal, to the two provincial Kings of Arms, authorising and commanding each of them, either personally or by deputy, to visit the whole of his province as often as he should think fit, to convene before him all manner of persons who pretended to the use of arms, or where styled esquires and gentlemen, and to cause those thus summoned to show by what authority they claimed the distinction. Great, and almost unreasonable powers were granted to them for the carrying out of these objects. They had license, not only to enter, upon reasonable request, and at reasonable hours of the day, into all churches, castles, houses, and other places, to peruse therein all arms, cognizances, crests, and other devices, and to record the same, with the descents, marriages, and issue, in Register Books—which are now so well known as the Visitations—but also to correct and reform all bearings unlawfully usurped or inaccurately adopted, and in certain cases to reverse, pull down, and deface the same. The mode of procedure was this :—on arriving at the place wherein the Visitation was to be holden, the provincial King issued a warrant, directed to the high constable of the hundred, or to the mayor or chief officer of the district, commanding him to warn the several knights, esquires, and gentlemen particularly named in such warrant, as well as others within his jurisdiction, to appear personally before him, at the house and on the day specified, and to bring with them such arms and crests as they then bore, together with their pedigrees and descents, and such evidences and ancient writings as might justify the same, in order to their being registered. On the day appointed the provincial King, or his deputy, attended, and so long as the laws of chivalry were honoured and esteemed, general attention and respect were paid to these summonses ; attested pedigrees were submitted to the heralds, and thus were produced the important registrations of which we are speaking, and which have preserved to the present period many a line of descent that would otherwise have been irretrievably lost.

In process of time these ceremonies fell into neglect, if not into disrepute,

and chiefly from the want of honesty too frequently manifested by the deputies. Even the severity of the punishment that followed upon detection could not deter them from their illicit practices, and yet we are told of one W. Dekyns, "a notable dealer in armes and maker of false pedigrees, for which fault about xx years past he lost one of his ears."

These Visitations ceased with the seventeenth century, and have never since been resumed. To supply, in some measure, the want of such valuable sources of heraldic and genealogical information, is one great object of the present work, the utility, and even necessity, of which is much too obvious to need further comment or discussion. An honour, known only to him who bears it, or at most to the few in whose circle he moves, almost ceases to be an honour at all. The more widely the knowledge of its possession is diffused, the greater becomes its value, and it may be almost doubted whether there ever yet was monarch who would have been content to wear his crown and robes if he had not had witnesses to his splendour.

In conclusion, the Author anxiously hopes that his present undertaking may be deemed worthy of that kind support that has so long sustained his literary and genealogical endeavours, and that "the Visitation of the Seats and Arms of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of Great Britain," may be favourably received as a not inappropriate completion of "the Peerage" and "the Landed Gentry."

VIEWS OF SEATS.

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HIGH CLERE.

HANTS.

A VISITATION

OF THE

SEATS AND ARMS OF THE NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN

OF

GREAT BRITAIN.

HIGHCLERE CASTLE, Hants, the seat of the Earl of Carnarvon. There are few who have not heard at least of the many beauties of Hampshire, its wild forests, its warm and lovely valleys, its downy hills and its woodland glades. And in this favoured county no residence unites within itself so many advantages and so many points of interest, whether as regards scenery, antiquity, or achitecture, as Highclere Castle. It is situated in a beautiful and extensive Park about five miles south of Newbury, and from its elevated site the towers of the noble edifice are visible to all the surrounding country, rising grandly from the deep woods that environ them. Highclere was one of the most ancient demesnes of the Church, and appertained to the see of Winchester, from the remotest time. "Semper fuit in ecclesiam tempore regis Edwardi," saith Doomsday Book. The Bishop of Winchester had a house and park here, and here the celebrated William of Wykeham resided. In the reign of Edward VI. Highclere was taken possession of by the Crown, and eventually, after various vicissitudes as to ownership was bequeathed by Sir Robert Sawyer to the Hon. Robert Herbert, by whose noble descendant it is now enjoyed.

The castle of Highclere, as we have before observed, occupies an elevated site, and commands to the north and west rich and extensive views over the neighbouring counties. On the south it looks into a deep and verdant vale, forming a portion of the park, and bounded by the two romantic hills known as Siddown (the hill of the Thane) and Beacon hill, the former wooded to its very summit, and the latter standing out bare and clear, and exhibiting on its apex, one of the boldest and deepest British entrenchments in the south of England. There is no doubt but that the present structure occupies the site, if it do not indeed include within its walls the dwelling, of the ancient Saxon possessors of these manors. The Castle Hall is of great antiquity, and in perforating its walls during some recent alteration, a spur was found of that kind which was in use before armour was made to bend, and also other rude implements of an earlier age. The gigantic fire-place, where the feudal retainers were wont to assemble round a blazing pile of enormous logs of oak, was also discovered, and passages were traced within the massive walls, constructed probably as a means for concealment, or of secret communication during those turbulent ages. The building has at various times been much altered and enlarged by its various possessors, but the late noble proprietor, with a taste and energy which posterity will appreciate, has rendered the castle worthy of the domain, and of the noble race to whom it has descended. The style is of the period of James the First. The elevated portions of the north and south fronts, and the pinnacles and perforated work which surmount the building, have a light and yet imposing appearance. The Herbert griffin holding in its mouth the bloody hand appears beautifully carved in stone in every variety of attitude, and the portcullis, so long borne on their banners by that family, is continually seen mixed up with badges, shields, and heraldic devices, introduced at different periods by alliances with other noble families, including the Howards, Marmions, Aclands, Nevilles, Veres, Parrs, &c. &c. Each angle of the fabric is flanked by a tower, of elegant proportions, and on the western side arises, from the site of the old

feudal keep, a magnificent and massive tower, giving an effect of height and grandeur to the whole, which no description can adequately convey. The park is extensive, and in its variety of scenery would appear to include in itself all the peculiar beauties of the county in which it is situated. The magnificent avenues, the dark groves of oak, the boundless woods, and the open glades of this favoured spot, form combinations of scenery which in variety and effect have not often been exceeded. Towards the northern verge of the park, a lake embosomed in the forest presents a rare scene of tranquil beauty. In this secluced spot the late Earl restored a Casino, built on the margin of the water by his ancestor, Henry Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, in the 17th century, and there his Lordship resided with his family, while the recent alterations were carried on at the Castle. Looking across the water, heath-clad islands and deep glades in the forest give unusual interest to this delightful scene. In the spring, banks clothed with exotic vegetation present masses of sparkling bloom, and a profusion of azeleas of every varying hue load the air with their perfume. It is admitted that for the beauty, luxuriance, and variety of its American plants, Highclere, as it was the first place in the kingdom where they attained perfection, surpasses every other at the present day. In the centre of the park, and commanding a view which of its kind is unrivalled, stands the Pavilion or Temple. The waters of the upper lake wash the foot of the abrupt eminence on which it stands: and while the Castle, the Casino, the Siddown and Beacon hills, the noble woods and spreading lakes, fill the eye with wonder and delight, an exquisite woodland view of the country far to the North and West completes a scene, which it were difficult indeed for the most skilful artist to delineate. Here, with a liberality worthy of imitation, the noble Earl provided rooms of reception for the numerous parties who visit this domain; and here, without interruption, they may wander as they will, amid scenes of beauty and grandeur which the most insensate must enjoy. But perhaps the peculiar feature of this interesting property is its free Warren and free Chase. These almost immemorial rights here still remain, and constitute in themselves a species of feudal superiority in the very heart of the kingdom, which has no parallel. Given in the earliest days of the monarchy, confirmed by successive grants, and when the feudal confirmation ceased to be issued, maintained on the score of ancient privilege and ancient grant, with singular and praiseworthy determination, by the present family down to the present Earl, these rights survive, a solitary specimen of those great and exclusive Norman free chases which were once the appanage of the more powerful barons of those days. In virtue of these singular rights the game over all the district, whether on waste lands or on private properties, belongs exclusively to the Earls of Carnarvon.

GARENDON ABBEY, Leicestershire. GARENDON, or, as it was anciently styled, *Geroldonia*, is the beautiful seat of Charles March Phillipps, Esq., formerly M.P. for Leicestershire. The mansion stands on the site of the mitred abbey founded by Robert Bossa, Earl of Leicester, in 1133 (of which the offices still retain a portion); and it affords another proof that the monks of those days not only knew *how*, but *where*, to build. At the dissolution the manor was granted to the Earl of Rutland, whose daughter became the wife of George Villiers, the celebrated Duke of Buckingham, and her residence here formed a happy subject for Sir John Beaumont's muse. In 1652 it was sold to John Thurlow, and in 1682 it was purchased by Sir Ambrose Phillipps for £28,000. An apparently hereditary taste for architecture and landscape gardening in the Phillipps' family has rendered Garendon one of the finest seats in the midland counties. The mansion, which retains no trace of the monastic style, was erected by Samuel Phillipps, Esq., from a design which he brought from Italy. The western and principal front is exceedingly chaste and beautiful. In the centre Ionic pillars support a very handsome pediment and entablature, flanked by wings of graceful proportions. Before this front extends a lawn, which has been pronounced "velvet and verdure in perfection"; and through vistas of ancient beeches the Charnwood hills are seen as through a telescope. A park of nearly 500 acres surrounds the abbey, and enriched by magnificent groves and clumps of finely-grown timber trees, lakes, temples, and obelisks, it forms a scene of almost unrivalled beauty. The park has three grand entrances. That on the Sheepshed side, erected by Ambrose, nephew of Sir Ambrose Phillipps, is a triumphal arch of exquisite design, containing a fine relief of Actæon's metamorphose. The Dishley Gateway, erected by the present proprietor, is in the Tudor style. The Forest Entrance is remarkable for its pillars of the Charnwood porphyry—the first ever composed of that material. This last conducts to the extensive green rides over the rich scenery of the forest, a large portion of which is possessed by Mr. March Phillipps, and forms a pendant to the domain of extreme interest and value. Wending by a gentle ascent,

amidst groves of rhododendrons, these green rides lead to the summits of the loftiest cliff, and afford enchanting views of the whole Valley of the Soar, and of a great portion of the midland district. Five appurtenant and contiguous lorships, viz., Sheepshed, Halten, Dishley, Thorpe Acre, and Knight-thorpe, combine to render the Garendon estate as complete as it is beautiful. The abbey contains among other choice specimens of art, two splendid originals of Salvator.

SEDBURY PARK. The hamlet of Sedbury, in the parish of Tidenham, Gloucestershire, occurs in Kemble's Diplomata, as part of the Royal demesne of the Saxon kings, and is named in Edwy's grant of Tidenham to Bath Abbey, in 956, under the designation of Cingestune, being clearly identified by its boundaries, the Wye, the Severn, and the Saxon Dyke. Sedbury derives subsequent interest from its connection with that elder line of the Monmouthshire Herberts, known to genealogists as *Herbert of Llanllowell and Betteslegh*, the ancient name of Beachley contiguous to Sedbury. BADAM'S COURT, in Sedbury, with a "Haia," or small park, and mill attached, was a principal seat of this family before their greater acquisitions, and derived its name from the Ab Adams, heirs male of Adam Herbert, the chief of the Monmouthshire line.

Sir John Ab Adam or Herbert, "Dominus de Beverstone," a baron by summons of Edward I., and acquirer of great estates by marriage with Elizabeth de Gournay, was father by her of Sir Thomas Ab Adam, who dissipated most of them. Possession of the Sedbury property by Sir John, is shown by two inquisitions of 1312, confirming its independence of Strigul or Chepstow and tenure in capite from the Crown; and John de Huntley, styled "ap Thomlyn, Dominus de Beatislegh," the heir general of Ab Adam, is proved by title deeds to have retained possession in 1499.

Among later owners were John Syminges, M.D., (noticed in Wood's Fasti), who sold Badam's Court and Betteslegh to William Lewis of St. Pierre, Esq., in 1580, and Lt.-General Sir Henry Cosby, purchaser from assigns of the Lewis family, whose executors sold Badams Court combined with adjacent parts of the Weobley estates, in 1825, to George Ormerod, D.C.L., F.R.S., the present proprietor.

The mansion at Sedbury Park is a stone fabric, enlarged under direction of Sir R. Smirke, and seated on an eminence commanding views of the Bristol Channel, the Wye and the Severn, with the rich vale of the last from Worcestershire to Devonshire, and nearer prospects of Piercefield and Wyndcliff, and the castles of Chepstow, Thornbury, and Berkeley. On a lofty cliff, overhanging the Severn, Offa's Dyke before mentioned terminates its southern course within the park, deriving additional interest from having been here the scene of conflicts in the great Civil War between Wyntour and General Massey, in which Badams Court, the more ancient mansion, still indicated by its moat and ruins, is believed to have perished by fire.

BENINGBROUGH HALL, near York, the seat of the Hon. Payan Dawnay, second son of William Henry, sixth viscount Downe, sometime rector of Sessay and Thormanby. According to Drake in his EBORACUM, the name is derived from *bury*, a fortified town, and *bene*, signifying prayer, this place having been anciently given to some religious houses in York, that prayers might be duly said there for the souls of the donors. A great portion of the lands attached to it originally belonged to St. Mary's Abbey, York, the abbot of which had a game-preserve in Beningbrough Park, his chief country seat being at Overton, a village on the estate.

The present mansion was built for John Bourchier, Esq., by Sir John Vanburgh and the date, 1716, may be seen upon the staircase. The architecture is Italian, the material being Dutch brick with stone groinings. There was at one time, however, a much more ancient edifice on the site of the present building, which had long been the residence of the Bourchier family, but which was pulled down when the new house was in contemplation. Sir John Bourchier, who was one of those who signed the death warrant of king Charles, lived at Beningbrough, and the seal he affixed to the fatal deed is still in the possession of the owner of the mansion.

Beningbrough Hall was left to the sixth Viscount Downe by Mrs. Earle, the last of this, the chief branch of the Bourchier family. This lady who descended from the Lords Berners, and conceived she had a claim to the title, married Giles Earle, Esq., and had issue two sons and a daughter, who all died unmarried.

The mansion stands on the banks of the Ouse, opposite the junction of that river with the Nidd, and the villages of Mitton and Monckton alluded to by Sir Walter Scott, in his Rokeby—

> "Monckton and Mitton told the news,
> How heaps of Roundheads choked the Ouse."

It has two parks, the one on the north, the other on the south, besides extensive gardens which are kept in a high state of cul-

tivation, and fully realize the poetical maxim of mingling the "*utile dulci*."

SOCKBURNE HALL, county of Durham, the seat of Henry Collingwood Blackett, Esq., J.P., is a stately new pile of Elizabethan architecture, planted on the very verge of Tees, in the green level peninsula round which the stream sweeps so lovingly, as to evoke the richest diction of every topographer beginning with Leland. An airy arch of 150 feet span unites the two counties of Durham and Yorkshire. The ruined church where the Conyers knelt in life and slept in death, stands lonely on its deserted graveyard. The ancient hall of Conyers has mouldered to nearly the level of its bounding pastures. A dying chestnut seems the last relic of its thick defences of green. The little chapel-aisle to the church retains a small remainder of the Conyers monuments. Broken panes of coloured glass, and brasses still unworn forbid the disruption of Conyers memories from Sockburn. The hall has been chosen by Mr. Blackett as a fitting place for the protection of a noble effigy carved in Crusading times. The crossed legs crush a hound in mortal conflict with a winged asp. This was perhaps the lively portraiture of the owner of a formidable blade which holds its well earned position under the same conservative roof, as the ancient title-deed to this lovely domain. The Conyers could say truly, "By this sword we hold our land." We do not ask the reader to pin his faith on the Norman name of Conyers being the veritable style of a dragon-slaying knight in Saxon times, much less, that this falchion of Cœur de Lion's days belonged to him. But we would have him remember that the tenure of presenting each new count-palatine bishop in the midst of Tees with this falchion is of unknown antiquity—that this may not be the earliest sword used for that purpose—that the very name of Saxon is derived from those fearful curved sachs which figure in the shields of our East Saxons and modern Saxony, and which were the instruments selected for the treacherous slaying of the Britons when Hengist cried aloud his watchword "Nempt your sexes." May not Sockburn be the bourne or bound of St. Cuthbert's patrimony held by the curved sach or falchion? Before the gift of Sockburn, we hear that Sir Roger Conyers was, in the Conqueror's days, made constable of the keep of Durham and all the soldiers there. The office was to be hereditary under the bishop, as the Haltons held theirs in Cheshire. Then comes his son Sir Roger, constable by inheritance, "as by a deed is made mention in the time of Henry the First, which deed is yet to see under a great seal, himself in complete armour, sustaining of his falchion and shield at arms, and amounted of his horse, being armed, and attired with all the furniture of the field, having a shaffron, and a plume of feathers according to the course of war, and the marshall office of a constable." This is a gallant picture, and we wish we had better authority for it than the "manuscript of John Calverley, Esq." from which Randal had it. Certainly all constabulary rights had decayed when the Conyers flaunted proudly at Sockburn. Yet why dwell on the well known name of the Sockburn knights? Their falchion badge in their chapel lights has faded from the earth as Camden hath, who saw it. Their heirs, the Talbots, fell sick of their ancient acres. The sale in the 17th century let in another Northern race the Blacketts, long known and long cherished in the North. But Sockburn is still a seat. The old hall has given way to no ignoble successor. May the Tees many a long year wind round Sockburn and rejoice it its being the nursing-soil of gentry.

BEAUMANOR, near Loughborough. The seat of WILLIAM HERRICK, Esq.—Leicestershire is exceedingly rich in historic interest. Among its baronial castles and ancestral halls, are Belvoir, Donington, Gopsal, Bradgate, Garendon, Lowesby, and Coleorton, and it has lately received an "added charm," by the re-erection of two of its stateliest mansions, those of BEAUMANOR, and Prestwold. The very name of Beaumanor is suggestive of local beauty. Situated in a lovely vale on the eastern boundary of Charnwood Forest, and combining an intermixture of the richest woodland with pleasant slopes, and the wild and picturesque rocks of the forest, the ancient park, partially disparked as it has long been, is still a tract of unusual loveliness. Crowned and embellished, as it now is, by the Elizabethan Hall, just completed, it may fairly take rank in the first class of those great ornaments of England—the country-seats of the Aristocracy. The first house erected at Beaumanor at the commencement of the 12th century, was probably built by Geoffrey le Despenser, ancestor of the two distinguished but ill-fated Hughs of that name; but we have no record actually mentioning Beaumanor *by name*, before the reign of Henry III. On the attainder of the Spencers, in 1325-6, Beaumanor fell to the Crown, and was conferred on Henry de Beaumont, a nobleman of great distinction and illustrious connection, who commenced in 1330 the second mansion at Beaumanor, and formed the Great Park; the circumference of which is stated to have been 20 miles. The next interesting event associated with the annals of Beaumanor is the royal visit of Richard II. and his Queen. Henry, third Lord Beaumont, the *preux chevalier*, who,

according to Knighton, had at the tournament at Calais, "broken a lance with the Lord Chamberlain of France, and comported himself altogether as a brave true Knight," was then living at Beaumanor. From the gallant Beaumonts, their favourite home passed—on the attainder of Henry, the second Viscount, after the battle of Towton—to William, Lord Hastings, and again, at his death in 1483, to Lord Leonard Grey, whose sister-in-law, the Duchess of Suffolk—the mother of Lady Jane Grey—lived in domestic peace with her third and humble husband, Adrian Stocks, in the calm retreat of Charnwood; finding, it is said, that "the shade was not only safer but sweeter than the sunshine." The next owner of Beaumanor was the celebrated Earl of Essex, whose son transferred it to SIR WILLIAM HERRICK, ancestor of a race in whom all the characteristics of the English country gentleman may be said to have been hereditary. Its present worthy representative is WILLIAM HERRICK, Esq., now of Beaumanor, one of whose collateral ancestors was Robert Herrick, the exquisite poet of the 17th century. We may fairly suppose that the sylvan shades of Beaumanor may have been the scene of many of his inspirations.

"Herrick, famed for love-fraught lyrics,
Sang his love-songs in these groves;
Half Anacreon's soul was Herrick's,
And the other half was Love's."

The ancient house, built by Lord Beaumont in 1330, and re-faced by the Duchess of Suffolk, was taken down in 1725, and was succeeded by a Palladian structure of very inferior pretensions, which, in its turn, in 1845, gave way to the present noble edifice.

LITTLECOT, Wiltshire, the seat of Edward William Leyborne Popham, Esq. In the early days of the Plantagenets, this estate belonged to the Calstons, by whose heiress it was conveyed by marriage to William Darell, sub-treasurer of England, who established himself on the lands thus acquired. Of the sub-treasurer's sons the eldest, Sir George Darell, succeeded to his maternal inheritance, and it then continued in the family for several generations, when it was sold to Sir John Popham, Lord Chief Justice of England, and of very ancient descent. The direct male line of this celebrated lawyer terminated in Francis Popham, Esq., who died without issue in 1730, having bequeathed the estate to his nephew, Lieutenant-General Edward William Leyborne. The latter, in consequence, assumed the surname of Popham, and took up his abode at Littlecot. His son and heir, Edward William Popham, is the present owner of the estate.

Littlecot Park occupies about four miles in circumference. On one side of it is a lofty hill, covered with wood, and contrasting beautifully with the luxuriant meadows along the banks of the Kennet. A branch of this river runs through the garden, where it forms a preserve for trout. The house itself is a large ancient building, erected by one of the Darells in the early part of the sixteenth century, at a time when it was no longer an object to convert country seats into places of defence, but even since that period considerable alterations have been made. This may be particularly said of the exterior, though within are still many marks of the feudal ages. The great hall, which is spacious, is floored with stone and lighted by lofty windows. The walls are hung with numerous reliques of ancient armour, while a large oak table, extending nearly from one end of the room to the other, avouches for the hospitality of the olden time. The picture-gallery is about a hundred-and-ten feet in length, and contains numerous portraits in the Spanish dresses of the sixteenth century. Here, also, is a curious piece of needlework, representing a large Roman tesselated pavement found in the adjoining park.

Littlecot House stands in a low and lonely situation, three sides of it being surrounded by a park, which, as we have before mentioned, spreads over the neigbouring hill. Such a locality suits well with the gloomy tradition that still clings to it, and which, though it has been more than once told, can hardly be omitted in a work of this nature. We shall, however, make our tale as brief as possible in imitation of the experienced Aubrey, whose ghost-stories have for the most part the curt style of an epigram.

The night was dark and stormy, as befits November, when an old midwife, who sate crooning by her lonely fire-side, was suddenly startled by a knocking at her door. Upon opening it she saw a horseman, who hastily informed her that she was wanted by a lady of rank, and that she would be handsomely rewarded, but must submit to have her eyes bound as the affair required secrecy. With some reluctance she consented, and was then placed on a pillion behind him. After a journey of several miles they stopped, and the midwife was conducted through more than one long room, till on arriving at a bed-chamber, her eyes were unbound and she saw her intended patient, with a man of ferocious aspect. The lady was delivered of a fine boy, which the man immediately snatched from the midwife, and flung upon a blazing fire in the same room. The poor little creature, however, being very strong, rolled in its agony off the fire to the hearth, but the ruffian, with a brutality that would not be credible in fiction, dashed the child under the grate, and heaping live coals upon it soon put an end to its existence. Horrified as the midwife was by this scene, she had no time

to dwell upon it from the necessity of attending to the mother, while with this mingled a burning desire to learn where she was, as a means of punishing the perpetrator of so brutal an outrage. How was this to be done? how was she to know the place again? A sudden thought flashed upon her to cut off a piece of the bed curtain, and, upon being again led out of the room with bound eyes, she carefully counted the steps by which she descended. The next day she communicated the affair to a magistrate, when suspicion falling upon the Darell who then owned Littlecot she was taken to the house. The steps were found to agree exactly with her account, and the fragment corresponded to a hole in the curtain. Upon the trial it also came out that a beautiful young lady in the family (a niece) had under pretence of going to Avignon to study French withdrawn herself from all her acquaintance, yet had been seen by a fruit-woman more than once after her avowed departure, looking out of a small window next to her usual apartment. Strong as this evidence may seem, it was met and contradicted by circumstances no less strong. But the great thing which upset the woman's testimony was her having declared that she had twice crossed a ford on the way to the house in question. Now, there was but one river—and that running in a straight line—between the two houses. If, therefore, the guide had wheeled round and again crossed the river to deceive her, he must have forded it a *third* time before he could reach the suspected place, for, otherwise, he was still as much on the wrong side of the water as if he had never passed at all. As to the hole in the curtain, that might have been made by a discarded servant, who had left the place some time before with threats of vengeance; and she also might have been led by vindictive feelings to have used the midwife's agency in getting up the whole fabrication. At all events, the jury pronounced the accused "not guilty," though this was far from being the popular belief, and the misfortunes, that soon afterwards befell the family, were by many considered a divine visitation. According to one account the owner of Littlecot soon became involved in estate and deranged in mind, and died a victim to despondency. Sir Walter Scott says,—"by corrupting his judge he escaped the sentence of the law; but broke his neck by a fall from his horse in hunting, in a few months after." The place where this happened is still known by the name of Darell's Stile, a spot to be dreaded by the peasant whom the shades of evening have overtaken on his way.

FULMER GROVE, Gerrard's Cross, Buckinghamshire, the seat of John Kaye, Esq. high sheriff of the county in 1849, deputy lieutenant of the same, and a magistrate for Bucks and Middlesex. It formerly composed part of a large estate belonging to Mr. Owen, grandson and heir of Richard Eskrigge, who sold this portion of the property to Richard Calvert, Esq., and from him it was purchased in 1820, by the present owner. The latter gentleman rebuilt the house in 1833, the style of its architecture being Italian. The land attached consists of about 200 acres, divided into gardens, pleasure-grounds, plantations, and a highly cultivated farm, and forming a pleasant prospect to the house itself. This property is situated in Stoke Hundred, and in the parish of Fulmer, from which the Grove has derived its appellation.

ASH HALL, Glamorganshire, the seat of the Rev. Thomas Gronow, three miles from Cowbridge. It was formerly the residence of the late Colonel Aubrey, father of Sir Thomas Aubrey, Baronet, of Llantrithyd. The house is an ancient edifice, but with a modernized stuccoed front, and is situated on the summit of park like grounds with extensive downs rising immediately behind. It commands a beautiful view of a rich and picturesque vale, reaching to the Bristol channel, together with the opposite coast of Somersetshire. The oak room or panelled dining room is deserving of particular notice, being richly carved, and in a high state of preservation.

HOLWOOD, the seat of John Ward, Esq., in Kent, near Bromley, about fourteen miles from London, in the parish of Keston. The present mansion is well worthy of attention for its architectural elegance, but it becomes still more interesting when we are told that it stands upon ground once occupied by a favourite residence of the great William Pitt, which was pulled down in 1823. The genealogy of the old house, if we may be allowed to apply such a term to clay and mortar, may be thus traced. It was a plastered brick building, which had long been tenanted by fox-hunters, on account of the pack of hounds kept by the Duke of Grafton in the neighbourhood. It afterwards came into the possession of the late Mr. Calcraft, when it served as a place of meeting for the leaders of the opposition in the Commons. From him it devolved to the Burrell family, who sold it to Captain Ross, and he after no very long tenure, parted with it to Mr. Barrow, nephew of the late Sir James Barrow. Having executed various alteraations, he sold the estate to Mr. Randall, an eminent ship-builder, and he again disposed of it to William Pitt, who was a native

of the neighbouring parish. Here the great statesman enjoyed the little leisure that was allowed him in the society of his favourite niece, Lady Hester Stanhope, and a few select friends, his chief delight being to superintend the forming of those ornamental shrubberies, which he himself had planned, and which have made this spot so much admired. When it passed into the hands of the present owner, he made yet greater changes. In 1825, he pulled down the old house, and erected the present building, one of the most elegant and substantial mansions in the county. It is of the Grecian style of architecture, the south front extending 180 feet in length, with a circular portico of four Ionic columns. But the ground itself has yet older recollections than any that belong even to the former building. It is believed to have given a name to the parish of Keston, of which it forms a part, from the camp usually called Julius Cæsar's camp at Holwood Hill. The remains of this fortification are of an oblong form, originally extending over about twenty acres, and commanding an extensive prospect. In the immediate vicinity is a spring called Cæsar's spring. Many conjectures have been hazarded by antiquarians respecting these memorials of other times, but being so uncertain they are hardly worth repeating.

GAYHURST, or, as it was at one time called, GOTHURST, Buckinghamshire, is about three miles from Newport-Pagnell, near the road to Northampton. The manor, at the date of the Norman Conquest, was held under the bishop of Baieux, by the bishop of Liseaux, and of this latter by Robert de Nodarüs, or Nowers, whose family not long afterwards became possessed of it in their own right. This probably took place when Odo forfeited his claims by conspiring against his uterine brother, William the Conqueror, for in almost every instance the tenants then in possession would seem to have retained the estates they held of their rebellious superiors. On the death of the last heir male of the Nowers, in 1408, the manor passed by marriage to Sir Richard Neville, and from the Nevilles, by another female heir, to the family of Mulso, Mulsho, or Moulsho, about the middle of the sixteenth century. The only daughter of William Mulsho, who died in 1601, married Sir Everard Digby, and he being about to engage in the Gunpowder Plot, made over his estate in trust for his son, Sir Kenelm Digby, to avoid the chance of forfeiture if the conspiracy should fail. It did fail, as every one knows, and he lost his life in consequence. His son, Sir Kenelm Digby, has obtained a sort of dim and doubtful place in the temple of fame, much like the twilight that hovers between day and night, belonging to both, and yet not exactly either. That he was a man of curious research is unquestionable, but he rather lagged behind, than went before, his age, in useful knowledge, being a stanch believer in secret sympathies, alchemy, divining rods, and all the rest of that occult trash, by which men love to deceive themselves as well as others. As a specimen of his quackery we may quote the attempt he made to cure his wife, the beautiful Venetia Stanley, of a tendency to consumption. With this view he brought over from France, and introduced into the grounds of Gayhurst, the *pomatium*, a large edible snail of a whitish hue, tinged with red, and of a remarkably firm flesh, which with many other sages of the same school he held to be choice food for a consumptive patient. The snail-colony prospered in their new home, whatever the lady might do, for they now abound in a coppice on the banks of the Ouse, and may also be met with in mud walls near some of the villages of the neighbourhood. On the approach of winter they bury themselves deep in the ground, where they remain in a torpid state till spring. But the medical experiments of Sir Kenelm were not always so harmless as in this matter of snails. The Lady Venetia was remarkable for her personal attractions, and he took it into his head that viper-broth would be an admirable specific to preserve and heighthen her beauty. His patient consented,—nothing lothe, it may be presumed, with such an object in view—drank up the potion, and died. Notwithstanding these medical mistakes he bore a high literary reputation in his day, being compared by some to the celebrated Picus of Mirandula, while, in his epitaph we are told that he was,—

> "This age's wonder for his noble parts,
> Skilled in six tongues, and learned in all the arts."

Besides which he was a considerable benefactor to the Bodleian Library at Oxford. Nor was this all; he was "tam Marti quam Mercurio," fought bravely at Algiers, taking several armed vessels, and yet more distinguished himself by his resolute attack of the Venetian fleet with a very inferior force in the Bay of Scanderoon. In the Civil War too he played the part of a stout and faithful cavalier, battled for the king as long as there was the least chance of success, got fined and imprisoned for his royalty by the Roundheads, sought a refuge in France when he could do no better, became chancellor to Henrietta Maria, and was by her sent envoy to Pope Innocent X. Of his sons the only survivor was John Digby, who left two daughters, married to Sir John Conway and Richard Mostyn, Esq., and they, having procured an act of parliament for that

purpose, sold Gayhurst in 1704 to George Wrighte, Esq., son of the Lord Keeper, Sir Nathan Wrighte. The daughter and heiress of the former of these last mentioned gentlemen, Anna Barbara Wrighte, dying in 1830 the estate devolved to the heirs of George Thomas Wyndham, Esq. of Cromer in Norfolk; and in the November of the same year the royal permission, under the king's sign manual, was obtained by Maria Augusta, widow of George Thomas Wyndham, Esq., in behalf of her eldest son George Thomas Wyndham, a minor,—that out of respect to the memory of George Wrighte, of Wrighte before that of Wyndham, and Esq., of Gayhurst he might use the surname bear the arms of Wrighte in the second quarter. The estates of Gayhurst and Goldington are now vested in the sisters and coheirs of the said George Thomas Wyndham, viz.; Maria-Anne, wife of Godfrey, present Lord Macdonald, and Cecilia, wife of Lord Alfred Paget, M.P.

The mansion is built in a spacious park, and amongst grounds laid out with taste and judiciously planted. It is a venerable specimen of the Elizabethan style of architecture, begun, according to Pennant, in 1597; but much improved a few years afterwards by William Mulsho, Esq., its then proprietor, by whom a part of the north front was modernized, and the windows appropriately ornamented. The greatest fault that can be objected to the building is the lowness of the rooms, in proportion to their size, which takes away from any idea of grandeur.

Tradition has been at work here, borrowing her theme from the story of the ill-fated Sir Everard. We are told that in these chambers were many artful contrivances for the concealment of the Gunpowder Plot conspirators; and in one of them used to be shown a moveable floor, with nothing remarkable in its appearance, but made to revolve on a pivot, which, by the withdrawal of a secret bolt discovered a room below. This apartment received its light from the lower part of a mullioned window, that could not be observed exteriorly, unless at a great distance; and here the conspirators are said to have held their meetings, for it had the additional advantages of many other private ways of ingress and egress, so that there was little fear of detection even by the occupiers of the mansion, if they did not happen to be in the secret. Here also were several ingeniously contrived drawers and secret cabinets for papers or any other articles that would not bear the daylight.

WHALLEY ABBEY, Lancashire, about seven miles from Blackburn, on the road to Clitheroe, the property of John Taylor, Esq., who also possesses Moreton House, his usual place of residence. The monastery was built in 1296, by the munificence of the Earl of Lincoln, and the white monks of Stanlow were removed thither, much to the annoyance of the neighbouring abbey of Sawley, whose brethren complained that the new comers raised the markets by the increased demand for provisions. But the latter took root notwithstanding, and would seem to have been a joyous, charitable brotherhood, well disposed to make the most of life, but within reasonable limits, and no less inclined to assist the poor and needy. Amongst other items in the annual computus of their expenses still remaining to us, we find a large sum paid to the wandering "ministrallis," though in some monasteries of a stricter rule it was an established law, that no minstrels should enter their gates. As a set-off to this, if indeed it needs any, we learn from another item that they regularly employed and paid a shoemaker to make shoes for the poor, the leather being supplied from their own tanneries.

After the dissolution of monasteries, Whalley Abbey was granted by Edward VI., with the greatest part of the demesne to Richard Ashton of Darcy-Lever; a branch of the family of Middleton. During the last century the house and manor of Whalley came into the possession of the Curzons, Sir Nathaniel Curzon having married the coheir of Sir Ralph Ashton. From this family it passed into the hands of Earl Howe, who in 1835 sold it to the present possessor.

The word Whalley is of Saxon origin, signifying the *field of wells*, that is, of springs, a name peculiarly appropriate to these lands, which, lying at the foot of the Pendle Hills, abound in water, and require to be kept under constant drainage.

WALMSGATE HALL, near Louth in the county of Lincoln, the seat of James Whiting Yorke, Esq. The mansion was built in 1829 by the present owner of the estate. It is a building of the modern style of architecture, pleasantly situated, and looking over three hundred and eighty five acres of wooded pasture land, which is rendered yet more picturesque by a rivulet and watermill. Mr. Yorke served as High Sheriff of the County in 1849.

FLITWICK MANOR HOUSE, Ampthill, Bedfordshire, the seat of John Thomas Brooks, Esq. The date of the original building is uncertain; the head of a leaden water-pipe does indeed bear the mark of 1736, but to judge from the massive beams of the roof, part of which are oak, it must have been built at a period much anterior to that date.

W. Green

Summers & Dixon lith.

FLITWICK MANOR HOUSE, Co. BEDFORD.

THE SEAT OF [illegible] ESQ.

In the time of Edward II., Flitwick Manor was the property of the Earls of Albemarle. A moiety of it passed afterwards through the families of Flitwick, St. Amand, Cornwall, Lord Fanhope, and Grey Earl of Kent, by the latter of whom it was conveyed to the crown. King Charles I. sold it to the City of London, the trustees of which in 1639 disposed of it to Edward Blofield and his heirs. From the Blofields it passed by marriage to Benjamin Rhodes, Esq., who in 1736 devised it to Humphrey Dell, M.D.; and he dying unmarried, bequeathed it to Jeffrey Fisher, Esq. and Anne his wife, from whom it came to George Brooks, Esq., the father of the present owner, by marriage with Anne their only daughter.

The mansion is an ancient irregular structure, built at different times, and partly in the Gothic style of architecture. It contains a library and a gallery of paintings by the old masters, and a museum chiefly devoted to objects of natural history. The present proprietor has added a music room in imitation of the decorative style of the fourteenth century. The gardens are extensive, and with the plant-houses and the arboretum present a good collection of specimens from the vegetable kingdom, while the pinetum includes nearly all the coniferous plants known in Great Britain up to the existing time. Through the park, wherein are the remains of a Roman encampment, flows a branch of the Flitt, a small stream falling into the Ouse, but which widens its course through these grounds till it forms a handsome sheet of water. Here also is still preserved a fine herd of deer, and here too the poet Cotton was a frequent guest, and wrote many of his works, so popular in their day. Mr. Brooks, who served formerly in the 14th Light Dragoons, is a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Bedford, and was its High Sheriff in 1821.

CREWE HALL, Cheshire, the seat of Hungerford Crewe, Lord Crewe, about six miles from Nantwich, and four from Sandbach. The family of the Crewes or Crues, may be traced back to the early part of the twelfth century as settled at Crewe in Barthomley. The elder branch became extinct in the male line about the year 1294, when Joan, the eldest daughter and co-heir of Thomas de Crewe brought Crewe Hall into the family of Praers, whose heiress married Sir Robert Fulleshurst or Foulshurst, a younger brother of the house of Foulshurst of Edlaston. The last named was one of the four Esquires, amongst whom the Lord Audley divided the present of five hundred marks which he had just before received from Edward, the Black Prince, at the battle of Poictiers. In 1578, Crewe was bought of the Foulshursts by Sir Christopher Hatton, by whom, or by whose heirs, it was afterwards sold to Sir Randulph or Randal Crewe, so that the estate once more reverted to the family of its early possessors. Sir Randal appears to have been one of the most eminent characters in the house of Crewe. He was born—probably at Nantwich—in 1558, and having passed through the subordinate degrees of the legal profession with much credit to himself, at length became Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in the twenty-second year of James I. This dignity he continued to hold for some time after Charles had succeeded to the throne. But the place he had won by his talents, he lost by his integrity. Having refused the sanction of his legal judgment to Charles's scheme of raising supplies without the consent of parliament, he was by writ discharged from his office, thus gaining as much honour by the loss, as by the acquirement, of his high situation.

The male line of Sir Randal failed in 1684 by the death of John Crewe, Esq., whose daughter, and eventually sole heir, Anne, married John Offley, Esq., descended from the Offleys of Staffordshire. Their son, who in 1708 took the name of Crewe by act of parliament and died in 1749, was grandfather of John Crewe, Esq., of Crewe Hall, created Lord Crewe in 1806.

We have not yet done with Sir Randal, so large is the space occupied by him in the history of this family. He it was that built the present mansion, after a plan by the celebrated Inigo Jones, upon a slight eminence of much natural beauty, the ground in the immediate neighbourhood sinking and rising in gentle undulations. The effect is not a little increased by the formation of a lake to the South of the Hall, in which the waters of several brooks are collected.

In the time of the Civil War, Crewe Hall underwent the usual fate of all mansions that presented a post in the least tenable by either party. It was garrisoned by a party of Parliamentarians, who maintained themselves stoutly for a while, till after a bloody contest they found themselves obliged to surrender to Lord Byron. The place was then held for Charles by Captain Fisher, but with no better result to the defendants. Upon the raising of the siege of Nantwich, the Royalist commander was fain to capitulate.

This mansion is a qudrangular building, two stories high, surmounted by a sculptured open parapet, concealing in some degree the high roof, from which rise the chimneys in the form of detached octagon columns, with their plinths, bases and capitals. The materials are chiefly red brick, but others of darker colour are disposed in diamonds throughout. The entrance at the South front opens upon a staircase equally curious

and beautiful, at the foot of which is the great dining room. This is wainscoted up to a certain height of the wall, while the rest is ornamented plaster-work, and at the end is a large screen profusely decorated. Extending along the whole of the same front is a gallery wherein we find many of the family portraits, the others being disposed upon the walls of the great staircase. On the North side of the hall is a domestic chapel with fittings up of dark varnished oak.

Such as Crewe Hall was in the time of Sir Randal, such it is now, with some slight alterations only, and none affecting the general character of the building, which seems to have been preserved by the several successive owners with a religious love, that must endear them to all true antiquarians. The same, however, does not appear to have been the case with the grounds, a deviation, which we are much more disposed to admire than to find fault with. From a painting preserved at Crewe, the house was at one time surrounded with offices, square courts, and gardens laid out in trim parterres, but these have since been altered to correspond with the more simple and natural taste of modern gardening.

MALLING ABBEY, Kent, the residence of Aretas Akers, Esq. This abbey was of great antiquity, having been originally, *i e.* in the time of the Saxons, a convent of Benedictine monks. After the conquest it came into the hands of Gundulf, Bishop of Rochester, who founded in it a monastery of nuns, and built a church to it—part of the west tower of which yet remains—dedicating the whole to the Virgin Mary. The convent was burnt down about a century after, but rebuilt; and at the time of the dissolution of monasteries was occupied by an abbess and eleven nuns. Henry VIII. granted the house and manors at that time extensive, to Archbishop Cranmer, from whom, it is supposed, they soon passed into other hands; but they fell in again to the Crown in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who granted them to one of the Cobham family. On his attainder they seem to have been granted (whether in fee or for terms of years does not appear), to the family of Pierrepoint, and afterwards to Sir James Fitzjames who conveyed to Sir Robert Brett, of the family of Bretts, in Somersetshire.

On his death in 1620, King James granted this property to trustees for the use of the Prince of Wales, and these trustees gave a 99 years lease to John Rayney, Esq., who shortly after received a grant of the reversion in fee simple. Sir John Rayney, of Wrotham Place, Bart., succeeded to his father, and his son conveyed Malling Abbey to Isaac Honywood, of Hampstead, Middlesex, Esq.

Isaac Honywood, second son of the above, succeeded to this estate, and died in 1740, when his eldest son, Frazer Honywood, rebuilt the abbey house on a site adjoining the convent cloisters, which yet form part of the north wall of the house, and together with the convent church tower, and some parts of the offices and out buildings remain as interesting specimens of the ancient structure. Frazer Honywood, dying without issue, left this property to Sir John Honywood, Bart., of Elmsted, Kent. The Honywoods sold it to Benjamin H. Foote, Esq., and it was purchased of the trustees, under his will, by Mr. Akers.

The west tower of the church is in good preservation, and is a fine example of the early Norman style. Over an entrance doorway there is sculptured, in stone, a heart transfixed with a spear, and other emblems of the passion; and on the gateway is a shield ermine, a crosier in bend sinister, on a chief three annulets. Some stone coffins have been dug up within the precincts, with several rings and other reliques; and in the meadows above the gardens are the ancient fish-ponds of the monastery, supplied by a small stream which rises in the hamlet of St. Leonard's, and running through the grounds and gardens finally discharges itself, at some few miles distance, in the Medway.

LAMPORT HALL, Northamptonshire, about eight miles from the provincial capital, Northampton, and eight from Market Harborough, the seat of Sir Charles Edmund Isham, Bart. A house was originally built here by Sir John Isham, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and some traces of the old edifice may still be discerned. The south-west front, however, as it now appears—an extensive building of stone, in the Grecian style of architecture—was erected by Sir Justinian Isham, in the time of Charles I., from a design by John Webb, the son-in-law of Inigo Jones; and the north-west wing was rebuilt by another Sir Justinian, in 1821, in the Tudor style of architecture, corresponding to the previous erections by the Isham family.

The Lamport estate was possessed by the ancient family of Trussell for at least three hundred years, till John de Vere, fifteenth Earl of Oxford, in the thirteenth year of Henry VIII., married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Edward Trussell, a knight banneret. John Isham purchased the Lamport estate and patronage of the church in 1560.

The ancient property of the Ishams was at Isham, Northamptonshire, granted by William I., from which place they took their name, but afterwards they had property at Pitchley, in the same county; both these

places being within a few miles of their present seat, Lamport Hall. In this place are still preserved some antiquarian curiosities, such as old letters and records of the family, together with valuable pictures, and—what certainly is not a singular relique—a letter from Charles I. requesting a loan of money.

The mansion is a spacious and handsome edifice, surrounded by fine old timber, garden, and pleasure-grounds, beautifully diversified in the surface, while the distant view extends over a track adorned with woods in a high state of cultivation.

MOOR COURT, Herefordshire, the seat of James Davies, Esq. It was built about two hundred years ago by one of the family of James, who then possessed the estate, and whose descendant, John James, Esq., the secondary, was father of Edwin James, Esq., Q.C. With the Jameses Moor Court remained up till 1815, when it was purchased by the gentleman who still holds it. The house was at first in the Flemish style of building; but, upon its becoming decayed, so many alterations and additions were made to the original edifice by Mr. Davis, that it has assumed quite a modern appearance. The grounds are well covered with wood, a noble avenue of fine old trees nearly three quarters of a mile long conducting to the mansion.

NORTON HALL, Northamptonshire, about two miles N.E. of Daventry, the seat of Beriah Botfield, Esq., F.R.S. At the time of the Norman Conquest, Agemond, the Saxon holder of this estate, was dispossessed of it in favour of the Earl of Mellent, a distant relation of Duke William, who was thus rewarded for attending him in his daring expedition. It then successively passed through the following hands—De Nowers, or Noers and De Whelton, temp. Henry III.; De la Zouche, De Mortimer, De Marchia, temp. Edward I.; De Mortimer, and Golafre, temp. Edward II.; Golafre, De Grey, and De Cornwall, temp. Edward III.; Golafre and Cornwall, temp. Henry IV.; Cornwall and Golafre, temp. Henry VI.; Cornwall, temp. Edward IV.; Cornwall attainted, Shirley, Henry VII.; Cornwall and Mauntell, temp. Henry VIII.; Mauntell, temp. Mary; Mauntell attainted, Gent, temp. Elizabeth; Gent, seized of the consolidated manors. Knightley, temp. James I.; Breton, temp. Charles I.; and in the same line it continued until the estates and manorial rights were transferred by purchase at the commencement of the present century to Thomas Botfield, Esq., of Dawley, in the county of Salop. By him it was bequeathed to his third son Beriah, whose widow, Charlotte, daughter of Wm. Withering, M.D. of Egdbaston, enjoyed it for a few years, when the estate descended to their son, who now possesses it.

The existing manor-house is probably the remains of the building erected by Sir Richard Knightley, in the reign of James I.; but it was much improved and modernised upon coming into the hands of Thomas Botfield, Esq., and it has since then received considerable additions. The present owner has added largely to the house itself, and ornamented it with a handsome terrace, besides forming a valuable library and a collection of armour as well as pictures. It now presents the appearance of a commodious and elegant mansion, the principal fronts of which are in the Gothic style. The Eastern front is distinguished by a cloister of five pointed arches, the spandrils springing from buttresses, and the arcade surmounted by an embattled parapet. It is filled with green-house plants, and leads to the morning room the columns and chimney-piece of which exhibit curious specimens of Shropshire marble.

The chief entrance on the north is by a porch opening into the Gothic Hall, whose panelled walls are adorned with trophies of armour and the shield of the former owners of the mansion. It leads to a lofty vestibule which contains, like the former, several suits of armour of considerable interest and value. One fine Italian suit came from the Ducal Armoury at Lucca, another is said to have been found on the field of battle at Edge Hill. The double stone staircase, which is lighted from above, is next to the vestibule and leads to the drawing and dining rooms on the south front; the whole of the east side of the house being devoted to the library. The bay window on the north front is the billiard room, which adjoins the study, leading out of the entrance hall. The chamber floor contains about twenty rooms, and the offices are spacious and commodious, the house itself forming a parallelogram around a paved court yard. The church which is dedicated to All Saints, has been greatly embellished, and the monuments restored. The chancel, too, has been rebuilt, a vestry added as a north porch, and stained glass placed in the altar-window, and in the western and eastern windows of the north and south aisles.

The undulating character of the park shows to great advantage the tall ancestral trees by which it is adorned, the several sheets of water with their aquatic fowl, diversifying a limited but pleasing prospect; it is now occupied by deer, and has been enlarged to the extent of 250 acres. The garden has been considerably enlarged by the removal of part of the adjacent village; and by a rosery and parterre garden, adorned with vases and statues in the Italian style. The school-house has been rebuilt so as to accommodate both boys and girls, and the churchyard enlarged so as to

allow the church to occupy the centre of the inclosure, which is walled in and protected by folding-doors of oak. The village has been improved by the erection of several new houses.

In the neighbourhood are several gravel-pits, which abound in natural productions; such as, fossil shells, entrochi, belemnites, ammonites, and nodular flints. Through this domain also passes the Roman military way, the Watling-street, and nearly contiguous to it, in an enclosure called Great Shawney, there was discovered in 1814, and more recently in 1838, some human skeletons, bones of horses, and a quantity of copper coins, chiefly those belonging to the time of the Emperor Constantine. Numerous coins of all periods have been found about the house, including a gold noble of Edward III. At a short distance from it, is a yet more interesting object, Burrough Hill, remarkable for its fine prospects and for the conduit which thence supplies Daventry with water. Both in ancient and modern times it has been used as a military station. Vestiges, though faint, of an extensive double entrenchment may still be seen, indubitably belonging to the Romans, but altered during the subsequent occupation of the Saxons, or rather Danes; and from here, too, in 1645, the Royal army advanced upon the fatal field of Naseby. In 1823, fragments of a mosaic pavement, and other remains were discovered on the hill, serving to mark the site of the Roman station of Benravenna. Below, through the meadows, the Grand Junction Canal, and the North Western Railway mark the progress of human science and the dawn of a new era in the history of mankind.

HARTWELL HOUSE, Buckinghamshire, about two miles from Aylesbury, on the road to Thame, the seat of Dr. John Lee. The manor was in the family of the Lutons from the reign of Henry III. until 1392, or somewhat later. Afterwards it was possessed by the Hampdens, from whom it passed to the family of the Lees, Sir Thomas Lee having married Eleanor, daughter and heiress of Michael Hampden, Esq. Thomas, the great grandson of the Lee just mentioned, was created a baronet in 1660, and the Rev. Sir George Lee, the sixth baronet of that name, having no issue, bequeathed the manor, mansion-house, and estate of Hartwell, to John Lee, Esq., LL.D., the next heir in blood and lineal descendant of the Right Hon. Sir William Lee, Knt., Lord Chief Justice of England, and, for a short time before his death, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Dr. Lee is next heir of both branches of the Lee family.

Hartwell House, a spacious old mansion, was erected on the site of a much more ancient building, either by Sir Thomas Lee, the first of that name who possessed the estate, or else by his son, who certainly resided there. But even this has been much modernized in after times, though a part of the north front, as seen at present, belongs to the earlier structure. To the same period may be referred a series of twenty-four figures in oak, each about two feet in height, ranged upon the balustrade of the staircase, the meaning of which it has puzzled the antiquarians to explain. Here also is a museum of natural history; but the most interesting portion of the building to strangers is the Observatory, with its excellent transit instrument mounted on two splendid piers of oolite cut from a single block. To this chamber has been added a well-built tower with a revolving roof, and which being intended for astronomical purposes, is furnished with a superior telescope, mounted equatorially, and fitted with a clockwork movement.

The gardens were originally laid out in the Dutch style, upon the banks of a canal, with rectilinear terraces and statues. Near the north front was a grove of yew-trees trimmed into arcades. But the old trees have been all cut down, and the canal improved into a lake. A few years ago there still remained from the Dutch times a small pavilion in the centre with a cupola roof, which, while the royal family of France resided here during their exile, was occupied by one of the French noblesse; having nothing better to do, the ingenious tenant amused himself by painting on the walls the adventures of Sancho Panza, as related by Cervantes, the principal personages being caricature-likenesses of the Bonaparte establishment. This pavilion, however, having become much decayed, was not long ago taken down. It was at Hartwell that the Queen-Consort of Louis XVIII. died, but her remains were temporarily deposited in Henry the Seventh's Chapel, Westminster Abbey, until they could be removed in accordance with her desire, to the island of Sardinia.

GRETA HALL, Keswick, Cumberland, the property of Robert Gibson, Esq., of Whitehaven, who purchased it of Dr. Rae of Maryport. Not many years ago, Greta Hall was divided into two houses, one of which was inhabited by the celebrated Coleridge, and the other by his landlord, a Mr. Jackson, who, although but little known, has better deserved a niche in the temple of Fame, than many who have attained to greater notoriety. He was the hero of Wordsworth's poem "The Waggoner," and had made a small fortune in the humble ca-

pacity of a common carrier, yet such was his generosity and his love of letters, that he preferred having the poet for a tenant at twenty-five pounds a year, to letting his house to a less distinguished bidder at the advanced rent of fifty guineas. Thither Coleridge invited his friend Southey, with the following pleasant description of what he proposed should be their joint abode—"Our house," he says, "stands on a low hill, the whole front of which is one field, and an enormous garden, nine tenths of which is a nursery garden. Behind the house is an orchard, and a small wood on a steep slope, at the foot of which flows the river Greta, which winds round and catches the evening lights in the front of the house. In the front we have a giant's camp—an encamped army of tent-like mountains, which by an inverted arch gives a view of another valley. On our right the lovely dale and the wedge-shaped lake of Bassenthwaite, and on our left Derwentwater and Lodore full in view, and the fantastic mountains of Borrodale. Behind us the mossy Skiddaw, smooth, green, high, with two chasms, and a tent-like ridge on the larger. A fairer scene you have not seen in all your wanderings. . . The house is full twice as large as we want; it hath more rooms in it than Allfoxen; you might have a bedroom, parlour, study, &c., and there would always be rooms to spare for your or my visitors."

This house—for the two are now made into one—has been tenanted on lease since the death of Southey by C. W. Rothery, Esq., a gentleman possessed of property in Yorkshire, and whose name will again appear in its proper place as the owner of Littlethorpe, near Ripon.

BADDESLEY CLINTON, or Badsley Clinton, co. Warwick, the seat of Marmion Edward Ferrers, Esq., received the second portion of its name from one of its early owners, Sir Thomas Clinton, to distinguish it from another Badsley in the same hundred. Like so many old estates, it has passed at various times into different hands, by the extinction of the male heirs, and the marriage of a surviving daughter. Upon one occasion, the possessor, finding that he held the estate by a disputable title, and having a wise objection to law in his own person, he parted with it to John Brome, a lawyer. The legal gentleman managed with considerable dexterity to keep his brethren of the long robe at bay, but was less fortunate in a martial encounter with John Herthill, the steward to Nevill the great Earl of Warwick. It appears that the steward had mortgaged certain lands to the lawyer, which he wished to redeem; but the lawyer, preferring the estate to money, resisted tooth and nail all attempts at enforcing a claim to redemption. The steward, finding himself baffled by the superior legal tactics of his enemy, and having somewhat of his master's fiery disposition, he one day called Mr. John Brome out of the Whitefriars' church in London, where the latter chanced to be at mass, and entered into a hot dispute with him respecting the aforesaid mortgage. While they were yet in the church-porch, the dispute grew so high, they came to blows; swords were drawn, and the lawyer fell mortally wounded, his own son looking on and smiling as he received his death-blow. So at least one must infer from his will, in which occurs the singular expression, that "*he forgave his son, Thomas, who smiled when he saw him run through by Herthill, in the Whitefriars' church-porch.*" He had, however, another son, by name Nicholas who succeeded him; and was so far from indulging in any mirth upon the matter, that he waylaid and killed the steward in Longbridge Field, on his way to hold a court for the Earl of Warwick. Upon this, the widow of the murdered man took up the cudgels, for in those times—the good old times—a feud was seldom allowed to die with those in whom it had originated; a son succeeded as naturally to his father's quarrels, as to his father's estate, and, there being no son in this case to demand blood for blood, the widow appealed, as the phrase went, the slayer of her late husband. Friends, however, interfered, and the feud was soldered up by the payment of certain moneys to the appellant, and of others to the Church, that tapers might burn, and masses be duly said for the soul's repose of the departed. And here we cannot help pausing awhile to remark, that whatever objections may be made by those opposed to Roman Catholic observances, still it cannot be denied they were eminently calculated to promote peace, and to calm the passions of a fierce race, who were steeled against all other considerations.

Having got so well out of this awkward business, the worthy Nicholas was not long before he fell into another of the same kind, for he was evidently of a hasty mood, and at all times ready to appeal to the arbitrement of the sword, without much distinction of priest or layman. Upon one occasion, being, for some supposed wrong done him by the Parish Priest at Baddesley, mightily enraged, he made no more ado but ran the offender through the body. He obtained, however, his pardon, both from the King and the Pope, upon condition of his doing something in the way of expiation. The mode of atonement would seem in a great measure to have been left to himself, whereupon he rebuilt the tower-steeple at Baddesley from the ground, and, moreover, purchased three bells for it, a steeple obviously being of no use without bells. In addition to this, he raised the body of the church itself ten feet higher than

it had been before; and "farther of him," says the old historian, "I have not found anything memorable, other than that he enclosed this lordship, and that he departed this world anno. 1517." His daughter Constance marrying Sir Edward Ferrers, grandson of the Hon. Thomas Ferrers, of Tamworth Castle, Baddesley, Clinton, has since continued the inheritance of her descendants, the Ferrers, and is now enjoyed by MARMION EDWARD FERRERS, ESQ., the present male representative of that illustrious house.

GWRYCH CASTLE, county Denbigh, at a short distance from the market town of Abergele, the seat of Lloyd Hesketh Bamford-Hesketh, Esq. The front of this elegant modern mansion extends nearly five hundred yards, with a noble terrace on either side, four hundred yards in length. The lodge-entrance is through a lofty arch flanked with two embattled towers, the principal one of which, called Hesketh Tower, is about ninety feet high. At the extremity of the park, on the road to Conway, is a second lodge, built under the cave of Tan-yr-ayo, a place too remarkable to be passed over without notice. The mouth of this natural excavation resembles the entrance to some vast Gothic cathedral. A few feet inside, and immediately in its centre, is a rock rising from the floor to the lofty roof, not unlike a massive pillar rudely sculptured, which divides the subterranean into two apartments. That upon the left soon terminates; but the right-hand hollow spreads into a large chamber, thirty feet in height, and extending to an uncertain depth, which, it is believed, that no one hitherto has attempted to penetrate. If we make a short turn a few yards from the entrance and pass into the bosom of the mountain, we find the remoter parts lost in darkness; nor is it thought prudent to pursue its windings for more than about forty yards, when the light totally deserts us, and the flooring becomes dirty and unsafe. The roof and sides of this extraordinary cavern are wreathed with stalactites that assume a multitude of beautiful and fantastic forms, reminding the curious of the caves in Derbyshire. At this pass, which affords a strong position for defence, many hard battles were fought between the Welsh, the Anglo-Saxons, and their Norman invaders. To commemorate the exploits of the Welsh chieftains, Mr. Hesketh has set up several tablets on each side of the entrance-lodge, with appropriate inscriptions.

Gwrych Castle is beautifully situated on a rocky eminence, well sheltered with trees. It commands an extensive view of the sea, which on this part of the coast is generally alive with shipping, upwards of two hundred vessels being often seen at the same time with sails full spread for different directions. To the right, at some miles distance, are the huge rocks, called *Rhiw Felen*, and *Trwyn Foel*, or the Great Ormes Head, at the base of which runs the channel; but though highly interesting to the lover of the picturesque, affording no very agreeable prospect to the mariner in a strong north-west wind. The northern extremity is an enormous precipice, the haunt of various sea-fowl in the breeding season, the gulls occupying the lowest part, while above them the razor-bills have made their haunt, and yet higher up the cormorants may be heard croaking. The topmost region is possessed by the herons; but the puffins and guillimots seem to be less restricted in the choice of their habitations; they are to be found in all parts of the rock. Here also the peregrine falcon builds its nest, a bird of infinite value in the days of falconry.

STOURTON HALL, near Stourbridge, Staffordshire, the seat of William Bennitt, Esq., by whom the mansion was built in 1848, upon an estate presented to him by the inhabitants of Dudley and the neighbourhood. The occasion of this splendid gift, so honourable to both parties, will be best explained by the inscription upon the piece of plate that accompanied it. "In testimony of the high esteem and grateful remembrance in which he is held by the inhabitants of Dudley and its vicinity for his meritorious exertions in the establishment of a troop of the Queen's Own Worcestershire Yeomanry in the year 1832; his constant, ardent, and efficient support of it; and for the firm, temperate, and energetic conduct which he has invariably displayed in the command of it, especially in seasons of impending danger and popular commotion. March 25th, 1846."

The building is in the early English style of architecture, a style, which whatever may be its merits otherwise, certainly harmonises well with the usual character of our island landscape. It stands upon the side of a hill, surrounded by woods and highly cultivated grounds, and commands a most picturesque view of Enville Park, the far-famed Sheep-walk, and other parts scarcely less interesting. Indeed, it may be considered as one of the most lovely spots in the whole county of Stafford.

HEATHERTON PARK, near Wellington, Somersetshire, the seat of Alexander Adair, Esq. The mansion was built about eighty years ago by Sir Thomas Gunston, after whose decease it passed through various hands, until, in 1807, it was purchased from John Cave, Esq., of Bristol, by William Adair, Esq., of Ballymena in Ireland, and of Flixton Hall, in Suffolk. This gentleman

gave up the estate to his second son Alexander, upon the marriage of the latter, and in his possession it still remains.

The house, which has no particular architectural merit, was, in its original state, a plain brick building; but it has been much enlarged and improved by the present owner, and it now forms one of the most convenient residences in the county. It stands, moreover, in the midst of a beautiful park, commanding a fine view of the vale of Taunton, bounded on one side by the Black Down Hills, with the Wellington Pillar; and on the other by the Quantock Hills, from which there is a splendid prospect of the British Channel, and the opposite coast of Wales.

In the house are some very excellent pictures by Sir Joshua Reynolds, particularly the portrait of the Marquis of Granby, considered the *chef d'œuvre* of that celebrated artist. Here also may be seen a very fine picture by Schneider, with others by Sir Godfrey Kneller and Sir Peter Lely, and many by more recent painters of high reputation. The library contains a valuable collection of books, ancient as well as modern.

CASTLE GORING, Sussex, six miles from Arundel, the seat of Sir George Brooke Pechell, Bart. The castle stands upon an elevated site, commanding an extensive view of the sea, and of rich woodlands diversified by hill and valley, amongst which Highdown Hill is the most remarkable. It is in the northern division of the parish of Goring, and was built in 1791, by the late Sir Bysshe Shelley, after a singular idea of his own as regarded the general structure, but which he did not live to complete. In fact, it exhibits the strange anomaly of two houses joined in the centre, each having a distinct architectural style of its own; the one being Palladian, the other modern Gothic; and either of them very correctly preserved both in the internal ornaments of the cornices and ceilings, and in the two fronts towards the south-west and north-east. The Palladian front, facing the south-west, was designed by B. Robecea, after the Villa Santi, near Rome, and presents an elevation of considerable beauty. The north-east front exhibits an exterior built in imitation of Arundel Castle, slightly varied however, and with diminished proportions. The apartments, which are exceedingly handsome, contain many valuable paintings, amongst which is a series of curious family portraits. Some of the latter have come from Montauban, in France, near which town the De Pechells resided for several generations, until the revocation of the edict of Nantes obliged them to leave their native land in 1685.

For many years Castle Goring remained neglected and uninhabited, until it was occupied and subsequently purchased of the Shelleys by Captain, now Sir George Brooke Pechell, Bart. It then became an addition to those more ancient possessions of the Bisshopps of Parham, which have descended to the Pechell family, by the marriage of the present owner with the daughter and co-heir of Cecil Bisshopp, 12th Lord Zouche, of Haryngworth.

Independently of these considerations, Castle Goring has a peculiar interest from its connection with the name of the ill-starred, but noble-minded, Percy Bysshe Shelley, the friend of Byron, and with all his errors, religious as well as poetical, a genius of the highest order. But—

> "All thy good now blazes,
> All thy guilt lies buried in the grave."

MOSTYN HALL, co. Flint, the seat of the Hon. E. M. Lloyd Mostyn, M.P., elder son of Lord Mostyn, and representative of one of the oldest and most illustrious families in Wales. It is surrounded by an extensive park of fine old trees of various kinds, and abounds in deer. The old mansion is supposed to have been erected as early as the reign of Henry VI., and at one time resembled that at Boulton-in-Bowland, which is a pile of great magnificence; but it has been greatly enlarged by the present proprietor, the additions and various alterations being in the Elizabethan style, increasing its internal convenience while rendering its outward appearance much more imposing.

It would hardly be possible to name an old mansion that is richer in curious objects of antiquity than Mostyn Hall; such for instance as the golden torque, formerly a badge of military honour, and worn by the Prince of Wales; the silver harp presented by Queen Elizabeth to the Mostyn of those days, the giving and receiving friendly tokens being a favourite practice of the maiden queen, but always with an eye on her part to the more valuable return; the collection of ancient armour and warlike instruments, in use before the introduction of fire-arms; the rare and beautiful tapestry worked by the nuns, who had their abode here in the conventual ages; the pedigree of the family drawn by the celebrated Randle Holme, Chester herald, a singular document no less than forty-two feet in length.

Of the library the historian Pennant speaks in the highest terms. "Few," says he, "if any can boast of such numbers of manuscripts, or of such beauty; of the first, especially the illuminated; and I suspect that the number, rarity, and value of the ancient classics, medallic histories, gems, and variety of every species of polite literature is without parallel." To these various treasures the present

proprietor has added a valuable library from Gloddaeth, consisting chiefly of old English history, and rare Welsh manuscripts, collected with great care and expense by his great grandfather.

Where so much has been done in other matters, it will be easily imagined that pictures have not been forgotten. The walls of the different rooms are thronged with family portraits by the old masters, and many by Vandyke. The artist, seeking only for a work of art, would no doubt prefer an equal number of paintings upon other subjects, and in his point of view he is unquestionably right; but still about such portraits there is an interest of a kind that does not, and cannot, attach itself to landscapes, or even to historic paintings, however superior they may be in other respects; most of us feel a peculiar satisfaction in dwelling upon such shadowings of the intellect and character of those who in their day were placed above the rest of the world by birth or talent; we strive to find a connection between their lives and their features, or, if we know nothing of them, the fancy reverses the operation, and from their faces imagines their minds and actions. The source of this pleasure is perhaps not very intelligible, but it is not the less certain.

Mostyn Hall is one of the few remaining places in Wales, where the old baronial hospitality continues to be maintained in its full extent. The stranger would be deemed by the frank-hearted lord of the mansion most uncourteous if he should decline the cup and viands that are always ready on the table for him, while at dinner-time an extra knife and fork are invariably laid for any friend who may happen to drop in. This last custom may perhaps have originated in an ancient and honourable tradition, which is still well remembered, and bears upon it the stamp of truth. The story runs thus:—The Welsh had always been favourably inclined to Henry, Earl of Richmond, from the love they had borne to his grandfather, Owen Tudor. When, therefore, he was forming his ambitious plans against the house of York, and passed secretly about from place to place amongst them, in order to take advantage of this feeling, and win over as many adherents as possible for the approaching struggle. This beating up for recruits, however, was not so privately carried on, but that the friends of Richard the Third got an inkling of it, and were soon on the alert to seize him. Thus it happened, that at one time when he was at Mostyn, just about to sit down to dinner, a party of Yorkists surprised the house. As good luck would have it, he, by some means, got a moment's notice in advance that the enemy were upon him, and, brief as the space was, contrived to escape through a hole, which to this day is called "the king's window." Immediately afterwards the Yorkist leader rushed into the dining-room with his party, when the following colloquy is said to have occurred between himself and the wary host:—"My Lord, we have come here in quest of Henry, Earl of Richmond, who we are informed, is now staying with you." "Your information is not correct," replied the other, "for he has left here." Upon this, the Yorkist, who appears to have had all his wits about him, and observed that there was one plate too many for the guests present, exclaimed, "How is this, my lord? I see you have more knives and forks laid on your table than you have company to dinner." "It is always my custom," answered Mostyn, "to have an extra knife and fork on my table in case a friend should drop in, and as I cannot look upon you in any other light, I shall be happy if you will sit down along with us, and make use of them."

To ask if the Yorkist accepted this courteous offer, would be, as Horatio says upon another and more serious occasion, to "inquire too curiously."

This worthy Lord of Mostyn, Richard ap Howel, joined in the sequel Henry of Richmond at Bosworth, and upon the victory, received from the king, in token of gratitude for his preservation at Mostyn Hall, the belt and sword he wore on that day. He also pressed his host to follow him to Court, but Mostyn nobly answered, like the Shunamitish woman, "I dwell among my own people."

INCE BLUNDELL.—The manor of Ince Blundell is situated in the parish of Sefton, Lancashire, about nine miles north of Liverpool. In the midst of the park, which is called after the manor—Ince Blundell park—stands the hall, a handsome seat with stone-dressings, richly stored with works of art both ancient and modern, and having a Roman Catholic chapel within it from time immemorial. Henry Blundell, Esq., the father of the late possessor of this noble mansion, was distinguished by his passionate love of the fine arts, and in his time the various statues, busts, urns, and sarcophagi, had so much increased that he found it necessary to erect a new building for their reception at the eastern angle of the old hall. To this, which was an exact but diminutive copy of the Pantheon at Rome, he gave the same name; and with undoubted propriety, for it contains some of the finest specimens of ancient Greek art, with other works, only less admirable, of a more recent period. Amongst them will be found also some Egyptian relics of a very curious nature, so that upon the whole it stands almost unrivalled as a private collection in this country.

Ince Blundell is said to have been possessed by the Blundells from the time of the Conqueror. Unquestionably William Blundell had a seat there in the reign of Henry III., and after him it descended to John Blundell. After an interval not very distinctly filled up by the genealogical records, we find this estate in the possession of Robert Blundell, Esq., who died in 1763, and transmitted it to the virtuoso, whom we have already mentioned, Henry Blundell. The latter died in 1810, aged eighty-six, leaving a son, Charles Blundell, Esq., the owner of the greater part of the township, at whose decease in 1837, the estates—including Ince Blundell, passed by his will to the present THOMAS WELD BLUNDELL, ESQ.

DUNHAM-MASSEY, Cheshire, the seat of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, six miles and a half from Knutsford. It has its name from Dun, a *down;* and Ham, a *house;* while it derives the second half of this appellation from having been in early times the abode of the Masseys, a powerful baronial family. The whole when put together signifies the home of the Masseys upon the down, and it is thus distinguished from "Dunham on the hill" in the same county. Dunham Massey was the seat of the Barony of that name, and was held by the Barons Massey under the Earls of Chester by Military Service. Hamo, the last Baron of Dunham Massey, died without male issue in 1341, having sold the reversion of this estate to Oliver Ingham, justice of Chester, whose heirs, the Stranges, Lords of Knockin, were for awhile possessed of it; but not without disturbance from the Fittons, John Fitton having married the elder sister and co-heir of the last Baron of Dunham Massey. The heiress of Fitton marrying into the Venables family, and the co-heiress of William Venables of Bollin marrying Robert, afterwards Sir Robert Booth, the claim was by him renewed in the reign of Henry VI., and it was at length agreed that he should have half of the manors of Dunham-Massey, Atlricham, and Hale. Sir Robert then settled at Dunham-Massey, which by subsequent purchases became wholly vested in his descendants, from whose time the family went on constantly increasing in wealth and honours. At the outbreak of the Civil War Sir George Booth highly distinguished himself on the side of the Parliament, but taking a sudden disgust at something he became zealous in the cause of Royalty. No one showed himself more eager to bring about the Restoration. By a commission sent to him from Charles at Brussels in 1659 he was constituted Commander of the Royal Forces in Cheshire, Lancashire, and North Wales, and amongst the various attempts then simultaneously made to seize the different strongholds in the kingdom his was the only one that succeeded. At Winnington, however, he sustained a defeat, when he attempted to escape in female attire; but being taken, he was committed prisoner to the Tower. In reward for his sufferings and services he was, upon the Restoration, made Baron Delamere of Dunham-Massey, and for a time continued in high favour with Charles. He was, however, of too unyielding a nature to succeed in a court like that of Charles II., and it was not long before he fell into disgrace with the merry monarch. By James II. he was still worse used. Yet all these apparently adverse circumstances again turned out to the benefit and advancement of his family. His son was induced by them to become a zealous agent for the Prince of Orange, who upon attaining the English throne created him Earl of Warrington. But the lineage so long unbroken was now fast approaching to its termination. In 1758 the second and last Earl of Warrington of this family died, when Mary, his only daughter and heir, brought Dunham-Massey and other large estates to Harry Grey, Earl of Stamford, whose son had the title of Warrington conferred upon him by a new creation in 1796.

In the last century Dunham-Massey would seem to have been a large quadrangular pile, finished with gables within and without. It is represented in an old print as having stood in the midst of formal gardens, designed in the old trim fashion, and surrounded with a broad moat, at one angle of which was a large circular mound, the last relic perhaps of the castle of Hamo de Masci. At present Dunham-Massey is a plain, though large quadrangular building of brick, with a court in the centre, and having an air of venerable grandeur from the fine old oaks in its two parks, many of which have attained an extraordinary growth. On the tops of these magnificent trees sundry parties of herons have built their nests, congregating like rooks and crows. Of the parks one is walled round, and there was a time when it contained five hundred head of deer.

The interior of this mansion is rich in valuable pictures, many of them painted by Jansen, Vandyck, Sir Peter Lely, and other distinguished artists. The visitor who is best acquainted with galleries of this kind, will be forced to admit that he has seldom found himself in better company, so far as the word applies to the waking up of old recollections. Here, if he admires beauty, he may ponder on the charms of the celebrated Duchess of Portsmouth, and contrast her with her dangerous rival, La Belle

Stewart, whose Amazonian beauty turned the heads of half the court, royalty itself included; if he be of a mercantile turn, he may speculate upon the grave calculating features of Sir Thomas Gresham, the patriarch of trade: or if he delight in names of political interest, he may physiognomically question the Earls of Derby and Pembroke, the first Earl of Shaftesbury, and many others, more or less distinguished in the records of the past.

FOLLATON PARK, or as it was anciently written, Foleton Park, Devonshire, about a mile from Totness, the seat of George Stanley Cary, Esq., a magistrate for the county of Devon and borough of Totness, and deputy lieutenant of the same. The family of Cary has from very remote times ranked high amongst the Devon worthies, the ancient head of it appearing in the list of those who accompanied the Norman Conqueror, and also in the Chronique de Brompton, where it is recorded with singular marks of distinction. Their early residence in the county may be traced in the twelfth century to the neighbourhood of St. Giles in the Heath, where they possessed an ancient mansion bearing their name. Nor is this the only trace left of their having once abided there. St. Giles is flanked on one side by the river Tamar, on the other by a small stream, and this last is still called Cary's Brook, a more lasting record of departed greatness than any epitaph on brass or marble. Sir William Pole traces to this seat of the family the residence of Sir John Cary and his brother Sir William Cary, Kt., who were chosen the county representatives in the 36th and 42nd years of Edward III. Sir John's son, also Sir John Cary became Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer; but his eldest son, Sir Robert Cary of Cockington proved a yet more distinguished character, for he was stout and chivalrous, and in those days the business and almost amusement of life was war, and men

> Carved at the meal
> With gloves of steel,
> And drank the red wine through the helmet barrel.

He was moreover no less loyal than valiant, and being strongly attached to king Richard II., was dispossessed of his lands by Henry IV., upon the triumph of the Lancasterians. But the estate which he lost by his fidelity, he was destined to regain by his courage. And thus it happened. A certain knight-errant of Arragon, being like the hero of Cervantes, troubled with a passion for fighting and acquiring such glory as might be won by killing or mutilating those of less thews and sinews than himself, passed through various lands, doing battle with all who could be persuaded to enter the lists against him. So superior was he to all in dexterity and strength that he uniformly came off successful. At length he arrived in England, and as usual challenged any man of his rank and condition to make trial of his valour and skill in arms. Sir Robert accepted the challenge, a fierce battle took place between them in Smithfield, which terminated in his vanquishing the Spaniard. Henry V., who then reigned and held a stout soldier beyond all other characters, was so pleased with the result that he gave him back the greater portion of his forfeited lands, authorising him in conformity with the established laws of chivalry to bear the arms of the conquered knight; and they are still borne by his noble descendants.

Prince, in his *Worthies of Devon*, says of this family, "There were living, at the same time, of Carys,—two earls, Monmouth and Dover; one viscount, Falkland; and one baron, Hunsdon; an honour, which few families in England can pretend to."

The present possessor of Follaton Park, George Stanley Cary, Esq., is the nearest collateral branch of the Carys of Tor Abbey, Cockington, and Clovelly, in the respective parish churches of which places remain many tombs and monuments of their early ancestors. His mother was the eldest daughter of Gilbert Fane Fleming, Esq., and Lady Camilla Bennett, sister of Charles, fourth earl of Tankerville. He himself married Matilda, daughter of Sir Richard Bedingfeld, Bart., of Oxburgh Hall in the county of Norfolk; and he is also connected with the noble Catholic families of Stafford, Petre, Lovat, Clifford, Dillon, Kenmare, and many others.

The mansion, which is surrounded by some of the most beautiful Devonshire scenery, is of old date, but was considerably enlarged during the early part of the last century by Edward Cary, Esq., father of the present proprietor, who several years since employed Repton, the celebrated architect, in making yet farther additions. The exterior is remarkable for its pure simplicity, the extensive front being enriched with a double line of projecting cornices, and a lofty portico of the Ionic order.

VALE ROYAL ABBEY, Cheshire, the seat of Lord Delamere. The original building was a Cistercian monastery, founded by Prince Edward, eldest son of Henry III., in consequence of a vow made to the Virgin, when in peril of shipwreck upon his return from an expedition to the Holy Land. The old chroniclers tell the tale romantically, yet perhaps with no great exaggeration as to the main facts. "The vow was instantaneously accepted, the vessel righted itself, and was miraculously brought safe into port; the sailors disem-

barked, and the prince landed last; on which the charm ceased, the vessel divided, and every fragment of the wreck vanished under the waters."

The monks, thus established, do not appear to have bore their faculties, like the gracious king Duncan, very meekly. In utter contradiction to the usual monastic rule, abbot after abbot proved to be sad oppressors of their dependents, the consequence of which was a perpetual state of feud between the parties. One rebellion of the serfs was no sooner put down than another arose, and was followed by the same results, the battle in this case being uniformly to the strong. At length came the dissolution of monasteries; and though the abbot stood boldly upon his defence, it availed little against Henry VIII., who seized upon Vale Royal, and gave it to Sir Thomas Holcroft, an esquire of the body to the king, and a principal agent in extorting the deed of surrender. In his family the estate continued for two generations, when it was sold in 1616 to Mary, Lady Cholmondeley, widow of Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, and daughter and sole heir of Christopher Holford, of Holford. King James on his visit here, designated her as "the bold ladie of Cheshire," a compliment, no doubt, to her lofty spirit. By her will, the estate devolved to her fourth son, Thomas Cholmondeley, Esq., and his heirs male, in whose line it has remained ever since; but so much increased by purchases at various times, that nearly the whole property of Vale Royal Abbey in the parishes of Over and Whitegate, with the exception of the granges of Darnell and Hefferston, is now vested in this branch of the family of Cholmondeley.

The present mansion of Vale Royal consists of a centre with projecting wings of red stone; the right wing is continued behind the centre. The first story of this continuation is composed of wood and plaster, and has been added by the Holcrofts. The basement of stone seems, from the doors and windows, to be a fragment of the old abbey. With the exception of part of one wing before mentioned, all was rebuilt by the Holcrofts, in the time of Elizabeth, if we may judge from the architecture; since then, however, everything that bore the semblance of an abbey has been removed by modern alterations, though certain monastic names still continue to be attached to various parts, such as "the high altar," "the nuns' grove," and many others of a similar character.

This building is seated in a deep valley on the banks of the Weever, now confined by artificial bounds, but formerly spreading widely over the ground, which by the limiting of the water has been converted into fertile meadow land. The oak too thrives well in the immediate neighbourhood, being completely sheltered from the sea breezes.

Thomas Cholmondeley, the founder of the Vale Royal family, distinguished himself on the king's side, and paid the usual penalty of such delinquents; as the Roundheads chose to call the unlucky cavaliers. So completely was Vale Royal plundered by the troops of General Lambert, that the family for some time were glad to support life by the milk of a white cow, which had accidentally escaped from the clutches of the soldiers. Whether the tale be true or not, it is certain that the race of this animal has been carefully preserved, white cows with red ears, of the very same breed, being still kept at this place. Eventually Thomas Cholmondeley managed to compound matters with the republicans by paying a fine of four hundred and fifty pounds, and thus atoned for his so called malignancy. His eldest son, also a Thomas, was the first of his line that ever represented the county in parliament, and appears amongst the benefactors to the library of Brazenose College, Oxford, where we may hence infer he had been educated.

As a mere matter of curiosity, it may be worth while to mention that here are deposited certain manuscripts purporting to be the original prophecies of the plough boy, Nixon, who had a habit of falling into trances, and then waking up inspired. Many strange traditions of him are still current in the neighbourhood of Vale Royal, where his story is implicitly believed. He foreboded his own death by starvation, and had the good, or the ill luck to see his prophecy realized. Beyond this, the critics and chroniclers cannot at all agree about him. Some say he lived in the time of James I.; others are equally sure that he flourished in the reign of Edward IV. But whenever he lived, it seems pretty clear that although a skilful prophet, he was so exceedingly stupid in other matters that all attempts to teach him anything utterly failed, so that his patrons were obliged, after many unavailing efforts, to consign him again to his original occupation of guiding oxen at the plough.

GAWTHORPE HALL Burnley, Lancashire, the seat of Sir James Phillips Kay Shuttleworth, Bart., and Janet, his wife, only child and heiress of the late Robert Shuttleworth, Esq. This mansion was built in 1605, by Lawrence Shuttleworth, Esq., in the Elizabethan style of architecture, but there was one, immediately, before it, the character of which is not known. At a yet earlier period, a Manor House, supposed to have been a castellated structure, with a lofty tower, stood on the summit of Ighton Hill Park, which, while it commanded an extensive view

of the sea and neighbouring valleys, must have afforded an important post for watching the marauding Scotch borderers. The present Hall has also very much of a castellated appearance on its northern side, where, indeed, it closely resembles a border keep. In the course of years it had suffered considerably from abandonment and neglect, but it has recently been restored and decorated under the superintendence of the celebrated architect, Charles Barry: the hall, a large wainscoted room of two stories, has also been used as a dining-room. The fine oak wainscot is made in the same style with that at Levens and Sizergh, and inlaid in the same manner. The plaster-work, with deep cornices and a sort of stalactites from the roof, is rich and entire. The fire-places are of the original massive stone-work, each with elevated hearth and stone-ridges, which make fenders unnecessary, and indeed nothing is left for objection but the exclusion of all external objects by the height of the windows. In the gallery upon the fourth floor of the house are the numerous family portraits, presenting curious specimens of the costumes of other days, and some of them not a little interesting from the events with which they are connected.

While the alterations just alluded to were in progress, a considerable quantity of gold coins,—for the most part Spanish and Portuguese,—were found under the oaken sill of a window in a panelled bed-room. Some few, however, were English, the latest date upon them being 1742, from which it has been conjectured that they were hidden here by some adherents of Charles Edward when the Prince's army passed through Lancashire in his expedition of 1745.

This estate has experienced none of the mutations in its owners, which we have so frequently had to record of other halls and seats. From the time of Richard II. the estate and mansion have never been possessed even temporarily by any but the family of Shuttleworth.

PHILIPHAUGH, Selkirkshire, the seat of John Nesbitt Murray, Esq., in whose favour it was resigned by his father, James Murray, Esq., in 1849. The old mansion on Philiphaugh was pulled down, and a new house built in a more romantic spot, in the midst of a forest of oak copse-wood, called Harehead wood, overhanging the rugged and rocky bed of the Yarrow. The architecture is in the old English style with several flights of terraces in front. It was first commenced in 1835, upon a small scale, by James Murray, Esq., and still farther enlarged and beautified by his eldest son, who now resides there.

The lands of Philiphaugh were granted by King James III., in 1461, to John de Moravia, of Faulohill, whose ancestors, for upwards of two centuries, made Faulohill their chief abode. In 1509, the estate of Hangingshaw, with many others in the county of Selkirk, was granted by King James IV. to John Murray, the celebrated Border Outlaw; a man of prodigious strength. His residence was at Newark Tower, a strong castle on the Yarrow, where, as the old ballad tells us, the outlaw—

——"kepis five hundred men;
He kepis a royalle cumpanie,
His merrymen are a' in ae liverye clad,
O' the Linconne Green sae gaye to see,
He and his ladye in purple clad,
O! gin they lived not royallie."

The manner of his getting into the royal grace was quite in character with the rough-handed way of doing things so common in those times, though in our day it was much more likely to have ensured him a short shrift and a high gallows, for as to the King—

"He counted him nought nor a' his country gay."

Hereupon James sent a messenger to say that he meant to make a widow of his "gaye ladye," and hang his merry men pair by pair wherever he could catch them. To this the outlaw gallantly replied—

"I ken nae King in Christentie;
Frae Soudron I this foreste wan,
When the King nor knightis were not to see."

When, however, he found that the King was raising all Scotland against him, he somewhat lowered his tone and said—

"I'll give thee the keys of my castell,
Wi' the blessing of my gay ladye,
Gin thou'lt make me Sheriff of this foreste,
And a' my offspring after me."

To this compounding of felony the King agreed, for—

"All the nobilis the King about,
Said pitie it were to see him dee."

So he was made heritable Sheriff of the county, which office was enjoyed by his successors till the final abolition of such jurisdictions, in the time of George II. But in the long run he met with the end that might have been expected from his violent course of life, being killed by Scott of Haining by an arrow shot from the ruins of a cottage on the opposite side of Yarrow.

The son of this gallant outlaw,—a word which, in those days, conveyed no reproach,—built mansion-houses both at Hangingshaw, and Philiphaugh. The former was the chief seat of the family until 1768, when it was burnt to the ground and the estate was sold. Philiphaugh itself, along with other portions of the before-mentioned royal grant, is still enjoyed by the direct male representatives

of John de Moravia. The ground so called is an elevated plain about three miles in length, and two miles and a half broad, defended to the northward by the hills which separate the Tweed from the Yarrow, by the river Ettrick in front, and by high grounds on either flank. It is a remarkable spot in Scottish history, as having been the place where the covenanting General Lesley surprised and defeated the great Montrose.

"On Philiphaugh a fray began,
At Hairhead-wood it ended.
The Scots out o'er the Greemes they ran,
Sae merrily they bended.

"Now let us a' for Lesly pray,
And his brave company!
For they hae vanquished great Montrose,
Our cruel enemy."

DODERSHALL, Doddershall, or Doddersal Hall, Winslow, Buckinghamshire, the seat of Geo. Grenville Wandesford Pigott, Esq. The first notice of Dodershall seems to be in the reign of King John, when it was possessed by the Cranfords, of Norman extraction. In 1479, Richard Cranford conveyed all his rights to John le Knight, and Robert Moore, by whom, in or about 1503, this estate was passed to Thomas Pigott, Esq., Serjeant-at-law. The ancestors of this last named gentleman had migrated out of Yorkshire, where they had been established soon after the Norman conquest. Richard Pigott, the first settler in Bucks, went there in the suite of Cicely, Duchess of York, and was Steward of all the Manors of the great Duke of York on this side of Trent. From the Duke he obtained the wardship of Margaret, sole heiress of John Giffard, and married the rich maiden to his son, Robert Pigott, father of the learned Serjeant, to whom we have already referred. Through this Margaret Giffard, the Manor and Rangership of Whaddon came to the Pigotts. The Serjeant was twice married. Dodershall descended to his issue by Elizabeth, his second wife, with remainder to their son, Thomas Pigott, and the heirs of his body. Amongst the descendants of Serjeant Pigott, who may be considered the founder of his family, so far as Buckinghamshire is concerned, were several characters that belong to history—Sir Christopher Pigott, of no little notoriety in his day by the attack he made in parliament upon the Scottish nation,—"Let us not," he exclaimed, "join murderers, thieves, and the roguish Scots, with the well deserving. They have not suffered above two Kings to die in their beds these two hundred years. Our King hath barely escaped them. They have attempted him. Now he is come from amongst them, let us free him from such attempts hereafter." The house was too much astounded by this sudden and furious attack to take any notice of it at the time. They remained, we are told, gazing like men stupified; and when they did at last recover themselves, it was to pass on to other matters. Being, however, in about a day afterwards stimulated by an angry message from the King, they at once discovered that he had been a culprit in the highest degree, and maugre all his excuses ordered him off to the Tower; dismissing him, at the same time, from his place as Knight of the Shire for Buckingham. Here he was confined for ten days, when, upon his pleading extreme ill-health, and that death would probably be the consequence of any prolonged imprisonment, he was released by a vote of the house, though not without a sharp debate upon the question.

Upon the decease of John Pigott, Esq., who possessed this estate in 1751, it was held in jointure by his widow, Christabella. Not long afterwards she married Richard, sixth Viscount Saye and Sele, retaining Dodershall till her death, in 1789. It is supposed, the register of her birth no longer existing, that she lived to be more than a hundred years old. In her youth she was distinguished for her beauty, and at all periods of her life for wit and cheerfulness, with a strong dash of eccentricity, while her munificence would seem to have been almost unbounded. Dancing she was passionately fond of, even when according to the general notation she had passed her ninetieth year, and used to say of herself that "she contrived to secure a good partner by an annual present of a side of venison to a gentleman who danced remarkably well; but she began to think he seemed to like young ladies better, and believed she must increase her bribe to a whole buck that she might not lose so agreeable a partner."

Her ladyship was succeeded in the possession of Dodershall by William Pigott, Esq. of Colton in Staffordshire, at whose death in 1802 this estate descended to his son and heir of the same name—William—who was Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the 3rd Regiment of Local Militia. He died in 1838, leaving a son and successor, the present G. G. W. Pigott, Esq.

Dodershall Hall still retains a part of the old wood and plaster building in the east front of the time of Henry VIII. The ancient house enclosed a quadrangle with domestic offices towards the north; and in the centre of the west front was a portal, with strongly latticed and studded doors, in one of which was a small wicket, and on the roof a bell-turret and clock. The south front, as we learn from a date on the leaden spouts, was erected in 1689, and therefore by Thomas Pigott, Esq. It had two wings, both lower than the main building, and extended to about 120 feet in length, but in 1790 the

western wing was taken down, and other considerable alterations made so as to leave but little of the original appearance. A terrace walk on the south was flanked at each end by a wall covered with fruit trees, the parterre sloping from a bowling-green to the gates of the park between small square fish-ponds, apparently a portion of an old moat, and terminating in an avenue of elms, rectilinearly planted through the park. Close to and behind the mansion on the west were many very lofty spreading elms, where the incessant cawing of rooks, and screams of sea-fowl afforded almost the only interruption to the prevailing stillness. Such was the house till the death of Viscountess Saye and Sele in 1789, when the estate reverting to the Pigotts, alterations of every kind were made upon a most extensive scale. Amongst many other changes, the deer-park was converted into arable and meadow land, the keeper's lodge was demolished, and, excepting the north and east portions of the house, the whole was modernized. Nor were the alterations made without good reason; the east front and part of the north side had been hidden by a thick screen of yew and box, and scarcely admitted a gleam of light into some of the apartments through narrow, lozenge-shaped panes of the mullioned windows, and their removal no doubt must be deemed an improvement. A low porch, and immense stacks of chimneys projecting between the hall-windows, have been suffered to remain. So too have been the capacious fire-places, the grotesque ornaments, and the massive furniture, of the old hall; and the huge wine-cellars with their ponderous keys still attest the hospitality of the owners.

KINGERBY HALL, Lincolnshire, about six miles north-west from Market Rasen, the seat of James Young, Esq. From time immemorial the old hall has had a Catholic resident, and generally as a tenant; and according to traditions, which have not yet completely died away, though growing fainter and fainter every day, it was a noted hiding-place for priests and laymen suspected of Catholicism, who in its secret chambers found a refuge from their enemies. But, indeed, the whole county with its lakes and undrained fens breathed forth a contagious and pestilential atmosphere that made strangers not a little unwilling to pursue any one into its dangerous recesses, so that here if nowhere else, the refugee might with prudence find comparative safety from everything except malaria. In this place at least he experienced a sullen gloomy repose amidst wild fowl, leeches, and agues.

In the old hall was a Catholic chapel, and many a tale is yet told how the poor souls came to hear mass at early dawn, that they might pass unnoticed and thus escape the established fines and penalties for worshipping Heaven as their ancestors had worshipped for many centuries. The priest, by way of respect, they called "The good gentleman," since to have given him his proper title might have been dangerous to himself, if not to the person using the forbidden appellation.

This antiquated mansion stood in the centre of an artificial mound, of considerable height and about two acres in extent. It was surrounded by a deep moat, crossed by a draw-bridge, besides which it had an outward embankment and a second fosse or ditch, comprehending in the whole circumference not less than twelve acres. From the ancient reliques found here, this spot must have been occupied by the first inhabitants of the island. Indeed, it is peculiarly adapted for the strong-hold of a barbarous chieftain, being situated in the centre of a valley midway between Cliff and Wold; and at the same time equidistant from Caistor (or Castra) a celebrated Roman station, and Spital-in-the-street (or strata) on the Roman road from Lincoln to the Humber. Lincoln minster is a prominent feature in the distant landscape situated on the far southern height of the Cliff. Then come Hainton, or High Ton, Bayons Manor, and Caistor, all upon the Wolds to the east, and leading from the Humber across the back of the Wolds to Horncastle and Tattershall Castle.

At the commencement of the present century the late James Young, Esq., pulled down the old hall, and built upon the same site a modern mansion. In accomplishing this work he did not forget to provide a family-chapel, in which is a painting by Holbein, of Christ being taken down from the cross, and mourned over by the blessed Virgin, her devout companions, and the apostle St. John. On the right hand panel is Sir Thomas More; on the left hand compartment, are the holy women coming with sweet essences, and these are stated to be family portraits of Sir Thos. More's daughters. While digging a foundation for cellarage to the new building two skeletons were found, one of which had an armilla or bracelet round the wrist; and at various times helmets, swords, spears, spurs, and other reliques have been discovered. If it were at all allowable for the antiquarian to use the wand of the romancer, how many a tale of deep interest might he conjure up from these fragments of the past! In truth, what with such reliques, and with the dim traditions clinging to this spot from the days of religious persecution, there is scarcely a place in all England more adapted to excite a poetical imagination.

PRESTWOLD HALL, Co. LEICESTER.

THE SEAT OF C. W. PACKE, ESQR. M.P.

The earliest English family on record possessed of the manor and hall was Amundeville. To them succeeded the Disneys, of which last race three fine monuments still remain in the church. Next came Sir Thomas Pickeringe; and then Sir Edward Grosvenor, who settled Kingerby upon Edward Blount. The latter sold the property to Edward Parrot. It should also be mentioned that at one time it passed through the hands of Sir Edward Rossiter and the Duke of Newcastle. Finally it was purchased by Isaac Young, Esq., of West Rasen, in whose family it still remains.

The Youngs now of Kingerby, are a branch of the ancient Flintshire House of Yonge of Brynyorkyn—itself a distinguished scion of the tribe of Tudor Trevor, Lord of Whittington.

PRESTWOLD, LEICESTERSHIRE.—Prestwold, the seat of Charles William Packe, Esq., M.P., may justly be mentioned as one of the finest places in the county. It is three miles east of Loughborough, and nearly equidistant between Leicester and Nottingham. The site commands a most beautiful view of the Charnwood Forest Hills, and the grounds are laid out with great taste and judgment, of which a group of very fine cedars of Lebanon is a remarkable feature.

The present Hall has been recently enlarged and cased with stone by Mr. William Burn, architect, and is a regular and elegant structure, in the Palladian style. The Church, of which the tower is ancient and in good proportion, is near the house. The Chancel contains some interesting family monuments by Rossi, Bacon, Westmacott, and others.

ADLINGTON HALL, Cheshire, the seat of Charles Richard Banastre Legh, Esq. This has suffered fewer changes of possessors than many of our old mansions. The manor belonged at an early period to the family of De Corona, the heiress of which, Ellen de Corona, in the early part of the fourteenth century, brought it through the Baguleys to the Leghs. Robert, the first of his house, that settled at Adlington, was a younger son of John Leigh, who was the first of that name possessing Booths. After a long uninterrupted succession, the direct male line of the family terminated in Charles Legh of Adlington, Esq. He died in 1781, and by his will bequeathed Adlington with its dependencies to his niece, Elizabeth, wife of John Rowlls of Kingston, when the new inheritor assumed the name of Legh. Elizabeth dying without issue, the estate passed by Mr. Legh's will to his cousin, Richard Crosse, Esq., of Shaw Hill, and he also changed his name to Legh.

This family has to boast of some distinguished characters. Sir Urian Legh was knighted, not, as the old poet quaintly expresses it, "upon carpet considerations," but for his courage and military talents, receiving that honour at the hands of Essex during the siege of Cadiz, where he had done good service. It was at this time that he is traditionally said to have been engaged in a romantic adventure, which gave rise to the well known ballad of, "The Spanish lady's love," printed in Bishop Percy's Ancient Reliques. It must be remembered, however, that the same tale has been told of another hero.

In the great civil war the Leghs, like so many of the Cheshire gentry, embraced the side of Charles, and fought his battles zealously. Their Hall being garrisoned for the king, was besieged in form by the parliamentary forces, but they held out bravely for a fortnight, when they found themselves obliged to surrender, as might have been expected from a post so little tenable. They however obtained good terms, for, according to Burghall's Diary, "a younger son of Mr. Legh's and one hundred and fifty soldiers had all fair quarter and leave to depart, leaving seven hundred arms and fifteen barrels of powder."

Adlington Hall lies about a quarter of a mile to the right of the road from Stockport to Macclesfield, by the edge of an extensive park, but upon low ground. The house is spacious, and built in the quadrangular form. Three sides of it are irregular, and still partly consist of wood and plaster, terminating on gables. On the south side the principal front is of brick, two stories high, with projecting wings, and a portico in the centre supported by stone columns from the Runcorn quarry, an abundant source of that material for all Cheshire. In the south-east angle of this front is the domestic chapel of Adlington, fitted up in a handsome and appropriate style, while in the opposite front is the great hall, which appears to have been built in the time of Elizabeth.

STOCKTON HOUSE, near Heytesbury, Wiltshire, the seat of Harry Biggs, Esq. In early times this estate belonged to the family of Topp, and from them it came to the ancestors of the present owner.

We learn from the date upon a stone that the house was built in 16—, but the two last figures of the inscription having been erased by time or accident, it is no longer possible to fix the precise year of the century, which itself is thus ascertained beyond a doubt. It must, however, have been in the first half of the seventeenth century, and probably at an early part of it, for John Topp, Esq., by whom the mansion was built, died in the

year 1635. Two other circumstances limit the period in which we are to place the erection of the building, while at the same time they add to our difficulty by seeming to point out two different dates, though at no great distance from each other. The initials of Elizabeth are on the ceiling of one of the bed-rooms, and the arms of James are over the fire-place. May we not infer that the house was commenced in the reign of Elizabeth, and finished in that of James the First?

HOLMBUSH, Sussex, about three miles from Crawley, the seat of Thomas Broadwood, Esq., who, in 1833, was High-Sheriff of the county. The view from Holmbush is a rich valley, and the middle ground is diversified with trees of different tints, a small lake contrasting its bright surface with the dark green of the firs in its immediate neighbourhood. Still farther distant are the party-coloured hills of Surrey.

The house, which was built in 1826 by the gentleman of whom we have just been speaking, is in the parish of Lower Beeding, about thirty-three miles from London, and a quarter of a mile from the Faygate railway station, the Brighton and Horsham railway running through the estate. It stands near the spot where the fire-beacon was erected during the last war, nearly five hundred feet above the level of the sea, and perhaps cannot be more accurately described than as being a castellated domestic mansion in the gothic style of architecture. A spring upon yet higher ground, at no very great distance, conveys water to the very top of the house by means of pipes laid down for that purpose.

The estate consists of 3033 acres of freehold land within a ring fence, partly in the forest of St. Leonards, and partly in the parishes of Lower Beeding, of Crawley, Rusper, and Horsham. Its soil is particularly favourable to the growth of American trees and plants, as appears from the avenues of spruce firs, and rhododendrons, which have grown here to an enormous size. One rhododendron from a single stem spreads out its branches to a circumference of one hundred and twenty feet. With such natural advantages, and no expense having been spared to make the best use of them, it will be easily imagined that the pleasure grounds are exceedingly beautiful. An equal degree of attention has been bestowed upon the kitchen garden, in the north side of which is a spring, the sources of the river Arun, which, in its downward course, has given its name to the valley and town of Arundel. To the south are other springs, the sources of the river Mole, which spreads into a fine sheet of water covering about fifty acres in full view of the house. But indeed there is as little want of water in these grounds as there is of wood, for three smaller lakes yet remain to be mentioned besides several ponds of no great extent; while in regard to timber the owner has at different periods planted more than a million of trees—larch, fir, oak, sweet chestnut, and other varieties of the forest growth to supply the waste occasioned at one time by the smelting of the iron that abounds here. The pits, from which the ore was taken, may still be seen, the iron railings now around St. Paul's being, as the tradition goes, made of the last metal ever obtained from these mines, for the wood becoming scarce, and ore having been found elsewhere in the neighbourhood of coal, these works were abandoned as too expensive.

In the olden times Holmbush had the honour of being visited by a dragon, whose deeds have been testified to by very good and sufficient witnesses, so that to doubt them would be to discredit other tales which it is the fashion to believe. The legend runs thus:—

"In Sussex there is a pretty market-towne called Horsam, neare unto it a forest called St. Leonard's forrest, and there, in a vast and unfrequented place, heathie, vaultie, full of unwholesome shades and overgrowne hollowes, where this serpent is thought to be bred; but, whersoever bred, certaine and too true it is that there it yet lives. Within three or four miles compasse are its usual haunts, oftentimes at a place called Faygate, and it hath been seene within half a mile of Horsam, a wonder, no doubt, most terrible and noisome to the inhabitants thereabouts. There is always in his tracke or path left a glutinous and slime matter (as by a similitude we may perceive in a snail's), which is very corrupt and offensive to the scent, in so much that they perceive the air to be putrified withal, which must needs be very dangerous. For though the corruption of it cannot strike the outward part of a man, unless heated into his blood, yet by receiving it in any of our breathing organs (the mouth or nose), it is by authoritie of all authors writing in that kinde, mortall and deadlie, as one thus saith:

'Noxia serpentum est admixto sanguine pestis.'
LUCAN.

The serpent or dragon, as some call it, is reputed to be nine feete, or rather more, in length, and shaped almost in the forme of an axletree of a cart, a quantitie of thickness in the middest, and somewhat smaller at both ends. The former part, which he shootes forth as a necke, is supposed to be an elle long with a white ring, as it were, of scales

HOLMBUSH, Co SUSSEX.

THE SEAT OF THOS BROADWOOD ESQR

about it. The scales along his backe seem to be blackish, and so much as is discovered under his bellie appeareth to be red; for I speake of no nearer description than of a reasonable ocular distance. For coming too neare it hath already been too dearly payed for, as you shall heare hereafter. It is likewise discovered to have large feete; but the eye may be there deceived, for some suppose that serpents have no feete, but glide upon certain ribbes and scales, which both defend them from the upper part of their throat unto the lower part of their bellie, and also cause them to move much the faster. For so this doth, and rids away, as we call it, as fast as a man can run. He is of countenance very proud, and at the sight or hearing of men or cattell, will raise his necke upright, and seem to listen and looke about with great arrogancy. There are likewise on either side of him discovered two great bunches so big as a large footeball, and, as some thinke, will in time grow to wings; but God, I hope, will so defend the poor people in the neighbourhood, that he shall be destroyed before he growe so fledge.

"He will cast his venome about four rodde from him, as by woefull experience it was proved on the bodies of a man and woman coming that way, who afterwards were found dead, being poysoned and very much swelled, but not preyed upon. Likewise a man going to chase it, and, as he imagined, to destroy it with two mastive dogs, as yet not knowing the great danger of it, his dogs were both killed, and he himselfe glad to returne with hast to preserve his own life. Yet this is to be noted, that the dogs were not preyed upon, but slaine and left whole; for his food is thought to be, for the most part, in a conie warren, which he much frequents, and it is found much scanted and impaired in the encrease it had woont to afford.

"These persons, whose names are hereunder printed, have seene this serpent, besides divers others, as the carrier of Horsam, who lieth at the White Horse, in Southwark, and can certifie the truth of all that has been here related.

"John Steele,
"Christopher Holder,
"And a Widow Woman dwelling at Faygate."

SUDELEY CASTLE, Gloucestershire, (about half a mile from Winchcomb,) the seat of John and William Dent, Esqrs. From early ages, and long before the erection of the Castle, Sudeley was the residence of a long line of barons, royally descended, who took from it their addition of De Sudeley. About the year 1442, Sir Ralph Boteler, who had been Lord Treasurer of England, and subsequently the king's governor of his citadel of Calais, built the castle from the produce of his spoils in the French wars. Leland tells us, "The Lord Sudeley that builded the castle was a famous man of war in King Henry the Fifth's and King Henry the Sixth's dayes, and was an admiral (as I have heard) on sea; whereupon it was supposed and spoken that it was partly builded ex spoliis Gallorum; and some speake of a towre in it called Portmare's* Towre, that it should be made of a ransom of his." From its present remains it would seem that Fuller does not exaggerate, when in his quaint phraseology he declares, "It was of subjects' castles the most handsome habitation, and of subjects' habitations the strongest castle." These reliques, however, would rather indicate its having been a superb castellated mansion than a baronial fortress.

It was here that the admiral hoped in old age to reap the reward of his services, by spending the remainder of his days in peace and quiet. But in those days the life and property of the highest as well as of the lowest were equally insecure. The law afforded protection only so long as those in power chose it should do so; and the favourite of one king being generally for that very reason an object of dislike to his successor, it happened that "King Edward IV. bore noe good will to the Lord Sudeley, as a man suspected to be in heart K. H. 6 his man; whereupon by complayntes he was attached, and going up to London, he looked from the hill to Sudeley, and sayd 'Sudeley Castle, thou art the traytor, not I' ——" a pregnant saying, such as one might expect to find in some speech of Shakspeare's.

The castle having been thus iniquitously wrested from its legitimate possessor, was not long afterwards granted to Richard, Duke of Gloucester, who exchanged it with the Crown for Richmond Castle in Yorkshire. In the first year of Henry VII. it was given to Jasper, Duke of Bedford, the youngest son of Owen Tudor and Catherine, widow of Henry the Fifth of England. Or perhaps we should rather say, he was permitted to make use of it, for though "he kept householde here," it is not mentioned amongst the estates of which he died seized, and was moreover held by constables for the Crown during the remainder of this reign and the whole of the succeeding.

In the time of Henry VIII. the place was much neglected, but in that of Edward VI., being granted with the manor to Sir Thomas Seymour, the king's uncle, and brother to the Protector Somerset, it was by him restored to more than its original splendour. He was next created Baron Seymour of Sudeley, and made Lord High Admiral, when no less bold than ambitious, he aspired to

* A French admiral taken prisoner by Lord Sudeley.

the hand of the Princess Elizabeth, who was still of a very tender age. Disappointed in that quarter, he offered his hand to the Dowager Queen Catherine, and was accepted, being her fourth husband. She had indeed been attached to him before her marriage with Henry, to which she had consented only from dread of the despot's vengeance if rejected. In this retirement she took Lady Jane Grey under her care, but had the misfortune to die in child-bed, upon the seventh day after having given birth to a daughter. Her clandestine marriage had proved unhappy, and hence perhaps it was that reports got abroad of her having been poisoned by her husband; certainly some grounds for suspicion appeared in the evidence of Lady Elizabeth Tyrwhit, as recorded in the Salisbury Collection of State Papers. "A too dayes," says this document, "afor the deth of the quen at my cumyng to her in the mornyng, she askyd me where I had been so long, and sayed unto me she dyd fere such things in herself that she was suer she cold not lyve; whereunto I answaryd as I thought that I sawe no lyklyhod of deth in her. She then haveyng my lord admyrall by the hand, and dyvers other standyng by, spoke thes wordys, partly, as I took hyt, idylly—'My Lady Tyrwhitt, I am not wel handelyd, for thos that be abowt me caryth not for me, but standyth laughyng at my grief, and the moor good I wyl to them, the les good they wyl to me;'—whereunto my lord admyrall answerid, 'Why, swet-hart, I would you no hurt'—and she saed to hym agayn aloud, 'No, my lord, I thinke so'—and imedyetly she sayed to hym in his ere, 'But, my lord, you have given me many shrewd tauntes.' Thos wordys I parsavwyd she spoke with good memory, and very sharply and ernestly, for her mynd was for unquyetted. My lord admyrall parsevyng that I hard hyt, callyd me asyd, and askyd me what she sayd, and I declaryd hyt plainly to hym. Then he consowltyd with me that he wold lie down on the bed by her, to loke if he could pacyfy her unquyetnes with gentyl camyncacyon, whereunto I agred. And by that tyme he had spoken thre or four wordes to her, she answered him very rowndly and shortly, sayeing, 'My lorde, I wolde have given a thousand markes to have had my full talk wyth Hewke the fyrst daye I was delyveryd, but I doorst not for displesyng of you'—and I, heryng of that, my hart wold sarve me to her no mor.' Sych lyke commycasyon she had with hym the space of an our; wych they did hear that set by her bed-syde." Now, besides that the deponent herself allows the dying queen spoke "partly idylly," and that the whole scene strongly confirms this remark, it should also be remembered that Catherine's brother, the Marquis of Northampton, her brother-in-law, Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, and Nicholas Throckmorton, all continued on friendly terms with the admiral after her decease. That she died, however, of a broken heart is not at all unlikely.

High as Catherine's position had been in life, the place of her interment was soon forgotten, when by time or accident its monumental record became too much defaced to supply the information. The spirit, however, of modern research has rediscovered it. A manuscript was found in the Herald's Office, entitled "A Boke of Buryells of true noble persons," and was published about 1779, in Rudder's History of Gloucestershire. It is exceedingly curious, not only as showing the place of Catherine's burial, but from the minute account given in it of the funeral, the first royal ceremony of the kind ever solemnized in England according to the Protestant ritual. Amongst other things, we are told how "The Quene's almer began his sermonde, wch was verie good and godlie. And in one place thereof he toke A occasion to declare unto the people howe that thei shulle none there thinke seye nor spreade abrode that the offeringe wch was there done was don any thinge to prfytt the deade but for the poor onlye. And allso the lights wch were carid and stode abowte the Corps were for the honour of the person and for none other entente or purpose." From the interest excited by this document, some ladies, who happend to be at the Castle in 1782, were induced to examine the ruined chapel, and observing a large alabaster block fixed in the north wall, they imagined it might be the back of some mural monument that had formerly been placed there. Acting upon this hint, they had the ground dug up not far from the wall, when they found, a little more than a foot below the surface, a leaden envelope, and having opened it in two places, the face and breast, they saw a human body. When the covering was removed from the face, all its features, and particularly the eyes, appeared in perfect preservation. But becoming alarmed at the sight, and still more at the smell, which came principally from the cere-cloth, they ordered the earth to be thrown in at once, without stopping to replace either the cloth or lead. Enough, however, had been observed of the inscription to convince them of the body being that of Queen Catherine.

In May 1784 the grave was again opened by some curious visitors, who found that the mingled action of air, wet, and dirt, had destroyed the face, and left nothing but bones.

On the 14th of October, 1786, at which

Drawn by T. Roberts

AUDLEY CASTLE, Co. GLOUCESTER

THE SEAT OF J. W. DENT, ESQRE

time the castle was possessed by Lord Rivers, the Rev. Dr. Nash, in company with the Honourable John Somers Cocks, and Mr. John Skipp of Ledbury, made a third examination of the grave and its contents. "Upon opening the ground," says the Doctor,* "and heaving up the lead, we found the face totally decayed, the bones only remaining; the teeth, which were sound, had fallen out of their sockets. The body, I believe, is perfect, as it has never been opened; we thought it indelicate and indecent to uncover it, but observing the left hand to lie at a small distance from the body, we took off the cere-cloth, and found the hands and nails perfect, but of a brownish colour; the cere-cloth consisted of many folds of coarse linen, dipped in wax, tar, and perhaps some gums; over this was wrapt a sheet of lead fitted exactly close to the body. I could not perceive any remains of a wooden coffin. On that part of the lead which covered the breast was this inscription :—

K. P.
Here Lyethe quene
Kateryn Wife to Kyng
Henry the VIII. and
Last the wife of Thomas
Lord of Sudeley highe
Admyrall of England,
And vncle to Kyng
Edward the VI.,
dyed
5 September
MCCCCC.
xlviii.†

The letters K. P. above the inscription was the signature she commonly used, though sometimes she signs herself, "Keteryn, the Quene." It seems at first extraordinary that she should be buried so near the surface of the ground; but we should consider that a pavement, and perhaps some earth had been taken away since she was first interred; and as she was buried within the communion rails, probably that ground might be formerly two or three steps higher than the rest of the chapel.

At the beginning of the year 1792, the queen's remains were again exhumed from mere wantonness by a party of drunken revellers, under circumstances that will not bear repetition.

In July 1817, the grave was once more opened; but this time the act had a better object, and was conducted with becoming decency. Nothing then remained in the coffin beyond a confused heap of bones, and a small portion of the hair adhering to fragments of the cere-cloth under the skull. The hair, which was bright, silky, of an auburn hue, and inclined to curl naturally, appeared as strong as when the body was first interred. With a view to the better preservation of these remains, the then rector of Sudeley caused the coffin to be removed from the ruined chapel into a fine stone vault in the small chapel adjoining, in which lies the body of the sixth Lord Chandos. The block of alabaster, yet to be seen in the wall of the chapel, but secured by an iron grating marks the original place of interment.

Katherine Parr was born about the year 1510, being the eldest of the daughters of Sir Thomas Parr of Kendal, in Westmoreland. Her education, according to the fashion of the time, was learned; and though not remarkable for beauty, she won affection by her sweetness of disposition. It is probable that she was of middle height, for her coffin, being accurately measured, was found to be five feet eight inches. To return from the necessary digression.

The grave had not long closed over Catherine when Seymour renewed his importunities with Elizabeth, endeavouring to persuade her into a clandestine marriage, as he had before persuaded the unfortunate deceased. In some way this came to the knowledge of his enemies, who used it as a means of fomenting the jealous heats that existed between himself and his brother the Protector. The ties of kinship proved of less force than the spirit of political animosity. He was committed to the Tower, condemned without a trial, and lost his head on Tower Hill, March 20, 1549, whereupon Sudeley reverted to the Crown, when it was bestowed upon the Marquis of Northampton. This nobleman, however, did not possess it long, for he rebelled against Mary in behalf of Lady Jane Grey, who had been brought up under the care of his sister Queen Catherine and her husband, Seymour, and it would seem with as much tenderness as their own daughter. In consequence of this attempt, the Marquis being attainted, although his life was spared, yet Sudeley was taken from him. Nor does he appear to have been much deserving of its possession, for he is said to have cruelly neglected his orphan niece, Mary Seymour, after having obtained a grant of so large a portion of the estate she had lost by her father's forfeiture. Yet he was a great favourite both with Henry VIII. and Edward VI., the former of whom styled him his "Integrity," while the latter designated him as his "Honest Uncle"—so difficult is it to get at the real characters of men

* In his communication to the Archæological Society—Archæologia; vol. ix. p. 1-15.

† The inscription is here given as it now appears on the coffin. When the Doctor made his examination it was in all probability too much encrusted to be distinctly legible. On the last inspection it was first carefully cleaned.

amidst the clouds with which they have been enveloped by prejudice or partiality.

Sudeley was now granted by Mary to Sir John Brydges of Coberley, in this county, who was afterwards raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Chandos of Sudeley. And well had he deserved such distinction at the queen's hands, both as having been among her earliest and most faithful adherents, and from his important services in the wars with France. He had borne a conspicuous part in the rout at Guinegate, the memorable "Battle of Spurs," as it was called from the panic flight of the French nobles. But he rendered the queen a yet greater service in being the means to save her sister's life, when Gardiner had obtained a warrant for the execution of Elizabeth at the time of Wyatt's rebellion. This warrant coming into his hands as lieutenant of the Tower, he immediately repaired to the queen to learn her farther pleasure therein, and she, whether truly or falsely, denying all knowledge of such a thing, countermanded the order.

This nobleman was succeeded in the barony and at Sudeley by his eldest son, Edmund, who conducted himself with so much valour at the sanguinary battle of Musselburgh against the Scots, that he received the honour of knighthood from the Duke of Somerset in the camp at Roxburgh. He served also with no less credit at the siege of St. Quentin, and in the reign of Elizabeth was made a knight of the garter. Dying on the 16th of September, 1573, he was buried, as his father had been at Sudeley.

In 1592 Giles, third Lord Chandos, had the honour of receiving here Queen Elizabeth, the details of whose visit are recorded in Nichol's Progresses. He died without male issue, and Sudeley by deed of entail passed to his brother William, who in turn was succeeded by his son, Grey Brydges, a nobleman so distinguished for his manners and address that he was selected to receive and introduce the Muscovite ambassadors on a mission from their master to the king.

George, sixth Lord Chandos, and the last of this family, by whom Sudeley was inhabited, proved a zealous adherent of Charles throughout all his troubles. It was here that the unfortunate monarch took up his abode while waiting the fate of Gloucesterwhich he had besieged. Soon afterwards the republicans finding that the possession of Sudeley Castle by the royalists afforded them too many opportunities of interrupting the communication between London and Gloucester, determined to dislodge them. This was accordingly done by Waller and Massie. But the defence and attack had been so ruinous to Sudeley, and the victors upon its surrender had so completed the work of destruction that an inconsiderable part only of the first court of the castle appears to have been thereafter habitable. Upon his death without male issue, Lord Chandos left the estate to his second wife, Jane (daughter of John Savage, Earl Rivers), and she marrying again with George Pitt, Esq., of Strathfieldsaye, in Hampshire, ancestor of the present Lord Rivers, the castle and manor of Sudeley passed into that family.

From this time Sudeley was occupied only by the tenants of the neighbouring lands, being for nearly two centuries deserted by its owners. But in 1810 the castle and a small part of the estate adjoining it were disposed of by the late Lord Rivers to the late Duke of Buckingham, who retained it till 1837. In that year John and William Dent, Esquires, of Worcester, who had before purchased of Lord Rivers the bulk of the Sudeley estates with the manors of Winchcomb and Sudeley, bought the castle also, and that portion of the estate which had been alienated to the duke. Thus the ancient estate has been once more united, and even enlarged to a considerable extent by more recent purchases and additions

The castle consists of two spacious quadrangles, the first of which has on its northeast side an embattled portal, forming the principal entrance. It is no longer possible to understand in what manner this portal was connected with the inner court, but it was doubtless of the same period, although on a cursory view it may seem later. This arises from the alterations made in the upper part, apparently for the purpose of assimilating its character to the Elizabethan architecture of the building, with which it is now incorporated.

By several writers this court has been attributed to Seymour. But it seems from many circumstances to be much more probable that it was erected, or rebuilt, by Edmund, second Lord Chandos. Indeed there are some facts that may be considered conclusive on this point. In the apartment called the "Chandos Room," is a magnificent antique chimney piece, bearing the family motto in old French—*Maineteine le droit*—carved in relief on the transverse part, with the initials, E. C., that is, Edmund Chandos, in the corners. Now it is obvious this was not a subsequent erection, being so connected and bonded with the masonry of the exterior wall as to render it certain that it must have been coeval with it. In addition to such evidence, there is, at the right extremity of the court, a window surmounted by the leopard's head, with the same initials, E. C., and the date 1572. The death of Lord Chandos in the following year may also account for this part of the castle having

been left in an unfinished state. In the wall dividing the two courts is a low door-way having above the arch the initials, G. C., and the date 1614; indicating that some alterations or additions were made at a yet later period by Grey, Lord Chandos.

At the left extremity is a fragment, beyond question of a much earlier date than any other part of the castle. This consists of a low embattled tower, which has on one side been enlarged for the reception of an oriel window in the Tudor style, giving light to a small room called the "Nursery." From the sharp pointed arch of the windows recently discovered in the interior, and the dilapidated state of the walls, there seems much probability that this tower is as old as the middle of the thirteenth century; and perhaps formed part of the manor place spoken of by Leland.

But it was in the inner court that the magnificence of Sudeley was principally developed. Here must have been many splendid apartments, and here we still find several of the beautiful windows of the spacious banqueting-room, which Leland tells us were glazed with beryl. The fan-like tracery of the soffit of the oriel is exquisite, and in truth has seldom been surpassed. Angels, bearing shields on their breasts, upon which probably arms were emblazoned, are seen at the base of the corbels, that supported the ribs of the lofty ceiling. Underneath it, and of the same extent, is the Great Hall, which judging from its remains must have been in perfect keeping with the rest; while near to the latter, in the angle formed by the north-east end of the banqueting-room are the few reliques of a chamber, which according to tradition was the dormitory appropriated to royal visitors.

The opposite side of the quadrangle contained the kitchen, and, if the ancient hospitality may be inferred by the capabilities here afforded, it must have been of no ordinary character. The fire-place is large enough to roast an ox, being twelve feet wide, and it still retains marks of having been in frequent use.

At each corner of the same court was a lofty embattled tower, three of which still remain,—the Water Tower, the Watch Tower, and the Keep. The latter is of great strength, and has three stories of considerable height, with the massive iron grating still remaining in several of the windows. In the north angle of it are the dungeons, three strongly arched and deep cells rising one above the other, and having no entrance but a narrow door-way at the top of each, which communicates only with the several floors of the Keep. Some years ago an opening was made at the bottom of the lower cell, when a human skeleton is said to have been discovered, a tale which, whether true or not, is highly probable.

To the south-east of the first court, upon a lawn bounded by a stately terrace stands the chapel already mentioned as containing the grave of Queen Catherine. This building, which has been much admired for the harmony of its proportions, as well as for its chasteness of decoration, appears to belong to the time of Henry VI., when the later style of English ecclesiastical architecture was in its zenith, and was probably the work of Ralph le Boteler, the founder of the castle. Although now roofless and desolate, it is a highly interesting relique, especially if viewed on a fine summer evening from the Chandos Room, when the sunset is lighting up its pinnacles.

Notwithstanding the antique magnificence of this castle, and the interest attached to it by old associations, it was for many years much neglected, so that what had escaped without much injury from violence was beginning to suffer from the natural decay of time. Its final destruction, indeed, seemed to be no very improbable or remote event, when in the eleventh hour it was bought by the present owners, who, having wealth as well as taste and an ardent love for antiquity, at once commenced the work of restoration. Hitherto their efforts have been chiefly directed to the preservation of the first court which was most in danger, but which has now assumed the appearance of a noble and commodious mansion. Nor was their attention exclusively confined to the rebuilding of what was fast going to ruin. Having restored so much of the edifice, they set about collecting various treasures of art for its internal embellishment. In the Oriel Room, an imposing chamber above the portal, are several highly interesting pictures, one of which, painted by Sir Antonio More, represents Henry VIII. and his children. This, which came from the Strawberry Hill collection, still continues in its original frame of black and gold, with a curious poetical inscription going round it, and the following couplet at its base in explanation of its history:—

> The queene to Walsingham this tablet sente,
> Marke of her peoples and her own contente.

Another fine picture is the Union of the Roses, by the marriage of Henry VII. with Elizabeth of York, the portrait of Henry being traditionally said to present a remarkable likeness of that monarch. Here too is a portrait of the High Admiral Seymour, a Charles the Second by Sir Peter Lely, and a Queen Elizabeth in stained glass, the size of life and in full regal costume. In the same apartment will be found rare carvings of Henry VIII. by Holbein; a pair of massive bronze candelabra from Italy and

beautiful Etruscan vases. But a more extraordinary work of art is a mosaic table of large dimensions, weighing with its stand upwards of three quarters of a ton, and which, at the close of the fifteenth century, adorned the Florentine palace of Lorenzo de Medici. It is formed of the rarest and most costly marbles, elaborately worked in intricate devices, and enriched with turquoise, lapis lazuli, and other precious substances. The stand, which is gorgeously carved and gilt, displays the ducal arms of Tuscany.

The walls of the Chandos Room are entirely covered with some fine old tapestry, on which hawking and other rural sports are represented. The subjects are wrought with much skill of execution, and are evidently from the designs of a master. The windows are ornamented with richly stained glass, displaying the arms of the Tudors and other subjects in keeping with them, so that the whole harmonizes admirably with the massive antique chimney-piece erected here by Edmund Lord Chandos.

In 1848, the British Archæological Association, attracted by the historic renown of Sudeley, visited the castle, and an interesting description of the excursion forms a prominent feature in the General Report, edited by A. J. Dunkin.

BIDDLESDON, or Bitlesden; anciently Betestene, Betlesden, or Bytlesden, Buckinghamshire, the seat of George Morgan, Esq. The ancient history of this manor is curious enough to deserve record. In the reign of Henry I. it was the property of Robert de Meppershall, who, as some say, forfeited it for having stolen one of the king's hounds; or, as others have it, being sued in the king's court in consequence of a dispute about a furious dog belonging to the monarch, he was fain to propitiate him by giving Bitlesden to the Royal Chamberlain, Geoffrey de Clinton, who was then in high favour at court. Whether true or not, there is nothing improbable in the story, such was the tyranny of the feudal laws, and so rigid were the Norman monarchs in punishing the slightest offences against them, even when they were only accidental. But some time afterwards he married the daughter of the chamberlain, when the estate was given back to him; though, as it turned out, to retain only a brief possession of it. In the reign of King Stephen, the country being distracted with civil warfare, he retired to his native place of Meperteshall in Bedfordshire, and thus neglected to pay the services due to the Earl of Leicester. Hereupon, the latter immediately seized the manor as an escheat, and bestowed it upon Ernald de Bosco, his steward, who, finding that the remainder in these lands could not descend to his heirs, obtained the Earl's consent for the transference of the manor to the monks of Garondon, or Gerendon, in Leicestershire, that they might found a convent of the Carthusian order. This was accordingly done in 1647. After the Reformation, the abbey and manor were granted to Lord Wriothesley; next it passed by purchase to the Peckhams; then being seized by Queen Elizabeth, in satisfaction of a debt due to the government, she gave it to Arthur Lord Grey, on the attainder of whose son in 1603, it reverted to the Crown. Carr, Earl of Somerset, is next said to have held this manor, but upon his condemnation for the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury, it was granted by King James, in 1614, to Sir George Villiers, subsequently Duke of Buckingham. By the second and last duke of that name it was sold in 1681 to Mr. Sayer, of whose family it was purchased by Earl Verney. After his death it was disposed of by his niece and successor, Mary Verney, Baroness Fermanagh, to George Morgan, Esq., and his brother, Dr. Morgan.

Biddlesdon House, as it now stands, is a plain commodious building, erected by Henry Sayer, Esq., about 1731, and contains a large and valuable collection of books and pictures. It may, however, be said to have cost dearly, at least according to antiquarian calculation. Till Mr. Sayer had swept them away for the sake of his new mansion, there were considerable remains of the abbey and conventual church, part of the east side of the cloisters, part of a tower, a small chapel with the chapter house, and a handsome room about forty feet square, with a vaulted roof, supported by four pillars. In the chapel was a monument of one of the Lords Zouche. But all is gone—not a brick, not a stone of the ancient building is any longer to be seen.

CHALFONT PARK, Buckinghamshire, the seat of John Nembhard Hibbert, Esq., purchased by his ancestors in the last century of Charles Churchill, Esq. It stands about five miles from Amersham, on the road to London, and five miles from Uxbridge in Middlesex, in a luxuriant but narrow valley, rendered yet more interesting by the picturesque accompaniments of wood and water. In the adjoining parish of Chalfont St. Giles, may still be seen the house where Milton found a refuge at the time the great plague was raging in London, and where he brought his Paradise Lost to a conclusion. Here, too, the first draft of "Paradise Regained" is supposed to have been written, at the suggestion of his Quaker friend, Elwood, the companion of his retirement. The pre-

sent possessor, who served as High Sheriff of Bucks in 1837, is second son of the late Robert Hibbert, Esq. of Birtles Hall, county of Chester, the descendant of a family seated at Marple, *temp.* Edward IV.

RAMMERSCALES, county Dumfries, the seat of William Bell Macdonald, Esquire.

The mansion-house of Rammerscales is picturesquely situated on the side of a range of hills forming the western boundary of the Vale of the Annan, at a sudden elevation of about 250 feet, and a mile in distance from the banks of the river; it is surrounded by several hundred acres of very old, large, and luxuriant trees of various kinds, and bears no very distant resemblance, in its general features, to the castles on the Rhine. The silver fir and larch seem particularly suited to the locality, the former of which are recorded for their size in Selby's history of forest trees, and one of the latter, cut for the Caledonian Railway, measured one hundred and six solid feet of timber, and brought the price of eight pounds; a considerable sum for a single tree. These old larches also form very beautiful furniture, of which the house contains many specimens, being capable of a high polish, and in grain, resembling satin wood. The oak, ash, elm, sycamore, and limes, are likewise of considerable size, forming a fine hanging wood of great beauty. Indeed, the hill of Rammerscales seems to have been long famous for timber, as there is a record of a case in 1504, of the trial of an individual for injuring the trees, and the proprietor, who was confiscated in 1715, seemed to trust to them alone for the payment of his debts, having written a note to his next relative, from the Tower of London, while under sentence of decapitation, in the following curious style of doggerel rhyme,—

> "Cut my wood, and sell my timmer,*
> Pay my debts, and fareweel Rammer."
>
> ROBT. CARRUTHERS.
>
> *Tower of London*, 1716.

It is told that the clerk of arraigns, in citing this gentleman to trial, after calling out his name, "Robertus Carrutherus de Rammerscales," added, in a loud voice, "a name long enough for the devil."

The present mansion was erected about eighty years ago, in lieu of the old border fortalice, and is a substantial building of three stories in height, 64 feet by 54. The foundation is cut out of the solid rock, which forms the floor of the cellars; the roof is a terrace commanding one of the most extensive views, of which perhaps any inhabited house in this country can boast, comprehending all Annandale, with the many windings of its river, the Solway Firth, and great part of Cumberland.

The house is plain, built of the durable red sandstone of the district, with walls in the old style of great strength and thickness, admirably adapted for the bold character of the locale in which it is placed. The rooms are of the usual dimensions in buildings of its size, except the library, which is larger, being 52 feet by 20, and contains rather a valuable collection of books in ancient literature. There is a wide and graceful hanging stair-case in the hall, occupying much space.

The lower step at the porch may be mentioned as peculiar, from being a single stone 21 feet long by 2¼ broad, and 5 inches in depth, and as having been conveyed and laid there in safety by a young man, who afterwards became famous as the architect of the Menai and Conway bridges, Thomas Telford, the celebrated engineer. The mansion was erected by Dr. Mounsey, physician to the Emperor Paul of Russia, who had bought the estate after its confiscation from the ancient possessors, the family of Carruthers; it was re-purchased on his death by an uncle of the present proprietor, who was a relative of the original family

There is much doubt as to the meaning of the word Rammerscales, a probable derivation is from the name of one of the comrades of King Robert Bruce, at Lochmaben, who was called Randolph de Scales, and his signature appended to ancient charters of that monarch, is "Rand. de Scales," which may easily be transposed into Rammerscales, and which place might have been his residence. Or we may go back to the period when the 6th Roman legion under Hadrian was encamped in the neighbourhood, A.D. 120; and derive the appellation from the latin *Ramus*, "a bough," and *Salio*, "to leap up," a cliff to be ascended by the aid of branches of trees.

Much of the surrounding land in the parish of Lochmaben is held by a singular tenure, called "king's kindly tenant right," derived from the circumstance of King Robert Bruce having granted small proportions of his territory to the inhabitants of four villages who secretly supplied him with provisions, or rendered him some other good service, when beleaguered in Lochmaben Castle; (and many of whose descendants still retain their small patches,) subject to a trifling annual payment, called "King's kindly tenant rent," the receipt of which is now the right of the Earl of Mansfield.

These king's kindly tenants possess several immunities. There is no feudal investiture nor formal entry of an heir, they have no charters or sasines, but their land, when sold,

* Scot for "timber."

is conveyed by a simple deed of conveyance, and the name of the owner being altered in the Earl of Mansfield's rental book; in fact there is even no legal necessity for this deed of conveyance, though given as a matter of security; they may buy and sell their land just as a horse or an ox. One of their privileges, that of being exempt from paying stipend to the clergyman, was lately wrested from them: and in these days of liberalism, more encroachments are to be dreaded.

MOLLINGTON HALL, Cheshire, the seat of John Feilden, Esq., about two miles and a half from Chester. In the fourteenth century the manor appears to have belonged to the family of Torrant, or Torrold. They were succeeded by the Hattons, from whom the estate passed by marriage to the Booths. Afterwards the Gleggs became possessed of it, William Glegg, Esq., of Gayton, having married Cecilia, daughter and co-heir of Robert Sefton. Mary, daughter, and finally sole heir of Robert Glegg, Esq., brought this property to John Baskervyle, by whom it was sold to Thomas Hunt, Esq., in January, 1756. His son, dying without issue, gave the estate to his younger brother, who, at his decease, left no male heir. His widow, therefore, Mary Hunt, and his daughter, Anna Maria, came into the estate, and they conveyed Mollington Torrant with the manor, in 1797, to John Feilden, Esq., of Blackhurn in Lancashire.

The house itself, although built of brick, is convenient, and of good size. The grounds are pleasant and well wooded.

ANKERWYCKE HOUSE, Buckinghamshire, the seat of George Simon Harcourt, Esq. The original priory of "The poor Nuns of Ankerwycke," was founded in the reign of Henry II. for Benedictine nuns, but in 1538 it was given with the estates belonging to it to Bisham Abbey, upon the dissolution of which in 1540 it was granted to Lord Windsor. Soon afterwards, the estate reverting to the Crown, it was given by Edward VI. to the celebrated statesman, Sir Thomas Smijth, by whom, or by Lord Windsor, the whole was rebuilt, for in the reign of Henry VIII. the commissioners reported the monastery as being in a state of ruin. John Taylor, the deprived bishop of Lincoln, died here in 1553. Many years afterwards it was purchased by the Lees. The male line of this family failing, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Lee, Esq., of Ankerwycke, brought the property in marriage to Sir Philip Harcourt. In 1805, it was bought by John Blagrove, Esq., who built the present mansion, since when it has been repurchased by the family of the Harcourts. At different times it has been tenanted by Mr. Crickett, of the Commons (Sic in Lysons, but Lipscombe writes Crickell) Lord Shuldham, Mr. Jodrell, and Lady King.

The mansion, though not remarkable for beauty or grandeur, is exceedingly convenient, and stands near the Thames, commanding a distant view of Windsor. The grounds belong to the softer cast of landscape, but some of the trees, with which it is interspersed, have attained an unusual magnitude. One fine old yew measures nine feet in girth, its branches spreading to a diamater of seventy eight feet, so that if solid it would contain many cart-loads of timber. It is supposed to have flourished there for more than a thousand years, yet its old age is still green and vigorous. According to popular tradition it was once the trysting-tree of bluff king Hal and the unfortunate Anne Boleyn.

At one time these grounds could boast of many remarkably fine plane trees. One of these forest Titans still remains, being eighty feet in height, eleven in girth, and extending its branches to a diamater of thirty feet. There were also a few years since three enormous willows, of the red and white, or Huntingdon kind; but of these only the trunk of one is now to be seen, measuring about twenty feet in circumference.

NOYADD TREFAWR, Carmarthenshire, the seat of William Henry Webley Parry, Esq. The present mansion was built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, but by whom is uncertain, such in many cases is the short memory of that posterity, to which all are so fond of appealing—carent quia vate sacro.

From a remote period Noyadd Trefawr was possessed by the Lloyds, or Llwyds, who would seem to have been distinguished in all their branches. One of their ancestors, the Lord of Castle Howell, took Cardigan Castle from the Earl of Clare and the Flemings by escalade in the reign of Henry II., 1165, for which gallant deed he had given him for arms three scaling-ladders and a triple-towered castle, which arms are now in the quarterings of the family. The oak branch and palm on either side of the Webley crest was also an augumentation granted on the same occasion.

Early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Thomas ap Harry of Blaenpant in Cardiganshire married Dyddgy, co-heir of Rhys ap David Llwyd of Noyadd Trefawr. Their son, David Parry was twice High Sheriff for the county, and his descendants were noted for their unflinching attachment to the Stewarts. In 1816 the estate, which had been much curtailed, was left by his cousin to Rear Admiral Webley, who thereupon took the name

of Parry in addition to his own name. This gallant seaman, when captain of the Centaur, distinguished himself highly in an action with the Russian man of war, Sewold, which he took after an action of fifteen minutes. The anchor in the bend of the Webley arms, and the sword and anchor in the left hand corner of each quartering were granted to him by George III. in commemoration of this achievement.

MARKS HALL, in the county of Essex, about two miles from Coggeshall, the seat of William Philip Honywood, Esq., to whom also belongs the small parish of Markshall, containing forty inhabitants and eight hundred and thirty-four acres of land, situated near the source of a rivulet. At the time of the Doomsday Survey this manor was held by Hugh de Montfort. Afterwards it passed to the Bohuns; but being forfeited in 1163 it was granted to the family of De Markshall, who had been its tenants since the Conquest, and from whom the place is said to have derived its name. Here they resided from the time just mentioned till 1562, when John Markshall sold the estate to John Cole, Esq. In 1581 it was purchased by Edmund Devaugh, Esq., whose grandson again sold it in 1605 to Robert Honywood, Esq., of Charing, an ancestor of the present owner. This last named family had been seated at Hene in Kent soon after the Conquest; and one of them, Sir Thomas Honywood, was colonel of a regiment of Essex men that fought for the parliament in what Cromwell used to term his "crowning mercy," the battle of Worcester in 1651, so fatal to the royalists. He served also as a representative of this county in Oliver's parliaments.

The mansion is a large and handsome building pleasantly situated on a rising ground in a well-wooded park abundantly stocked with deer. It is of the Tudor style of architecture, the hall being a part of the original fabric, to which the present handsome front was added by Robert Honywood, Esq. At one of the entrances over the porch are carved various quarterings of the family arms. But the most curious object to be seen here is the portrait of Mrs. Mary Honywood in the library with the following inscription—"Mary Atwaters, daughter and co-heir of Robert Atwater of Lenham in Kent, wife of Robert Honywood, Esq., of Charing in Kent (her only husband) had living at her decease lawfully descended from her 367 children, 16 of her own body, 114 grand-children, 228 in the third generation, and 9 in the fourth. She led a pious life, and died at Marks Hall in the 93rd year of her age, and forty-fourth of her widowhood, May 16th Anno Domini 1620. She was buried in the family churchyard, but there is an elegant marble monument to her memory, with a kneeling effigy, in the church close to the Hall, which had been rebuilt by her deceased husband. It is an octagonal, brick edifice, and dedicated to Saint Margaret.

There is a singular anecdote extant of this lady. Falling at one time into a desponding state of mind, the result no doubt of hypochondrianism, she became impressed with the idea that she should be damned, and in a paroxym of the disease she dashed a glass upon the ground, and exclaimed, "I shall be lost as surely as that glass is broken." But the glass rebounded from the marble against which it had been thrown, and was not broken. The legend concludes as such legends should conclude. What neither medicine nor reason could cure was cured by this accident. She became convinced that her alarms had been imaginary.

In the same room with the picture just mentioned is a fine portrait, by Gainsborough, of General Philip Honeywood on horseback, the size of life. This gallant officer commanded the heavy cavalry in the German war during the reign of George II., and was severely wounded at the battle of Dettingen. His remains were interred in the church he had himself erected.

CUERDEN HALL, in the county of Lancaster, the seat of Robert Townley Parker, Esq. It is not known at what time, or by whom, the mansion was first erected, but there was an ancient house on this site about 1660, the property of Christopher Banastre, Esq., of Banke, Lancashire. One of whose two co-heiresses brought this property in marriage to Robert Parker, Esq., of Extwistle. His son, Banastre Parker rebuilt the house 1716, but it was greatly enlarged and improved in 1815, by his descendant, Robert Townley Parker, Esq. As it now appears, the mansion presents a handsome building of brick and stone, partly ancient, and partly modern, the latter portion being after designs by Lewis Wyatt. The grounds command an extent of highly diversified scenery.

Many names, historically curious, have belonged at different periods to this estate. After the Norman Conquest it was possessed by Roger de Poictou; and subsequently by the families of Molyneux, Kuerden, Banastre, Charnoc and Langton.

HELMINGHAM HALL, Suffolk, the seat of John Tollemache, Esq., M.P. The ancient family of Tollemache claims Saxon descent, and was possessed of lands in Suffolk, long before the Norman Conquest. Not many years ago the following inscription might

be seen in the old manor house at Bentley:

"Before the Normans into England came,
Bentley was my seat, and Tollemache was my name."

In the reign of Henry VI. Sir Lionel Tollemache of Bentley married the heiress of Helmingham, and thus acquired the estate, since which time it has remained without interruption in the same family. In 1651, Queen Elizabeth honoured the Sir Lionel of those days with a royal visit, and gave his mother a lute, still preserved as an heir-loom among the family reliques and curiosities. A descendant of this gentleman married the heiress of the first Earl of Dysart, a title from the royal borough of Dysart in Fifeshire. Upon the decease of the fifth earl without a child, the title devolved upon his sister, Lady Louisa Manners, the widow of John Manners, Esq., of Grantham Grange, co. Lincoln.

Helmingham Hall is a quadrangular building with a terrace and moat surrounding it, and bears undeniable marks of belonging to the time of Henry VIII., when the embattled mansion had succeeded to the baronial castle. It stands in the midst of a large park well stocked with deer, many of them remarkable for their size, and abounds in noble oaks, which have been celebrated as the finest in the county. Very few innovations have been made upon the old mansion. It has been allowed to retain the greater part of its ancient characteristics,—its large bay windows, its embattled parapets, its gables terminated with richly wrought finials, and its chimneys ornamented with reticulated and indented mouldings. Once indeed some rash improver went so far as to plaster the brick walls with stucco in emulation of stone, but the better taste of a subsequent Tollemache removed this abomination. With the same fanciful yet pleasing desire to revive the past in the present, we are told that the drawbridges on the east and south fronts still continue to be raised at night, as they used to be in those happy days when

——————— "the good old rule,
Sufficed them, the simple plan
That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can."

Another interesting feature in this romantic spot is the number of wild fowls which cover the moat as well as a small lake in the park. Much pains have been taken to attract them hither, and they are never suffered to be disturbed.

CHIPPENHAM PARK, Cambridgeshire, near Newmarket, the seat of Joseph Sidney Tharp, Esq. At a very early date this estate belonged to William de Mandeville, and by him it was given in 1184 to the Knights-hospitalers. In the course of time it came to the first Lord North, and then to Sir Thomas Rivett, who dying in 1582 was buried in Chippenham Church. At a later period it was possessed by Admiral Russell, who was created Lord Orford for the battle of La Hogue, in commemoration of which he called one of the farms on his estate La Hogue Hall, a name it still continues to bear. His Lordship resided at Chippenham from 1680 to 1726, having laid out full sixty thousand pounds in the building of a mansion here from the designs of Inigo Jones. Even the stables, which were very large and handsome, were made to correspond with the rest of the building. During the greater part of this time the admiral kept a curious and minute diary of his personal and household expenditure, and this is still said to be preserved in his own handwriting.

Mr. Drummond Smith afterwards purchased the estate, when he pulled down the front part, and erected the present frontage upon a smaller and plainer scale, leaving however the offices untouched. In 1791 it was bought by Mr. Tharp, the father of the gentleman by whom it is now possessed.

The park includes about five hundred acres, embellished with a fine sheet of water, and is surrounded by a wall. The gardens, which were laid out at a considerable expense by Admiral Russell, comprise nearly seven acres, also within a wall, and in a high state of cultivation. The conservatories are well-arranged and extensive.

OWSDEN HALL, Suffolk, the seat of Thomas James Ireland, Esq. The original mansion was built by one of the Moseley family in the reign of James the First. It was afterwards sold to — Smith, Esq., of Staffordshire, who held it only for two or three years and then disposed of it in April 1804 to the Rev. James Thomas Hand, rector of Cheveley in Cambridgeshire, by whom it was bequeathed with the estate, in 1834, to his nephew, Thomas James Ireland, Esq

The mansion is of brick, with slated roof, and in the Grecian style of architecture. The old front, excepting the porch, was pulled down by Mr. Hand; and the present possessor erected a new centre, as well as two porticoes, one being on the North, and the other upon the West side of the house. The wings, originally built by Thomas Moseley, Esq., in 1750, still remain.

The pleasure grounds, were laid out by the present owner, and are disposed in lawn and shrubberies, with a handsome piece of water, the park adjoining extends to about fifty acres.

THE RANGERS, at Woodmancote, in the parish, and near to the town of Dursley, in Gloucestershire, the seat of Edward Bloxsome, Esq. The mansion was built in 1830 by the present occupier upon ground purchased by him of the Venble. James Webster, late archdeacon of Gloucester. It is a plain, stone mansion in that modern style of building, which presents no peculiar architectural features, yet gives the idea of much comfort and convenience within. Attached to it are about eight hundred acres of good land, commanding extensive views of the far-famed Stinchcombe Hill, Uley Berry Peak, Down, and Longdown Hills, and fine Beach woods on the east, south, and west. Upon the estate is a spring of singularly pure water, which, from its name of *Holywell*, was probably at some remote period one of those holy fountains, to which pilgrims were in the habit of resorting, either in fulfilment of a vow, or under the impression of its sanative qualities. Even in the present day it is much sought after by the people of the neighbourhood on account of its exceeding purity and presumed wholesomeness.

GATE BURTON, in the county of Lincoln, the seat of William Hutton, Esq. This mansion was erected in the year 1761 by Thomas Hutton, Esq., who then possessed the estate, and in whose family it still remains. It is a plain grey brick building, without any particular pretensions to beauty of architecture, and yet by no means devoid of picturesque interest, though this may in some measure arise from the scenery with which it stands connected. The grounds, wherein it is placed, extend to the river Trent, which there flows, bright and silvery as ever, beneath a cliff, one hundred and thirty feet high, and covered in many places with magnificent timber. Upon this eminence is a summer-house, so placed as to command a panoramic view of some charming prospects, both near and in the distance.

COOMBE LODGE, in the parish of Whitchurch, about a mile from the Pangbourne railway-station, Oxfordshire, the seat of Samuel W. Gardiner, Esq., by whose grandfather the mansion was erected about fifty years ago. It is a large building constructed with much taste in the Ionic style of architecture, the main body of it, which is very extensive, being flanked by two corresponding wings. The front has a southern aspect, while the back part of the mansion is in a great measure protected from the north winds by a well-planted hill that stretches out like a screen behind it. The park extends on either side, leaving a wide opening through which the Thames is seen from the house, but tranquil and lakelike, reflecting on its unbroken surface a heavy mass of foliage from the Berkshire side of the water. Farther on is a succession of slopes and eminences, chequered with woods and cultivated lands, and presenting all the peculiar calmness and softness of an English landscape.

CORBY CASTLE, in the county of Cumberland, the seat of Philip Henry Howard, Esq. M.P. for Carlisle in several parliaments. It stands upon the summit of a sand-stone cliff, at the base of which flows the River Eden. From the village of the same name the castle is approached over a beautiful lawn which gradually slopes upwards to it, and which on attaining its utmost height, merges into a park abounding in fine old oaks. Beyond this again is a noble prospect over the whole country to the north, till the view is terminated by the Scottish hills, amongst which Birrenswirk more particularly demands attention by its curiously-shaped crest. To the west are seen the towers of Carlisle and the white sands of the Solways lying between the gigantic Skiddaw and his Scottish rival Criffel. In no part of its course does the River Eden—well worthy of the name—flow through a more enchanting scene. On every side are noble groves of oak, from the midst of which rise up "the giant-snouted crags," sublime and rugged, and wonderfully heightening the more quiet portion of the landscape by their contrast. Art and taste have combined to make the most of these advantages. To the north-west of the house a terrace stretches along the summit of the cliff, overlooking the course of the river, which, after rushing down a succession of cascades, at length forms a long canal, severed by a woody island of considerable length, and terminated by a mighty amphitheatre of rocks that are dotted with oaks and other trees.

From a very early period Corby Castle had consisted of an ancient keep-tower, and a long range of buildings at right angles with it, of a much less antiquated date; but in 1813 the whole was remodelled, and modernised both within and without, a Doric portico being built in front of the main entrance, so that it now presents the appearance of a plain substantial fabric. The only thing to remind the spectators of past times is the crest of the Howards, a lion statant-guardant on two of its fronts. The ancient keep has indeed been incorporated with the present mansion, but so altered as to correspond with the more recent structure. In this part is a chamber panelled with dark oak, and hung with ancient tapestry, that still bears the name of the *Haunted Chamber*, though it is no longer visited by its spectral

tenant. The rest of the building is handsomely fitted up in the modern style, and, besides some fine paintings, contains many curiosities and reliques of historical interest. Amongst these is the *grace-cup* of the famous Thomas à Becket, a vessel of ivory, mounted in silver gilt, and set with precious stones; a massive gold *rosary and cross*, worn by Mary Queen of Scots when brought to the scaffold. The *claymore* of Major Mac Donald, the Fergus Mac Ivor of Sir Walter Scott. It is a trenchant Toledo blade, and yet retains the impression of its owner's hand upon the leather of the basket-hilt. It may be here observed, too, that an actual adventure of the real hero has been transferred by the Scotch romancer to a much less deserving character. Every reader must recollect how "that sullen, good-for-nothing brute, Balmowhapple," was run away with by his own charger into the midst of the flying dragoons, who taking heart of grace, turned round and celft his skull with their broadswords. The same accident as regards the headstrong horse proved fatal to the major, with this difference only, that it conducted him to the gallows. He had mounted the steed of an English dragoon, who had been just killed, but no sooner did the animal hear the sound of his own trumpets than he dashed back into the midst of the regiment to which his former rider had belonged. In this dilemma the major tried to pass himself off for one of the Ayrshire Militia, concealing his tartans under the cloak of the defunct dragoon, which he had made spoil of when he took the horse. This ruse, however, did not long succeed. He was recognised by General Huske, who immediately had him secured by a guard of twenty men, no small compliment to his strength and daring, but one no doubt with which he would have willingly dispensed.

It would be tedious to recapitulate all the portraits in this collection that are interesting, either from their subjects or from circumstances connected with them. Yet a brief stroll amongst these records of the past is hardly to be omitted. Here then is Charles V. of Germany, and his wife Isabella of Portugal, by Titian; Henry Earl of Surrey, the celebrated poet;

> "A toung that serv'd in foreign realmes his king;
> Whose courteous talke to vertue did enflame
> Eche noble hart; a worthy guide to bring
> Our English youth by travail unto fame."

John, first Duke of Norfolk; Thomas, second Duke of Norfolk, the victor of Flodden Field; the famous Lord William Howard; Andrew Doria, styled by the Genoese, "the father and deliverer of his country;" King Charles the Second, at full length, given by himself to the family at the Restoration, in acknowledgment of their services in the Civil wars; James II. as high admiral; a lady of the house of Colonna by Maria de Fiori, in a frame of box elegantly carved, &c. &c. These are a few only of the treasures to be found scattered in the library, the gallery, and the bed-rooms; but they will suffice to give an idea of the whole, as well as a more detailed account—*ex pede Herculem.*

About the end of the 11th century, the manor of Corby was granted by Hubert de Vallibus, the Norman lord of the barony of Gilsland, to his follower Odard, who thereupon assumed the name of De Corby. It was next held by the De Richmonds, and in 1323 it was conveyed by one of that family, named Roland, to Sir Andrew de Harcla, Earl and Governor of Carlisle, so celebrated in chronicle for his defence of that city in 1315 against Robert Bruce, whom he compelled to abandon the siege with no little loss, notwithstanding the superiority of his forces. In 1322, Sir Andrew had the good fortune at Borough Bridge, in Yorkshire, to defeat and take prisoner the Earl of Lancaster, who had revolted against King Edward, for which good service he was made Earl of Carlisle, Lord Warden of the West Marches, and farther rewarded with a valuable estate. Yet either from ambition, or natural inconstancy, or from some other unexplained cause, all these benefits failed of binding him to the monarch, and in 1323 he entered into a treasonous correspondence with Bruce, whom he visited at Lochmaben. Intelligence of this secret plot being brought to Edward, the king at once, with a promptitude foreign to his general character, despatched Anthony, Lord Lucy, to seize the revolter, promising both to him and his assistants in the enterprise large rewards in the event of their success. Thus stimulated, Lord Lucy set out upon what was not unlikely to prove a dangerous adventure, and masking his real designs he presented himself with his followers at the castle-gates in friendly guise, as if he had merely come on a visit to the governor, he left, however, a few retainers at each gate to secure his retreat; but they excited no suspicion, and were believed to be, as they pretended, only waiting for the return of their master. In this way he was introduced into the presence of the Earl, whom he found unarmed and engaged in writing, when he at once charged him with having conspired against the king, and called upon him to surrender, a command which the surprised faitour was in no condition to dispute. Yet even now it was an equal chance that the attempt had failed, for the loud tones of Lord Lucy reached the keeper of the inner gate, who taking the alarm raised a loud cry of treason. The next moment he was struck down by Sir

Richard Denton, while attempting to secure the gate, the only blood shed in an enterprise, which might have proved the death of all concerned in it. Trial and judgment followed close upon the capture. The Earl was arraigned before the chief justiciary on a charge of high treason, and having been degraded from his knighthood was sentenced to be hung, drawn, and quartered, on hearing which he calmly said, "You have disposed of my body at your pleasure, but my soul I give to God." The same show of fortitude accompanied him to the gallows.

Upon the Earl's attainder the manor of Corby reverted to the Crown, and in 1336 was granted to Sir Richard de Salkeld, of a Cumberland family. With his descendants it remained until 1502 when Sir Robert Salkeld, governor of Carlisle, died in possession of this manor without male issue, and his five daughters, coheiresses, divided his property amongst them. The lady, who received the estate and castle of Corby for her share, married a member of a younger branch of the same family, thus continuing the name of Salkeld for a few generations.

In 1596, Corby was possessed by Thomas Salkeld, one of those unlucky adventurers, whose projects succeed in the commencement only to terminate in failure. Some Border differences having arisen, he was appointed by Lord Scrope the English warden of the West Marches to meet the deputy of Buccleugh the Scottish warden for their amicable arrangement. According to the indispensable custom on such occasions, a truce was proclaimed, to last "from the tyme of meeting till the next day at the sun rysing," during which space a safe conduct was guaranteed to all whose appearance was required there in their own behalf or as evidence for others. But amongst the Scotch assembled at the place of meeting,—"The Dayholme of Kershoup, quhaire a burne divides England from Scotland, and Liddisdaill from Bewcastle,"—there happened to be a notorious border-marauder, named Kinmont Willie, who had always been particularly troublesome to his English neighbours. The chance of gaining such a prize was too much for "the fause Sakeld's" morality to resist it. Forth he pricked after Willie when the business of the day was over, and soon came up with the outlaw, who was quietly jogging homewards little dreaming of such a breach of border honour.

But in a trice—

"They hae ta'en bauld Kinmont Willie
On Haribee to hang him up.
They band his legs beneath the steed,
They tied his hands behind his back,
They guarded him fivesome on each side,
And they brought him ower the Liddel rack.
They led him through the Liddel rack,
And also thro' the Carlisle sands;
They brought him to Carlise Castell,
To be at my Lord Scroope's commands."

When tidings of this affair reached Buccleuch, he dashed about the tables 'till "the red wine sprang on high," and fell into a terrible fit of cursing—

"O were there war between the lands,
As well I wot that there is none,
I would slight Carlisle Castell high,
Though it were builded of marble stone.
But since nae war 's between the lands,
And there is peace, and peace should be,
I'll neither harm English lad or lass,
And yet the Kinmont freed shall be."

Buccleuch was as good as his word. Under cover of the darkness he surprised the castle, and though he had only twenty men with him, so alarmed the garrison, that they allowed him to march off in safety with their prisoner. It was now Elizabeth's turn to be indignant, and as it was not either in the temper or the interest of king James to offend his powerful neighbour, Buccleuch was persuaded to visit England, and make what excuses he could to the queen for this daring violation of an English fortress. Tradition says, that when presented to Elizabeth, that high-stomached lady demanded with her usual peremptoriness, "How he dared to undertake an enterprise so desperate and presumptuous?"

"What is it," answered the chieftain "a man dares not to do?" a reply which so much struck her, that she exclaimed to a lord in waiting, "with ten thousand such men our brother of Scotland might shake the firmest throne in Europe!"

Another instance of Salkeld's ill luck with his captures may be worth relating. Towards the end of Elizabeth's reign, he was appointed sheriff of the county, when an outlaw named Jock Græme of the Pear Tree, whose brother was lying in jail for execution, played him as bad a trick as Buccleuch had done. The freebooter came riding past the gate of Corby Castle, which then fronted into the village, when a child of the sheriff was playing before the door. Giving the boy an apple, he said, "Master will you ride?" The latter, as was natural at his years, readily enough consented, and Græme taking upon his horse, carried him into Scotland; nor would he part with the child except in exchange for his condem ned brothe.

In 1610 and 1614, the manor of Corby was bought by Lord William Howard in moieties from the Salkelds and Blenkinsopps of two of the before-mentioned coheiresses. Belted Will, however, as his Lordship was familiarly called, made this purchase only to give it to his second son, Sir Francis Howard, ancestor of the Corby branch of that illus-

trious family. This Sir Francis was a stanch adherent of Charles during the Civil War, raising a regiment of four hundred horse for his service, to support whom he sold two estates, the one in Durham, the other in Yorkshire, yielding a rental of three thousand pounds per annum. By his exertions he contributed materially to the victory of Atherton Moor, near Leeds, in 1643, but in this battle his eldest son was killed, and his second son, Francis, succeeded him upon his decease. The latter was made governor of Carlisle during the reign of James II.

Corby is still vested in the family of the Howards, the father of the present proprietor having been appointed High-Sheriff for the county upon the repeal of the Catholic disabilities. It was during his lifetime that Sir Walter Scott visited the castle, on which occasion he communicated to him the following lines, facetiously styled the *Poetical Works of David Hume*, and which were inscribed by the historian with a diamond on a window of the Old Bush Inn, Carlisle, when he was staying in that city:—

> "Here chicks in eggs for breakfast sprawl,
> Here godless boys, God's glories bawl;
> Here Scotsmen's heads adorn the wall,
> But Corby's walks atone for all."

SHARPHAM, Devonshire, the seat of R. Durant, Esq. The mansion is said to have been commenced about 1770, by Captain Philemon Pownoll from designs by Sir Robert Taylor, but was completed in 1824 by his grandson, John Bastard, Esq., a captain in the royal navy. It is built of Portland stone, in the Italian style of architecture, and stands upon the banks of the Dart, two miles and a half south of Totness. The situation is one of singular beauty even for this most beautiful of all the English counties. Much attention too has been paid to the gardens and pleasure grounds, which are kept in excellent order, and planted with shrubberies and other ornamental timber.

The founder of this mansion, the Captain Philemon Pownoll above alluded to, was distinguished highly in the naval service, and it is probable that the house was built from his share in the spoils of a rich galleon which he had the good fortune to capture from the Spaniards. He was subsequently killed in Admiral Parker's engagement with the Dutch under Zoutman, off the Doggerbank, 1780. The heiress of Captain Pownoll brought Sharpham in marriage to Edmund Bastard, Esq., who resided there, and was the representative for Dartmouth during many years. He is reputed to have possessed both taste and judgment in an eminent degree, an opinion which is certainly borne out by what he effected at Sharpham, much of the beautiful scenery being attributable to his skill and invention.

To the present proprietor are owing the improvements in the roads and approaches.

SOMERLEYTON, or Somerliton Hall commonly abbreviated into Somerley, in the county of Suffolk, the seat of Samuel Morton Peto, Esq., M.P. It is a beautiful old hall, built in the time of Elizabeth, but much altered in the reign of James II. by Admiral Sir Thomas Alleyne of Lowestoffe. Fuller observes of it, that "it well deserved the name of Summerly, because it was always summer there, the walks and gardens being planted with perpetual greens." In the time of the Conqueror it was possessed by William, Earl of Warren and Surrey, next by the Osberts, then through the marriage of Isabella Fitzosbert with Sir Walter Jernegan, by the "famous Knightly family" of the Jernegans or Jerninghams, and then by Sir Thomas Wentworth, whose eventual heiress Elizabeth Wentworth became the wife of Charles Garneys, Esq., of Kenton and Boyland, and conveyed Somerleyton to her husband. By their grandson, Thomas Garneys, Esq., the estate was sold, afterwards it came by purchase to the Sir Thomas Allin already mentioned, whose son dying bachelor devised it to Richard Anguish, Esq., his sister's husband, on condition of his taking the name and arms of Allin. By him Somerleyton was bequeathed to Lord Sydney Godolphin Osborne, from whom Mr. Peto purchased it in 1846. Of all the possessors of this estate, the admiral was perhaps the most remarkable. He was a zealous royalist, and obtaining a command in the king's navy after the restoration, and had more than one victorious conflict with the Dutch, who in his day may be almost said to have divided the supremacy of the sea with England, for they almost as often beat as they were beaten.

The hall, erected by the Jernegans temp. Queen Elizabeth, and altered by Admiral Sir Thomas Allin, in the reign of James II., has been nearly rebuilt, in the Anglo-Italian style by Mr. Peto. The painted windows are heraldically emblazoned with effigies and arms of the Fitzosberts, Jernegans, Wentworths, Allins, Anguishes, and Osbornes.

DANESFIELD, Buckinghamshire, the seat of Charles Robert Scott Murray, Esq., late M.P. for the county. It is beautifully situated on a bank that overhangs the river, and is so called from an ancient entrenchment near the house in the form of a horse-shoe, fortified in its circular part by a double vallum. Amongst the people it was known as the

Dane's Ditches, an appellation which suggested to Mr. Scott Murray, when laying out the grounds, the more euphonious name of Danesfield. In spite, however, of the popular tradition it seems highly probable that this supposed Danish encampment was in reality the site and remains of the castle belonging to the ancient family of the Bolebecks. Hearne speaks of the ruins of a strong building here, which was called Bullbank's castle, and which he supposes to have been part of the original manor of Hugh de Bolebec, the founder of Woburn Abbey, in Bedfordshire.

At one time this estate was the property of John Morton, Esq,, chief justice of Chester, who is said to have commenced here an ornamental style of gardening, to which no equal can be found except in the beautiful domains of Blenheim. In the year 1786 it was sold by his widow to Robert Scott, Esq. The design commenced by him was improved and finished by his nephew and heir the late Charles Scott Murray, Esq., father of the present owner, who is a descendant of the famous Scottish family of Murray of Philiphaugh.

LANGLEY PARK, Buckinghamshire, the seat of Robert Harvey, Esq., about 2½ miles from Colnbrook. The manor of Langley, called in old writings Langley Mories or Morys, came to the Crown in the reign of Edward I. by reason of the minority of Ralph Plaiz, cousin and heir of Aveline of Mountfichet, and was by him given to Eton College. Having reverted to the Crown, by some exchange as it is supposed, the estate was granted for life to Henry Norris in 1523, and to John Duke of Northumberland in 1564. In 1656, it was granted in fee to Sir John Kedderminster, whose only daughter and heir brought it in marriage to Sir John Parsons of Boveney. The executors of their son, Sir William Parsons, sold Langley in 1669 to Henry Seymour, Esq. whose cousin and heir, Sir Edward Seymour, Bart., disposed of it in 1714 to Lord Masham, and of him it was purchased in 1738 by the then Duke of Marlborough, whose descendant in 1738, again parted with it to Sir Robert Bateson Harvey, Bart. It is now held by his successor Robert Harvey, Esq.

The manor-house, which stands in a beautifully wooded park, was originally built by S ir John Kedderminster, but soon after the Duke of Marlborough came into possession, it was pulled down and entirely rebuilt. The present mansion is a square stone edifice with little exterior decoration, but contains apartments well arranged and of considerable dimensions. The grounds are laid out with much taste, exhibiting the same style, only upon a smaller scale, that has been so much admired at Blenheim. On the north side of the *Home Park* is a large tract of ground called the *Black Park* from the dark hue of its trees. The Duke of Marlborough had planted it with firs in straight lines, but nature has got rid of this formality by the multitude of trees self-sown since that period from the dropping seeds, which have converted the whole into a dense forest, accessible only by a few rude tracks. In the centre is a tolerably large lake, but with too precise a boundary to harmonise with the wilderness around it.

BLACKWELL HALL, the seat of Robert Henry Allan, Esq., J.P., F.S.A., High Sheriff of the county of Durham, 1851, forms part of the ancient freehold manor of Blackwell, a rich territory full of entrancing nooks and shady dells, from which bright glances of the silvery Tees, with all its wooded banks and fertile flats ever and anon present themselves. The seat-house, "bosomed high in tufted trees," rises over the river, and commands its green levels and deep meadows which form an amphitheatre of 3 or 4 miles hemmed in by rising wooded grounds. Immediately opposite the mansion is a remain of Castle Hill, once a gallant mound, but now sorely reduced in its fair form in consequence of the irruption of the "thundering Tees," which here makes a singularly sudden and rapid sweep. In the memory of old men yet living, its ample brow was decked with the cotter's dwelling and his sunny garden, both long fallen into the dark remorseless stream below. The formation of a strong embankment, together with a formidable pier of Barton stone, has, after repeated failures of other more rustic engineering appliances, effectually secured this venerable remain from further demolition. The estate is collectively styled "Baydales," Baydayle being a known archaism for Battle. Castle Hill is connected in the earliest records with Bathley, Battela, Battle Law or Battle Hill, and Battlefield; but all records of the origin of these names have disappeared. Behind an old Tithebarn, the estate is adorned by the *wedded trees*, an ash and a sycamore, which spring from one huge trunk.

The manor of Blackwell was purchased by the Nevilles from a family of Middleton, who represented the Blackwells of Blackwell. It fell out of their hands at the general confiscation after the disastrous rising of the North. A portion had been sold before that time to the Parkinsons, one of whom "saved the Earl in the rebellion time." Other part was granted to the Garnetts, whose kindred of the same name were lords of Egglescliffe, but eventually all was consolidated in Parkinson. The manor was next purchased by the Ewbankes of Staindrop, who like other

cavaliers, deeply sinned for the Crown against their acres. The subsequent title is of little interest until John Allan, Esq. who purchased of George Allan, Esq. M.P., became the possessor. This gentleman, as additions to his old patrimonial estates at Barton and elsewhere, purchased properties, (including the manor), in Blackwell, to the amount of upwards of £34,000. The manor had by this time eaten up all its dependant freeholds, no subowners were left to do suit and service, the manorial customs tacitly expired, and in "these piping times of peace" the military service is excused to its lords. Not so, however, an ancient rent of 24*s.* 10*d.* to the prince-bishops, which is still duly and truly exacted by my Lord of Durham's officers.*

The estate lingered in the blood of its ancient owners. The Ewbankes, the Allans, and even in the wife of one of the Parkinson owners, a fair Widdrington, all descended from the rich blood of the "Nevilles' noble stock." Few families show such a succession of literary talents as the Allans. James Allan, Esq., a laborious collector, Geo. Allan, Esq. the noted antiquary his son, Geo. Allan, Esq. M.P. the contributor to Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, "whose light and elegant manner adorned whatever it touched," the present Sheriff (the friend of Surtees and "the earliest and most constant promoter of the genealogical pursuits" of the author's late lamented father John Burke, Esq.) whose own efforts have not been wanting to increase in number and value the rarities for the publication of which the North of England is deservedly famous, and long before these the semi-astrologer, Thos. Allan, the confidential adviser of the well-known Leicester, and a really excellent mathematician—all these convey a high idea of the successive and brilliant attainments of the house of Allan.

Blackwell Hall is rich in pictures and prints. Robson's chef d'œuvre in water colours, the celebrated view of Durham Cathedral, painted for Bishop Van Mildert, and purchased by the present possessor on his lordship's death, has found its way from Auckland Castle to the stately dining-room (which has dined 200 persons at one time) built by the late John Allan, Esq., J.P.

The views from the hall over the Neville manor of Blackwell, through which the sparkling Tees winds in a radiant line of light, or dashes down in darkness and in thunder, are extensive, rich and beautiful. The varied grounds contain fine specimens of the cypress, cedar of Lebanon (one of the very best examples in the North) and the singular tulip tree. Here a portion of the large collections of documents, title deeds, correspondences, and MSS. formed by James Allan, Esq., and his son, the antiquary (but principally the former), are deposited. Mr. Longstaffe warmly acknowledges the "boundless access he had to these documents, which has been used in almost every page" of his excellent and elaborate history of Darlington.

BLACKWELL GRANGE (the seat of William Allan, Esq., J. P. and brother of R. H. Allan, Esq. High Sheriff of Durham) is a more stately and older residence of the Allans than Blackwell Hall, but it is barren in early historical associations. It possesses, however, a magnificent champaign prospect, a noble avenue of ancient limes filled with rooks, long laurelled walks, and choice adornments of every kind. Then it has a very extensive and grand suite of rooms extending through the entire southern wing. Numerous old portraits of the Allans all bearing a striking resemblance to each other, look grimly down, and impart a deep feeling as to the long continued residence and wealth of its owners. The haunted state chamber completes the picture of ancestral grandeur. There, where the family lie in the solemn pomp of death, some deeply undercut and fine carvings dance over every unoccupied spot on the bedstead, mantelpiece, and panelling. Over all the walls of the other rooms and stairs, pictures by the first masters have been drawn together by the present owner. Among them is a portrait of a lady from Lumley Castle, said to have been a favourite of Prince Charlie, and inscribed "William Verelst pinxit 1736." There is also an admirable portrait of Lady Castlemaine.

The motives, whether political or otherwise, which induced the Allans to leave their ancient inheritance in Staffordshire and to retreat with well-lined purses to the Bishopric, have never been very satisfactorily stated.* They seized, however, an important turn in the commerce of England, and plied their avocations with the advantages of a large capital so happily that in one year alone, namely in 1710, when George Allan, Esq., gave Grange something of its present appearance, he bought estates which in 1814 let for £5000 per annum. In his mansion he probably incorporated the *vestigia* of an earlier and more humble house, for, long after, the old fireplaces on the floor remained in some portions, with capacious hearths around. The marriage trip of his son George and his bride the coheiress of Prescott, in 1717, gave the

* The Allans have long occupied a distinguished position in the county of Durham, and held the foremost place among the *magnates* of the neighbourhood of Darlington, not so much from their territorial influence, as that, in the words of Ord, the elegant historian of Cleveland, they are "a family illustrious, not only in antiquity and honourable descent, but also in science, literature, and the achievements of the intellect; without which the glittering coronet is but an empty bauble, and the pomp of heraldry a ridiculous burlesque."—*See Longstaffe's History of Darlington.*

father an opportunity, in the exuberance of his joy, to add the noble south wing as an agreeable surprise to them on their return. The house has been little altered since with the exception of a slight change in some of the windows. "The good Miss Allan" who had a great taste for prints, and the antiquaries of the family covered every inch of wall with pictorial beauty. "Paintings," says Surtees, "were not forgotten, these filled every panel, gradually insinuated themselves along the passages, and clothed the walls of the great staircase." In the days of James Allan and George Allan, the antiquaries, and of the accomplished George Allan, the M. P. for Durham, the Grange which contained a vast mass of charters, transcripts of Visitations, and legal and genealogical documents, was a complete rendezvous of literati. A more laborious, zealous or successful antiquary than George Allan the father can scarcely be imagined. He has left numerous valuable antiquarian tracts, printed by himself at his private press, which have long since become *libri rarissimi;* but his assistance to larger undertakings, especially Hutchinson's elaborate history of Durham was immense. He was in every way a "*Mœcenas, atavis edite regibus;*" and yet it would be very unjust to confine this title to one member of the family of Allan only.

ROWNALL HALL, near Leek, Staffordshire, the country residence of Smith Child, Esq., M.P. The proper ancestral seat of this gentleman is Newfield, near Newcastle-under-Lyme, but this family mansion he was obliged to quit upon letting the mines in its neighbourhood, in consequence of which he was induced to purchase the house then on this estate, with the small grounds attached to it. Originally the place had belonged to the Arblasters, and had passed through various hands, when the present owner bought it of a Mr. Parker, who at the time rented a small house there, erected on the site of one yet older. This was partly pulled down by Mr. Child, and partly improved by considerable additions, so that the whole is now a plain building without much pretension to architectural ornament, and more allied to the Italian than to any other style. For the rest, Rownall Hall stands upon elevated ground commanding an extensive view of the hilly country in the neighbourhood of Leek.

BOLTON ABBEY, Yorkshire, five miles and a half from Skipton, the property of the Duke of Devonshire, derived to him through the Boyles, and the Cliffords. It owed its origin, if we may believe the old tradition, to the following circumstance:—

In the year 1121, William des Meschines and his wife Cecilia founded at Embsay a priory for Canons Regulars, which was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Cuthbert. Thirty three years passed, and the founders of Embsay died, leaving a daughter, who assumed her mother's name of Romellie, and was married to William Fitzduncan. They had issue a son, commonly called *The Boy of Egremond*—one of his grandfather's baronies, where he was probably born—who, surviving an elder brother, became the hope of the family.

In the woods betwixt Bolton and Barden, the Wharfs suddenly contracts itself within the limits of a rocky channel, little more than four feet wide, and being thus checked in its course, rushes through the tremendous fissure with exceeding violence. This particular spot was then, and is still, called the *Strid*, from a foolish feat often performed here by those of more agility than prudence, who amuse themselves with leaping, or *striding*, from bank to bank. But the young Romillie, of whom we have just been speaking, when out hunting one day improved upon the usual achievement. He took the leap with a greyhound in his leash, and the animal hanging back drew his master with him into the torrent. The forester who had accompanied him, returned with despair in his countenance to the Lady Aaliza, and exclaimed, "What is good for a bootless Bene?" to which the lady, presaging some accident to her son, replied "Endless sorrow." The phrase "bootless bene," is explained by Whitaker to mean "unavailing prayer," as if the forester had asked, "What remains when prayer is useless." But the acute and learned Faber rejects this interpretation. Bene, he says, is in reality a dissyllable, "the commencement of *benedicite*, as conversely, our familiar word *dirge*, is a contraction of the Latin *Dirige*. The idea is, "what is the worth of an unavailing benedicite?" However this may be,—and we give no opinion upon the subject—the priory was translated from Embsay in consequence to Bolton by the unfortunate mother, being the nearest eligible site to the place where the accident had occurred.

"Soon near the spot
Arose a fair Abbaye;
Where happiness and hope forgot,
She wore her life away.
There mass was said, and trentals read,
And solemn bells did toll;
And ceaseless prayers to Heaven were made
For young Lord Romellie's soul."

As some drawback to the truth of this legend, the *drowned* son of the second foundress is himself a party and witness to the charter of translation; but then the tale may possibly refer to one of the sons of Cecilia

de Romellie, the first foundress. They both died young.

In modern times—no farther back indeed than 1838, a yet more singular accident occurred at this fatal spot. The story is told by Dr. Faber in his notes upon the poems of his niece, Miss Woodrooffe, a young lady of high poetical promise, who died at the early age of two and twenty.

"A party had gone up the valley from Bolton to view the current. One of the party, a young lady, stood on the edge of the slippery rock, apparently in the most violent exuberance of high spirits. But her laughter, fearfully mingled with the screams of fascination, was hysterical not joyous. Suddenly she plunged into the raging torrent, and was carried down the stream. A brave young man, not one of the party, who was there on the same errand, in a moment threw off his coat, and plunged in after her. Twice he unavailingly tried to clutch the drowning girl. At the third effort he caught hold of her bonnet, and congratulated himself on his final success. Unhappily the string was only loosely tied under her chin, and the crushed bonnet came off in his hand. Self-preservation now compelled him, from sheer exhaustion, to make for the less rocky bank considerably below the Strid; and the unfortunate young female was taken out of the water a corpse about a mile lower down."

Whatever advantage the disconsolate mother derived from the translation of the priory, it is evident that the monks were very great gainers. Bolton Abbey stands upon a beautiful bending of the river Wharfe, on a level sufficient to protect it from inundations, and in picturesque effect has no equal amongst the northern houses, if indeed it have in all England. Opposite to the east window of the priory church, the river washes the foot of a rock, nearly perpendicular, and of the richest purple, where several of the mineral beds, which break out, instead of maintaining their usual inclination to the horizon, are twisted by some inconceivable process into undulating and spiral lines. To the south all is delightful from its exceeding softness; the eye reposes upon a few rich pastures, a moderate reach of the river, tranquil enough to form a mirror for the sun, and bounding falls beyond, neither too near nor too lofty to shut out any considerable portion of his rays even in winter. To the north, the scene is yet more glorious. In front, and immediately under the eye, is a smooth expanse of park-like enclosure, dotted with native elm, ash, &c, of the finest growth; on the right is a skirting oak-wood, with jutting points of grey rock; on the left a rising copse. More forward are seen the aged groves of Bolton park, the growth of centuries, and yet farther off the barren and rocky distances of Simonseat and Bardenfell, contrasting with the warmth, fertility, and luxuriant foliage of the valley below, which at half a mile above Bolton terminates.

Notwithstanding the destructive effects of time, weather, and other accidents, enough of these ruins still exists to be a subject of the deepest interest to the poet, the painter, and the antiquarian. Most of the habitable buildings of the Priory have long since perished; but the Gate-House remains entire. The great arch by which the church was approached has been built up with a wall at the one end, and a window at the other, and has been converted into a spacious dining-room; and with the modern addition of a wing on each side, the Porter's lodge of the Monks of the order of St. Benedict forms a convenient shooting-box for its noble owner, when he is disposed to change the bustling splendours of London, or the princely elegance of Chatsworth, for the feudal barony of his Clifford ancestors.

EVENLEY HALL, Northamptonshire, about three-quarters of a mile from the Brackley railway-station, the seat of the Hon. Philip Sydney Pierrepont, brother to Earl Manvers. The lordship, properly spelt Evenleigh—but commonly, Evenley—was possessed, so early as the reign of Edward III., by the family of Stotesbury or Stutesbury. From them it passed to William Lisle, Esq., one of whose desendants sold it to William Price, Esq., and at his decease it was purchased by Francis Basset, Esq., who built the present manor-house. Coming into the hands of Sir Francis Basset, Bart., afterwards Lord de Dunstanville and Basset, it was sold by him to George Rush, Esq., of whom it was purchased in 1790 by Herbert Gwynne Browne, Esq. His daughter and heiress, Georgina, the widow of Pryce Edwards, Esq., brought the property by marriage in 1810 to the Hon. Philip Sydney Pierrepont, fifth son of Charles first Earl of Manvers, by whom, as we have already mentioned, it is now possessed.

The present mansion is supposed to occupy the site of a prior building, that existed here in the reign of Edward VI. It stands in a pleasant park, of moderate dimensions, watered by the river Ouse, and has a high character for salubrity both of air and soil, which may well be, the soil being a light loam on thin limestone, generally throughout the lordship.

MIDDLEHAM HALL, Yorkshire, the seat of Christopher Topham, Esq. This mansion was first built about the year 1630, but by whom is no longer known with any degree of certainty, though the various transmissions

of the place from one hand to another is well ascertained for a considerable period. In 1733 we find it purchased by Sir James Pennyman, Bart., of Thornton, Yorkshire, in whose family it continued till 1771, when it was sold by Sir James Pennyman of Ormesby to Richard Dixon, Esq., of Middleham, who again conveyed it to the late John Breare, Esq., of that place, under whose will it devolved with other estates to his nephew, Christopher Topham, Esq., by whom it is at present possessed. Singular enough, by the marriage of this gentleman with the daughter and only child of John Dixon, Esq., of Middleham and Brighton—cousin of the above mentioned Richard Dixon—the Hall, with other property once belonging to that family, has in a manner returned to the Dixons.

Middleham Hall stands in a small park, rendered yet more picturesque by a handsome piece of water, and is surrounded by a neat and ornamental pleasure-ground, which commands a magnificent view of the beautiful valley of Wansley Dale, the windings of the river, Yore, the distant mountains beyond, and the ruins of Middleham's ancient and far-famed Castle. The rooms within the house are numerous and convenient, all of them being panelled, and one lined with antique tapestry.

BURTON HALL, Leicestershire.—Burton-on-the-Wolds, is four miles east of Loughborough, and eleven north of Leicester. The present mansion was, in a great measure, built by the late Charles Godfrey Mundy, Esq., to whom the lordship was bequeathed by his godfather, Mr. Noon. The house has little pretension to architectural details, being a plain stuccoed building of irregular design. It is, however, large and commodious, and, surrounded by pleasure grounds of great natural and artificial beauty, forms a residence of considerable comfort and seclusion. The Burton estate was purchased by Lord Archibald St. Maur, second son of the present Duke of Somerset, and is usually occupied by his lordship, and his brother, Lord Algernon, as a Leicestershire Hunting Box, for which its proximity to the celebrated Quorn kennels renders it well adapted.

The Duchess Sforza, when ward of Mr. Mundy, spent her youth at Burton Hall, and the story of her early life is so romantic we cannot forbear telling it :—

Lord Tamworth, only son of Robert, seventh Earl Ferrers, formed a youthful attachment to a domestic in his father's household. A child was the result of the *liaison.* Lord Tamworth died early, and the mother and child were left unprovided for. In her distress, she resolved to take her little daughter, then just beginning to lisp to Lord Ferrers, at Ratcliffe Hall, in the hope of obtaining some temporary relief. The earl had been at variance with his son, and either from some feeling of regret at that remembrance, or from an impulse of curiosity sent for the mother and child into the library. Though a stern and haughty man, he took the little one on his knee, and exclaiming, "It has poor Tamworth's eyes," desired the mother to withdraw. The child instantly made way to the earl's heart, and the resolution to bring her up was immediately taken. While he lived, Lord Ferrers never parted with her, and his domestic chaplain was appointed her tutor. On his lordship's death, the young lady, then Miss Shirley, a fine girl of thirteen, was confided, in conformity with the earl's will, to her guardian, the late C. G. Mundy, Esq., of Burton Hall, with an allowance of £3000 a year during her minority, the reversion of the beautiful estates of Roydale and Hoby, and large personal property being secured to her. The gifted author of "Walks round Loughborough," Mr. Potter thus mentions an incident that occurred during her residence at the mansion, which is the subject of our present notice :—"On passing this spot we are reminded of one of those 'romances of real life,' which furnishes another proof that 'truth is more strange than fiction.' It was, I think, about nine years ago (1832) that a decently dressed woman, but evidently of plebeian habits, arrived at Burton Hall, and first earnestly requested, and then imperatively demanded to see a young lady, then a cherished inmate of the house. The stranger's request was peremptorily refused. "Then force only shall remove me from this spot!" was the impassioned exclamation that followed the stern denial. The lady of the mansion, awed by the woman's firmness, at length relaxed, and it was arranged that she should be permitted to walk round the room in which *her daughter* was sitting at her drawing, but with the express proviso that she should not address her, or in any way discover herself. This hard and trying stipulation was at length assented to, and *the mother* was taken round the room under pretext of showing her the paintings and furniture. Years had rolled by since she had been separated from her daughter, and the child had grown into a beautiful girl. The tide of maternal feeling was high. (I know not whether the filial feelings were equally excited, or whether the young lady was conscious that it was she on whose bosom she had hung that was so intently gazing upon her.) Pictures and furniture were unnoticed. She only saw her daughter.

> "Her heart soon blinded both her eyes
> And she could see no more."

"She was hurried from the room, and never again, I believe, beheld the face of her child.

That mother now keeps, or lately kept a small public-house at Syston, and that daughter is now Duchess de Sforza, the wife of one of the most accomplished and best descended men in Europe."

BLENKINSOPP HALL, near Haltwhistle, co. Northumberland, the seat of John Blenkinsopp Coulson, Esq., a magistrate, and lieutenant-colonel of the Northumberland Militia, as well as deputy-lieutenant of that county. The estate has for many centuries been possessed by the Blenkinsopps, who are described by Camden as being "a right ancient and generous family," and may be traced back to a very early period. In the time of Edward the First, the castle with the manor was held by Ranulphus de Blenkinsopp, and in 1339 by Sir Thomas de Blenkinsopp, who had license to fortify his mansion on the borders of Scotland. Nor has it ever been out of the family from that period, the heiress, Jane Blenkinsopp, having married William Coulson, Esq., of Jesmond, in the same county, A.D. 1727. The Castle, which is now in ruins, stands on the south side of the river Tippal, and appears to have been a very strong building, surrounded by a deep fosse, and entered by a drawbridge.

The present residence was chiefly built by the existing proprietor, in addition to an old mansion situated on the north side of the river Tippal, about a mile to the east of the ancient Castle, surrounded by extensive and well-disposed plantations.

SHERBURN HOUSE, or, HOSPITAL, the residence of the Rev. George Stanley Faber, who is Master, or Warden, of the same. It is in the county of Durham, nearly a mile and a half from the provincial capital, and stands in a warm sunny dale on the east side of Sherburn Water. The building forms a quadrangle, inclosing an area of about an acre; but many new rooms have been added since it was founded in 1181 by Hugh Pudsey "the joly Byshop of Durham," for the maintenance of sixty-five poor lepers, over whom he placed a steward to defend them and their hospital. It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, Lazarus, and his sisters Martha and Mary, a circumstance which did not, however, protect it from the fury of the Scots, who destroyed a greater part of the original building. The damage done by these marauders was repaired by Thomas de Hessewell, who held the office of master between the years 1330 and 1339, and other restorations were subsequently made by Dr. Gregory, who was appointed master in 1759. Formerly the Masters or Wardens, paid a horn-blower, whose business was to keep a look out for Scottish raids and blow his horn as a notice for persons to secure their stock.

The legal name of this institution is *Domus Christi Hospitalis de Sherburn*, whence the more familiar name of *Sherburn House*, not in the Cockney sense of the phrase, but analogously to Charter House in London, and Peter House at Cambridge. For a long time it was supposed that there was not a single ancient record belonging to the hospital, a deficiency much lamented by the two historians of Durham, Hutchinson, and Surtees. But the master's chaplain, the late Mr. Bamford, who was curious in such matters, discovered in an old chest containing obsolete leases—just before Mr. Faber become warden, and unfortunately after the death of Surtees,—muniments to the number of one hundred and sixteen, quite perfect, and almost exclusively of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Of these the present master has made a catalogue raisonnée, which he intends one day handing down to his successor with the muniments themselves.

It has been usually supposed, and is so stated by Surtees, that the two first wardens were Ernald de Aclent, and Sir Martin de Sancta Cruce; but the muniments discovered by Bamford bring out between these masters two others previously unknown, Guarinus de Godet,—meaning in all probability Warren de Godet—and Radulphus Monachus. In one of these documents is told a curious tale, unknown before,—curious that is, as illustrating the manners of the age—and which from circumstantial evidence,—for the record has no date—must have occurred between the years 1181 and 1194 in the lite-time of Pudsey. It is prefaced by another document, giving what perhaps we may be allowed to call the pedigree of the story, and which therefore cannot well be omitted.

I. William de Sancta Barbara, bishop of Durham, issued about the years 1143-1152, a precept to the men of Middleham that Paulinus, son of Ralph, bishop of Orkney, should along with his brother have and hold the lands of Garmondsway.

II. Ralph, son of the above named Paulinus of York, had his right to the lands of Garmondsway contested; upon which, being an ecclesiastic and therefore not permitted to wield the weapons of temporal warfare, he appointed a deputy to fight in the judicial combat on his behalf. The counter-claimants were Ingelram de Kilton, Walter de Garmondsway, and Ralph de Garmondsway. These also, perhaps on account of their number, in like manner appointed a deputy. The champion of the three claimants was Peter de Kettleby. The judicial combat was fought under the authority of the episcopal Count Palatine, and Ralph's champion proved victorious. In gratitude for his success he gave a third part of the vill of Garmondsway to Sher-

W. [illegible]

STRACATHRO HOUSE, Co. FORFAR

THE SEAT OF SIR JAMES CAMPBELL

burn Hospital, then newly founded by Pudsey,—"Nobile Xenodochium de Schireburn juxta pontem," as William of Newbury describes it—and most probably at the instigation of the bishop. Fortunately for the tenants of the hospital and their descendants the matter did not end here. Law is expensive, whether conducted at the point of the lance or the point of the pen, and Ralph found a heavy bill of costs brought against him by the court of the Count Palatine, so heavy indeed that he was unable to discharge it. Hereupon the good bishop stepped in—Θεὸς ἔν μηχανῃ, and proposed to assist him, but always under condition.—"If you, Ralph, will give to my hospital the whole of the vill of Garmondsway, instead of only one-third, I will defray the expenses of the combat, and make you comfortable for the term of your natural life by paying you sixty-four marks annually." Poor Ralph having no alternative consented, and thus Sherburn, the "Nobile Xenodochium," became possessed of the lands of Garmondsway.

CLYFFE, near Dorchester, in the county of Dorsetshire, the seat of Charles Porcher, Esq. The name of this interesting place has been variously written Clift, Cliff, Clyve, and Clyffe, though the latter would seem to be the more generally received orthography, and as we have no certain etymological data to assist us in coming to a conclusion, we cannot take a better guide than custom. The estate has successively passed through the hands of the Baynards and Sturts to the present owner, who pulled down the house originally built in the reign of James the First, and erected a new mansion upon another and more favourable site. This building, which is of the early Tudor style of architecture, stands upon a gentle eminence, protected by higher hills on the north and east, and commands an extensive view over the valley of the Frome, the fourth river of that name in England, and which joins the sea in Poole harbour.. Further on the prospect is bounded to the north by Blackdown hill, to the east by the Purbeck hills, and to the south by the Lalworth and Osmington downs. The approach to the house is through a noble avenue of Elms.

LOWER EATINGTON PARK, Warwickshire, the seat of Evelyn John Shirley, Esq. According to tradition the mansion was originally built here before the Norman Conquest, and afterwards modernized in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, since which time it has undergone various alterations and improvements. About 1650 it was repaired by Sir Robert Shirley; in 1740 and 1767, additions were made to it by the Hon. George Shirley; and again in 1824 and 1843, by the present proprietor.

This seat was remarkable even in Dugdale's time as being the only place in the county of Warwick, which could show an uninterrupted succession of owners in the male line from the Anglo Saxon period. From the days of Edward the Confessor, it has continued in the male line of the Shirleys, although since the death of the first Earl Ferrers in 1717 it has been in the younger branch. From the reign of Henry VIII., to that of Charles I. it was leased by the Shirleys to their cousins, the family of Underhill one of whom has obtained a place in Fuller's Worthies. Here too the celebrated musician and composer, William Croft, was born in 1678.

The house having been altered at so many different periods, exhibits, as might have been expected, several varieties of architecture, each owner consulting his own taste rather than that of his predecessors; yet it may be doubted whether even this irregularity has not its own peculiar interest, although certainly not of the kind which belongs to a uniform and graceful structure; just as a wild forest possesses its own charms, though totally differing from those of a cultivated pleasure-ground disposed according to the rules of art. At all events the internal elegance and accommodation are undeniable, the rooms being large and handsome, and ornamented with many excellent pictures by different masters. There is also a good library, suited to a scholar or private gentleman, and evincing much taste and judgment in the selection. The park, which is well stocked with deer, spreads over a wild undulating ground, and is famous for its hawthorn-trees, said to be some of the finest in all England. The gardens too are exceedingly picturesque. In the midst of them may still be seen the Tower and ruins of the old church of Eatington, the south aisle of which has been converted into the family chapel, wherein is a fine monument of the first Earl Ferrers, the great-grandfather of Evelyn John Shirley, Esq.

STRACATHRO HOUSE, in the parish of the same name, Forfarshire, the seat of Sir James Campbell. This is an elegant modern mansion of the Grecian style of architecture, built by Alexander Cruikshank, Esq., in 1828, and is remarkable for the exceeding beauty of the scenery by which it is surrounded. It stands in the vale of the North Esk, about five miles from Brechin, by the great northern road through Strathmore to Aberdeen. Tradition too, whether false or real, has lent its interest to the neighbourhood, pointing out the parish churchyard as the place where John Baliol did homage

to Edward the First of England for the Scottish crown. It is also said that at some very remote period a great battle was fought here between three kings—Pictish, Scottish, and British or Danish—in which all three were killed.

Being at no great distance from Catterthun, the Temple Hill, the name Stracathro' is thought to be derived from it, and to signify the Temple Strath, or Valley, in which case Stracathro' must be taken for a corrupted abbreviation of *Strath Caithir*.

Till 1847 this place was the seat of the Cruikshank family, but in that year it was purchased by the present owner, Sir James Campbell, a descendant of the family of Campbell of Melford, a scion of the Argyll Campbells.

TREVARNO, Cornwall, the seat of Christopher Wallis Popham, Esq. The mansion, as it now appears, was built in 1839 by the present owner upon the site of the old edifice, which had existed for at least three hundred years before, and probably for a much longer period. It is of the Grecian style of architecture, with a large Doric portico of solid granite. The grounds are extensive, leading to a picturesque valley below, that contrasts beautifully with the more rugged features of the prospect.

This estate originally belonged to a family called Trevarno; then to the Arundels; and from them it was purchased about the year 1770 by the late Christopher Wallis, Esq., maternal grandfather of the gentleman now possessing it. A pleasing instance of canine affection attaches itself to the memory of Mr. Oliver, the last representative of the Trevarnos. When he died, his dog, as if really mourning for the extinction of the race, refused to be separated from his master, and like the idiot in Southey's pathetic ballad proceeded to dig up the body on the night of its interment. So determined was the faithful animal in his purpose that it was eventually found requisite to protect the grave from him by placing over it a heavy tomb-stone.

ABBEY CWMHIR, Radnorshire, the seat of Francis Aspinall Philips, Esq. The old mansion of Cwmhir, which for many generations was the residence of the ancient family of the Fowlers of Radnorshire, is now converted into a farm-house. The present edifice was built in 1833 by Thomas Wilson, Esq., at that time the owner of the property. On the estate are the ruins of a Cistercian monastery, said to be the largest in England, little of which now remains, though some interesting fragments of it may still be seen in the churches of Llanidloes and Newtown, Montgomeryshire. Some portions, too, of the stone of the old building have been used in the erection of the more modern mansion.

The monastery was called—and the place still retains the name—Abbey Cwmhir, the site forming the latter part of the appellation, agreeably to the Welsh idiom; and it derives its name from standing in a long dingle, or narrow vale, of considerable length, which is the meaning of the word Cwmhir. Those who are curious in such matters will find a long and exceedingly minute account of this abbey in the Archæologia Cambrensis, No. XVI., October, 1849, p. 233.

For a long period Cwmhir remained in the possession of the Fowlers, who at one time must have been a wealthy family. One of them is believed to have built the neighbouring mansion of Divanner, and to have enclosed the adjacent park, which circumstances, with the report of his wealth in the vicinity, gave rise to the following popular saying:—

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The male branch of the Fowlers having become extinct, this estate was purchased in 1824 by Thomas Wilson, Esq. of London; and was again sold in 1836 to Francis Philips, Esq. of Bank Hall, county of Lancaster. This gentleman, who was father of the present proprietor, increased the property by numerous purchases, besides adding greatly to its value by draining, planting, and other improvements. He died, deeply lamented, May 4, 1848, at the advanced age of seventy-eight.

ALDERMASTON, Berkshire, the seat of Daniel Higford Davall Burr, Esq. The present mansion, a building in the Elizabethan style of architecture, was built in 1850, the old Hall, erected by Sir Humphrey Forster, A.D. 1636, having been partially destroyed by fire in 1844. The manor, according to Leland, was said to have been given to Richard Achard by King Henry the First. It certainly was possessed by one of that name and family as early as 1229, and continued in the male line of the same till about 1358, when it passed by marriage to the De la Mares, and from them in like way to Sir George Forster, he having married the daughter and heiress of John de la Mare, Esq. This gentleman was Sheriff of Berks and Oxfordshire in 1516, and his son, Sir Humphrey, who succeeded him in the estate, was one of the knights of the body to King Henry the Eighth. His descendant, also a

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Sir Humphrey, had the honour of a royal visit from Queen Elizabeth in 1601.

About 1740 the estate again passed by marriage from the family possessing it, and this time to Ralph Congreve, Esq.; but it was sold by the executors of one of his descendants in 1847 to the present possessor.

BODELWYDDAN, Flintshire, near St. Asaph, the seat of Sir John Hay Williams, Bart. The word, Bôdelwyddan, usually signifies "a little mountain," but in this case Welsh antiquaries have supposed it to mean "the abode of the chieftain;" and they hold their interpretation to be confirmed by its having been the residence of Gweryd ap Rhys Goch, a founder of one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales. To him it had been given by Edward the First in exchange for Henllys, in the Isle of Anglesea, his former residence, and where the king soon afterwards built the Castle of Beaumaris.

About the year 1690, Bôdelwyddan was possessed by the Humphreys, who sold it to Sir William Williams, Bart., Speaker of the House of Commons, the common ancestor of the Wynnstay and Bôdelwyddan families. He himself could boast of having been descended from Cadrod Harrd, or Cadrod the Handsome, Lord of Talsy-bolion in Anglesea.

The mansion is a castellated building, upon rising ground, at the opening of the Vale of Clwyd, and commands an extensive view of the vale and the open sea. To it is attached a deer-park, with gardens well laid out, and kept in a high state of cultivation.

Sir J. H. Williams possesses also two estates upon a smaller scale, and of less value—Tyfry, near Pentraeth, and Rhianva, near Beaumaris, in the Isle of Anglesea.

EDGCOTT, Northamptonshire, the seat of Mrs. Cartwright. This estate was at one time possessed by Thomas Cromwell, Esq., and upon his attainder escheated to the Crown. In 1540 it was granted for life to Anne of Cleves, and from her it passed into the hands of W. Chauncy, Esq., whose family retained it until 1795, when it went to the late Thomas Carter, Esq., under the will of the late W. Chauncy, Esq. By him Edgcott was devised—after his sister Martha, who died in 1848—to his cousin, Julia Frances Aubrey, with remainder to her children, this lady having married, May 29, 1810, W. R. Cartwright, Esq. Her eldest son married in 1848 the eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Fremantle, Bart.

The old mansion was taken down about the middle of the last century, and in 1752 the present handsome edifice was erected nearly on its site, by Richard Chauncy, Esq. The brown stone, of which it is built, came from quarries in the lordship, that material, and of a good quality, being abundant in the neighbourhood. It is an oblong erection of three stories, on a basement of the stone just mentioned, while the copings are of a whitish stone brought from Warwickshire. Although there is no regular park, properly so called, yet there is no want of fine timber, and the ground about the house is diversified with hill and dale, the natural beauty of the spot being considerably heightened by an artificial lake, the work of the Rev. R. Charwell. It extends over ten acres.

An additional interest is flung over this place by historical recollections. It was here that Charles the First rested on the 22nd of October, 1642, before the battle of Edgehill at Edgcott. The bed in which he slept is still preserved in the house as a precious relique of times gone by, a feeling more or less common to all cultivated minds—to the poet no less than to the antiquary—and which in truth is scoffed at by none but the merest utilitarians.

NETTLECOMBE, Somersetshire, the seat of Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, Bart., about six miles from Dunster Castle, on the road leading thence to Taunton. The parish in which it stands, of the same name, lies on the south side of St. Decumans, in a bottom near that part of Brendon Hill, called *Raleigh's Down*, and watered by a rivulet, which falls at Dunniford into the sea. The lands are fertile, and mostly in tillage, the soil being a red loam. Some years ago when the labourers were digging stones for the roads in a field called Knapp-Dane, they found several bushels of bones, which were supposed to have belonged to a party of Danes, who in the year 918 having landed at Watchet, were roughly handled by those they had come to enslave, if not to exterminate.

The existing mansion of Nettlecombe was built about 1600. It stands quite close to the church, a situation that might seem oddly chosen but for its exceeding picturesqeness. The old structure has been much changed by modern alterations, with which it is still in parts blended, many additions having been made by the great-grandfather of the present owner, who has himself considerably improved it. In the front is a porch over the first entrance door, upon which are carved the arms of the family. Here too are several pointed gables, with small pinacles. The second, or principal hall is large and lofty, with the armorial bearings of its possessors over the chimney, and portraits of the Trevelyans, and their connections for many generations, upon the

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considered that he was under great obligations to Burke both of a public and private nature; the public services belong to the history of the day; as regards the latter Burke had been eminently useful to him, when in Ireland, by the time and attention he had devoted to the business of his lordship's extensive estates there.

With the house our great orator and statesman was obliged, much against his inclinations, to take the seller's collection of pictures and marbles, and thus, as he writes to his friend, Barry the painter, "went to an expense he would not otherwise have incurred." But he soon tripled the value of the estate by his agricultural management. A dislike to the usual modes of killing time, and a restless activity of spirit drove him to his fields at an early hour in the morning, and following the occupations of the farm with the same energy that he had devoted to literary and political pursuits, it was not long before he came to be an excellent practical farmer, at the same time the house itself was not neglected. His friends were astonished to see the plain sombre mansion changed by the addition of splendid colonnades into a miniature resemblance of Queen Charlotte's palace in St. James's Park, known as Buckingham House, while the grounds, though far from being extensive, assumed a likeness to Chilton, Wotton, and Cliefden. The rooms at Butler's Court contain some excellent paintings by Sir Joshua Reynolds as well as by Barry, and some valuable marbles, which Burke had obtained from Italy by the grateful attention of the latter artist.

It was here too that this great man died. After having been at Bath for several months to no purpose, he determined to return to Beaconsfield, that as he himself expressed it, he might be "nearer to a habitation more permanent, humbly and fearfully hoping that my better part may find a better mansion." According to his own directions he was buried in Beaconsfield church, in the same grave with his son and brother.

YOTES COURT, formerly called YOTES' PLACE, near Mereworth, Kent, the seat of Viscount Torrington. There was an old house on this site, which was pulled down in 1659 by James Master, Esq., when he erected the present mansion, a brick building with stone quoins and dressings. A small Corinthian porch opens upon a hall, fifty feet in length by nineteen in width, from a design by Inigo Jones. On the right of this is a dining-room, and on the left is a suite of drawing-rooms. The mansion, however, was greatly improved by the last owner of it bearing the name of Master.

Yotes Court stands upon a rising hill, from which it commands a magnificent prospect over the entire Weald of Kent into Surrey and Sussex. The grounds themselves are naturally beautiful, and the noble owners, availing themselves with excellent taste and judgment of their undulating character, have rendered this one of the loveliest spots in Kent. For size and brilliance of colour the flowers here are unrivalled, a sufficient testimony to the goodness of the soil and the horticultural skill employed in their production; while the home-farm is considered by all to be the pride of the county. As such it is much resorted to by agriculturists, the cattle being particularly fine, and the numerous improvements introduced serving as models for profitable imitation. Mr. Buckland of Benenden goes so far as to say, that if the plans in use here were generally adopted, the country would in a great measure be rendered independent of foreign corn for many years to come.

In the reign of Henry the Third, Yotes Court belonged to Henry de Sharsted, and next to the Leybornes, by an heiress of which family it passed to William de Clinton, Earl of Huntingdon, who dying without issue, it fell to the Crown for want of heirs. From certain old deeds without date, it would appear that the place at one time belonged to a family, who called it after themselves, but this name was extinct in the reign of Richard the Second, when it was possessed by the Earl of Arundel, whose heiress married Lord Abergavenny. Their only daughter brought Yotes by marriage to Edward Neville, fourth son of the Earl of Westmoreland, who was summoned to parliament in 1450, by the title of Lord Abergavenny, and died seized, by the courtesy of England, of Mereworth and Yotes in right of his wife. He was succeeded by his son, who dying in 1491, Yotes devolved to his fourth son, Sir Thomas Neville. The heiress of Sir Thomas then brought it in marriage to Sir Robert Southwell, Master of the Rolls, and he in 1543 alienated it to Sir Edward Walsingham, whose great-grandson married the widow of N. Master, Esq., brother of Sir Edward Master, of East Langdon. Upon his decease it came to his son-in-law, James Master, Esq., who died without issue, and was succeeded by his sister Margaret, Viscountess Torrington, great-great-grandmother of the present noble proprietor.

BADGER HALL, Shifnal, Shropshire, in the parish of the same name, the seat of Robert Henry Cheney, Esq. For a very long period this estate was possessed by the Kynersleys, till it was bought of them in the last century by James Hawkins, Browne, Esq., who during many years was M.P. for Bridgenorth. From him it came by inheritance to the present possessor, who is a

descendant of the great and ancient family of Cheney of the Isle of Sheppey, ennobled temp. Henry VII.

The oldest part of the building, as it now stands, cannot be earlier than Queen Anne's reign, while the rest belongs to a yet more modern date. In 1780 it was greatly altered and enlarged by the elder Wyatt, and it has undergone still further changes since 1840. Externally the building is quite plain and unornamented; within it is of the Italian style of architecture, and contains many interesting objects of art. The grounds belonging to it include the "*Dingle*," a rocky, well-wooded glen, through which flows a stream that afterwards joins the Worfe, the natural beauties of the spot having been considerably heightened by the inventive taste of the late J. Hawkins Browne, Esq., by whom the pleasure grounds were planned and laid out.

STONELEIGH ABBEY Kenilworth, the beautiful seat of Lord Leigh, is situated in a fertile part of Warwickshire, about three quarters of a mile from the village of the same name, and stands upon a spot that was once occupied by a Cistercian monastery. Before the Norman invasion, the Saxon king Edward held Stoneleigh, Stoneley, or Stanley, in demesne, as did also William the Conqueror, from which royal preference,—the two monarchs being so different in their tastes—we may infer some peculiar attraction in the place, notwithstanding its appellation of *stony*. At the time in question, the woods belonging to it extended to four miles in length and two in breadth, wherein the king had feeding for two thousand swine, a material item in the budget of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers.

According to a very old tradition, this abbey originated with two pious hermits, who obtained a partial grant of the land from Henry II., the king reserving to himself certain manorial rights. As these, however, proved a constant source of discord between the monks and the foresters, the former at length obtained from the monarch a confirmation of their charter, with all the usual oppressive privileges of the feudal system.

When Henry VIII. dissolved the monasteries, he granted Stoneleigh to his favourite, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. In the reign of Elizabeth it again changed hands, passing into the possession of Sir Thomas Leigh, who purchased more ground and erected a spacious mansion upon the site of the former abbey. His great grandson was created a baron by Charles I., with the title of Lord Leigh of Stoneleigh. In the eighteenth century, upon the death of the last Lord Leigh, the estate devolved to his only sister, the Hon. Mary Leigh, at whose decease in 1806, the property fell to the Leighs of Adlestrop, in Gloucestershire, and was lately enjoyed by Chandos, Lord Leigh, the head of this branch of the house of Leigh, who added fresh lustre to the name by his talents as a scholar and a poet.

The site of the mansion is exceedingly picturesque, from the woods around, and from the flow of the river Avon, which has here attained an unusual width. Some vestiges of the old Cistercian building yet remain, particularly a gatehouse erected by the sixteenth abbot, Robert de Hockhele, who also placed on the outer front a large escutheon of stone in memory of King Henry II., the founder of the abbey.

The interior presents a splendid specimen of what may be effected by the union of taste and opulence in these days of luxury and mechanic skill. Much more interesting to the genealogist will be the series of family portraits of the Lords Leighs, and the many painted heraldic windows, exhibiting the various alliances of the house. One thing, however, has been most unaccountably forgotten. Amongst these armorial achievements there is no allusion to the descent of the present lord from the Princess Mary Tudor, through the sister of Lady Jane Grey, although it is an honour of which few subjects can boast, and well deserved to be recorded.

COMBERMERE ABBEY, Cheshire, the seat of Stapleton Stapleton-Cotton, Viscount Combermere. The abbey, which may be called the ancestor of the present building was founded early in the twelfth century, by Hugh de Malbanc, Lord of Nantwich, for Cistercian monks, and stands in one of the most romantic spots his Cheshire domains could offer, being close to a natural lake, named Cumber mere. The banks between which the mere rolls its deep waters are undulating and well-wooded, and rise at a short distance into elevations commanding extensive views over Cheshire, Shropshire, and North Wales. The lake itself is half a-mile in length, and extends over 130 acres. In Leland's Itinerary is the following passage, relative to a subsidence of the earth here, which appears to have been produced by the melting of the rock-salt through the agency of subterranean springs:—"A mile from Combermere Abbey, in time of mind, sank a pease of a hill, having trees on hit, and after in that pitte sprang salt water, and the abbate ther began to make salt; but the menne of the wichis* componid (compounded) with the abbay that ther should be no salt

* *Wichis*, from the Anglo-Saxon, means a village, and we still find the word in compounds, as "bailiwick." Sometimes, however, it is used to signify "a castle;" and at others, "a bay made by the winding banks of a river."

made. The pitte yet hath salt water, but much filth is faullen into it."

Some of the walls of the old abbey form a part of the modern building, but their peculiar character is concealed from view by the alterations made in the style of the pointed gothic. The refectory is believed to be still existing in the present library.

This delightful retreat continued with the monks till the dissolution of monasteries by Henry VIII., when it was granted to George Cotton, Esq.,* whose family is said to have derived their name from Coton in Shropshire; at all events, they were settled there before the Norman conquest. Sir Robert Cotton, the first baronet of his house received that honour from Charles II.; and the achievements of his descendant, Sir Stapleton Cotton, both in India and in the Peninsular war, have advanced the family to its present brilliant position. In reward for his services he was promoted to the peerage, by the title of Viscount Combermere.

In a conspicuous part of the park is the so-called Wellington Oak, planted by the Duke of Wellington himself, when on a visit to his old Peninsular companion.

WALLINGTON, Northumberland, the seat of Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, Bt., who also possesses Nettlecombe, in the county of Somerset. The mansion is, comparatively speaking, modern; having been built by the first Sir William Blackett, at the end of the 17th century, on the site of an old Border Tower, which was erected in the time of Henry VI., by William del Strother. The survey of 1542, describes it as consisting "of a stronge toure and a stone house of thinherytance of Sir John Fenwyke, in good reparacons." So profuse was the hospitality kept up here, as to become the subject both of song and legend, narrating the frays and frolics that followed a hard day's chase; "Show us the way to Wallington!" is an old and favourite air in the neighbourhood.

> "Harnham was headless, Bradford breadless,
> Shaftoe picked at the craw;
> Capheaton was a wee bonny place,
> But Wallington banged them a'!"

But this hospitality could not be supported after a frequent residence in London, and the profligate habits of Charles the Second's court encroached too deeply upon the rental. This led to the sale of the property, and not improbably was the cause of Sir John Fenwick, its last owner, being implicated in the plot for the assassination of King William III., for which he was beheaded on Tower Hill, on the 28th of January, 1696; all his hopes of court-favour being extinguished, disappointment and revenge were likely enough to make him adopt any measures that might retrieve his broken fortunes. Be this as it may, the estate passed by sale from him to Sir W. Blackett, who found his new dwelling to be a quadrangle of two stories, built round a small court, and having arched cellars on three sides. He added the cornices round it, rebuilt the south front, made a new staircase, and carried covered passages round the whole internal area, besides embellishing the walls and ceilings of the dining-room, saloon, and drawing-room with good designs in stucco work, and elegant marble chimney-pieces. He also built the clock-house from designs by Payne.

From this family Wallington passed to the Trevelyans, in whose hands the place has lost none of its former interest. Some of the walls of the old tower still remain in the turning-room near the north-west corner of the house; and in the walls of the cellars many stones with gothic mouldings for doorways, and mullions of windows may be traced as evidences that the stone-house of the Fenwicks, which was appended to the tower, was not without its decorations.

There is a museum in the mansion, more particularly deserving of notice. It is not only rich in shells and minerals—probably the finest in the kingdom—but contains a store of coins and antiquities, besides many curious objects, amongst which is a model of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. In the library are many valuable works; a MS. copy of Hegge's Legend of St. Cuthbert, 1625; Stobœi Sententiæ, edited by the celebrated Conrad Gesner, whose autograph is in the title-page; a copy of the rare first edition of the Icelandic Bible, printed in Iceland, 1584, &c. Amongst the portraits is one doubly interesting; first as it represents Joyce, the widow of Henry Calverley, the only survivor of the Yorkshire Tragedy, "my brat at nurse, my beggar boy;" secondly, as it is a ludicrous manifestation of that vindictiveness which sometimes accompanies good professing Christians on their death-bed. In this portrait the spiteful old dame is represented with a scroll in her right hand, whereon these lines are inscribed:—

> "Silence, Walter Calverley;
> This is all that I will leave W. C.
> Time was I might have given thee mo',
> Now thanke thyselfe that this is soe."

This Walter was her son, and whatever may have been his faults, showed a gentle spirit in not committing this legacy of hatred to the flames.

To the family of Calverley, of which Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart., is the representative, a very tragical story attaches:—It has been often told, and, much as Ophelia recommends her rue to be worn—that is, "with a differ-

* Britton calls him William, probably by a lapse of the pen, for he has given no grounds for this deviation from the usual account.

ence"—but being closely connected with the subject in hand, we shall venture to repeat it, as it was gathered many years ago by an old inhabitant, while yet a boy, from the gossip of the villagers. Some parts of it may no doubt seem apocryphal; the river that was clear enough at its source, gets muddied in its downward course, and a true story after having passed through the mouths of two or three generations, is likely enough to have both lost and gained, and either way to have become falsified. However this may be, "We will a round unvarnished tale deliver," neither adding to, nor taking away, nor embellishing, but detailing the plain facts with all the simplicity of an ancient chronicler, more intent upon the substance than the manner of his telling.

Walter Calverley, having married Philippa Brooke, the daughter of Lord Cobham, became soon after his marriage jealous of the then Vavasour of Weston. In a moment of ungovernable fury arising from suspicion of his wife's fidelity, he killed his two eldest sons, and then with his dagger attempted to destroy the lady herself. Luckily, however, she wore a steel stomacher according to the fashion of the day, and the weapon glancing aside only inflicted a slight wound, or one at least that did not prove fatal. In the meanwhile the terrified nurse had caught up the youngest son, and fled with him to a singular square building about half a mile from the village, said to have been a banqueting-hall of the family, but which, about fifty or sixty years ago, was called "The Lodge," having been converted into a respectable farmhouse. It was situated by a large oak-wood that forms a striking feature in the property.

After the murder Mr. Calverley mounted his horse, and endeavoured to escape, but about ten miles from his dwelling the animal stumbled upon a perfectly smooth turf, throwing him at a time when such a thing was least to be expected. This accident enabled his pursuers to overtake the fugitive, when they immediately seized and brought him before Sir John Bland of Kippax, who committed him to York Castle.

It was now that by some means,—we are not told how—he became convinced of his wife's innocence and the legitimacy of his children. This change of feeling determined him to repair the past, so far as it was in his power, by saving his estate for them by an obstinate refusal to plead; for, otherwise, in the case of his conviction, of which there could be little doubt, all his property would escheat to the Crown. He was therefore condemned to be pressed until he yielded or died, according to the old law, which has been repealed only within the last fifty or sixty years. While he was under this horrible torture, a faithful servant—and it is saying much for the culprit that he had a servant so attached—requested permission to see his master. His prayer was granted, when Calverley, in the agonies of this atrocious infliction, begged the poor fellow to sit upon his breast, and thus at once free him from his tortures by present death. The man complied, and was rewarded for his humanity by being tried at York, and condemned to death for murder, a sentence which was actually carried into effect. The victims in this tragedy, the two unhappy children, are simply entered in the parish register as having died, without any further particulars as to the manner of their decease.

The old Hall still exists, or did exist, in the younger days of our informant; but even then it was divided into tenements, and what bore the name of the *hall-fold* was built up with houses for clothiers.

The younger son of Calverley, who, as we have seen, had the good fortune to escape, obtained a baronetage, and continued the family; but the last baronet of that name, having inherited large property in Northumberland from the Blacketts, sold both his old possessions of Calverley, and his acquired property of Edshall, where he had always lived till he thus finally left the county.

The family in the direct male line is now extinct, but is represented in the female line as we have already stated by Sir Walter Trevelyan. The Vavasours of Weston are also extinct, the last of them having died twenty years ago without issue, when Weston passed to a son of his sister. With a peculiar sort of pride, in utter opposition to that of most landed proprietors so situated, he forbade his elected heir to take the name of Vavasour, declaring that he would be the last Vavasour of Weston, which estate he maintained had been in his family since the time of Henry II.

The tradition just related is the basis of the drama called *The Yorkshire Tragedy*, a play ascribed by some to Shakspeare, without having even a single line that could be fairly supposed to have emanated from him at any period of his life, unless, indeed, he wrote plays before leaving off his schoolboy jacket. In our days the novelist Ainsworth has adopted it in his tale of Rookwood, and has considerably marred its genuine interest by transferring the date of action from its proper era to the prosaic times of George the Second, for no other reason, as it would seem, than to introduce the highwayman, Turpin. "I remember," says our venerable informant, "detailing the tradition, with its appended superstitions to the late Mr. Surtees, our Durham antiquary, expecting him to deliver it to Sir Walter Scott, who, I felt sure, would manufacture it into a clever romance by keeping it to its true time, the beginning

of the reign of James the First. He promised to do so, but ere long both he and Sir Walter Scott were called away."

"I have mentioned the appended superstitions, and my account would be defective without them. It was currently reported that Mr. Calverley and his men galloped about through the extensive woods at dead of night on headless horses, their cry being 'a pund of more weight lig on, lig on.' So ran my native vernacular. As you are perhaps a Southron, I give you the English—'a pound more of weight lay on, lay on.' Their favourite haunt—a place often haunted by myself—was said to be the *Cave*, a romantic natural cavern in the midst of the wood, though I cannot say that I ever chanced to encounter them. Sometimes the ghosts of the two murdered children were thought to appear, a remarkable instance of which occurred to my father's old clerk in his younger days, though he admitted that he had set up drinking and carding to 'the sabbath day morning.' It was said that at one time master and men were wont to ride their infernal horses into the very village, to the great terror of all quiet people; however, a skilful exorcist prohibited them from passing the church so long as hollies grew green in Calverley wood; and, occulatus testor, there was in my time no lack of hollies in the wood.

"A good deal of the superstition was still in existence a few years ago, as I gather from a ludicrously impudent account, which I then saw in a magazine.

"In going his rounds, a methodist preacher was hospitably received by a clothier who lived in the old Hall. Whether to account for the fact by the goodness of the cheer, I pretend not to say; but as the detail ran, the old haunted hall was close to the church, and the window of the room, where the gentleman slept, looked very awfully into the churchyard. In the dead of the night he felt his bed repeatedly raised from the floor, and then let down again. Whereupon he called up his host; but the bed-mover was provokingly invisible, and nothing could the two worthies find.

"Now to a native like myself the amusing part of the story was its local geography. The old Hall is about a quarter of a mile from the church, with the whole village intervening, so that if the good man saw into the churchyard from his window, he must have rivalled Lynceus by looking through a dozen good stone walls, for all the houses are built of stone."

The character of the scenery about Wallington is breadth and variety. From the terrace in the south front, the park lawn with its fine old trees slopes off to the Wansbeck, the opposite side of which is shaded with hanging woods, beyond which the prospect is closed in by the dark, rugged brow of Shaftoe Crags. On the road about half way from the bridge to the house, the view through the park into the woody and undulating grounds of Little Harle is beautiful and diversified. Perhaps, however, the finest view of the place is from different points of the knoll in the Deenham grounds, over which the Alemouth road passes eastwards from Shillaw Hill; the winding banks of the Wansbeck, the Rothley Crags, the purple moors, and the blue summit of Simonside, forming a splendid foreground, which at every change of season has its own peculiar beauty.

STANFORD PARK, Notts. This charming demesne, the seat of the Rev. Samuel Vere Dashwood, is situated at the southernmost point of Nottinghamshire, and about two miles north-east of Loughborough. The lordship, of which the Hall and park are now the distinguished ornaments, was anciently (temp. Ed. IV.) the possession of Sir Richard Illingworth. It was granted by King Philip and Queen Mary to Robert Raynes, the queen's goldsmith, by whose descendant it was alienated to Thomas Lewis, Esq., alderman of London, and passed by marriage to the ancestor of the present possessor. The Hall, which was rebuilt by Mr. Dashwood's grandfather in 1771, from a design of Anderson's, is of faced brick with stone dressings, and has wings and a corridor. The site is one of the finest in the county—a knoll overlooking a well-wooded park, and commanding delightful views of the Valley of the Soar and the distant Charnwood hills. The limes and elms of Stanford Park have long been famous for their size and beauty. Some of the former have *fluted shafts, with moulded base and capital*, very closely resembling the pillars of a cathedral. An extensive lake, well stocked with wild fowl, forms a noble object on the verge of the park, while the secluded village and its ancient church greatly enhance the beauty of the landscape. The entire lordship of 1500 acres, the manor, the advowson, and the fishery, are in Mr. Dashwood's possession; and it may with truth be said of him, that the duties of landlord and village pastor were rarely ever more advantageously combined in one person.

MORETON HOUSE, Lancashire, the seat of John Taylor, Esq. The old mansion of this name was built in the year 1490, and is supposed to have been the residence of the mortuary collector of the abbey; but in 1829 it was pulled down, and a new building erected on its site by the present proprietor, who comes of the respectable yeoman family

of the Taylors of Accrington. It is in the Elizabethan style of architecture, and stands upon the banks of the river Calder, one mile north of the village of Whalley. The park, which forms a portion of the land formerly belonging to the abbey of Whalley, is a striking feature in the landscape, and adds not a little to its general beauty.

Before the reign of Edward I. this estate gave name to a family, of whom was Syward de Mortun; and in the reign of Elizabeth, William Halstead of Worsthorne and Isabella his wife granted to John Moreton, citizen and haberdasher of London, the "tenement cald Moreton House in Whalley, and all the lands and tenements thereto belonging, in the occupation of Gilbert Moreton;" with reversion to Roger Noel, or Nowall, son of Roger Noel, of Read, Esq., and Catherine, daughter of John Moreton.

HOPE END, Ledbury, Herefordshire, the seat of Thomas Heywood, Esq. This mansion is modern, having been built so recently as 1811, but it occupies the site of a smaller and older house, which once stood there, and which was probably erected in the reign of Queen Anne.

Up to about 1700 it was possessed by the Holders, and then by — Pritchard, Esq., whose only child married Henry Lambert, Esq. They also had no male heir, and their daughter, inheriting the property conveyed it by marriage to Sir Harry Tempest, who sold it in 1810 to E. M. Barrett, Esq., and it was purchased in 1832, by Thomas Heywood, Esq.

The house is spacious and of the Moorish order of architecture. The grounds belonging to it are extensive, hilly, and well-wooded, the views from them extending over many counties, in which are the Wrekin, and Cotswold, the Malvern, the Hatterall, the Sugar Loaf, and the Graig, hills. Wherever indeed the eye turns it is met by eminences more or less precipitous and lofty.

ASTLEY HALL, near Chorley, on the north-west margin of the Chor, in the county of Lancaster, the residence of Dame Susanna Hoghton, relict, by her first marriage, of Thomas Townley Parker, Esq.; and by her second, of Sir Henry Philip Hoghton, Bart. This lady is also the sister and sole heiress of Peter Brooke of Astley, Esq., and representative of the Charnocks of Charnock.

Astley is picturesquely situated on a small piece of water; but unfortunately, the fine timber that once added so much to its other beauties, was cut down about five-and-forty-years ago. It is a large pile of wood, plaster, and brick, in the Elizabethan style of architecture, with a spacious hall of entrance, and a drawing-room, remarkable for its richly ornamented ceiling and antique furniture. One apartment still bears the name of *Oliver Cromwell's Room*, from his having slept there after the battle of Preston in 1648. As regards the time when the house was first erected, an external beam has the date 1600 carved upon it; but some other portions, which were pulled down about forty years ago, were to all appearance referable to a much earlier date. The mass of it is supposed to have been built by Robert Charnock, one of the gentlemen of Lancashire who signed the loyal declaration from that county to Queen Elizabeth. We find him also signing a similar address to James the First, upon his accession. There is a tradition that upon Charnock Hall being destroyed by fire in the reign of Elizabeth Astley became the residence of the Charnocks. From existing family records, it appears that they possessed this estate as early as the reign of Henry III., or John, and with them it continued till Margaret, heiress and sole issue of Robert Charnock, Esq., married, in 1673, Richard Brooke, Esq., second son of Sir Peter Brooke of Mere, in Cheshire, whose descendant Peter Brooke of Astley, Esq., dying unmarried, 1787, the property devolved to his only sister, and sole heir, Susanna, the present possessor.

GLEDSTONE, the seat of Richard Henry Roundell, Esq., High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1835, owes its interest chiefly to the style of its architecture, and the exceeding beauty of its site. The building was originally commenced by Richard Roundell, Esq., of Marton and Screven, the representative of an ancient and eminent Yorkshire family which held property at Screven, time immemorial; and he dying unmarried it devolved to his brother, the Rev. William Roundell, A.M., by whom it was completed. The latter was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where his acquirements procured for him a fellowship. Subsequently he was made deputy-lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and was married at Thornton in Craven, January 1775, to Mary, youngest daughter of the Rev. Henry Richardson, rector of that place, by whom he was father of the present possessor.

Gledstone House is in the parish of Marton, an estate brought in marriage to the Roundells, by the heiress of the Hartleys at the commencement of the 18th century. It stands embosomed in woods upon the crest of a hill commanding an extensive view of the magnificent district of Craven. The foreground presents an undulating extent, varied by gentle risings and slight depressions, and spotted with antique hawthorns. Beyond this again stretches a variegated expanse of rich meadow-land,

interspersed with villages that lend a quiet animation to the scene, and take away from what might else be its too great loneliness. The whole is encircled by a wild horizon of brown, rugged fells, bounding and defending it like some gigantic rampart. So great indeed is the variety of the landscape that it may well be called an epitome of the whole country.

CHIRK CASTLE, Denbighshire, about a mile and a half from the village of the same name, and six from Llangollen, is the seat of Colonel Robert Myddelton Biddulph, Lord Lieutenant of the county, paternally descended from the Biddulphs of Ledbury, in Herefordshire. Before the foundation of the present castle, there stood another building here called Castle Crogen, and the neighbouring ground has been much celebrated in Welsh chronicle as the field of a sanguinary conflict between the natives and their English invaders in the time of Henry the Second. "And here," says the old chronicler, Caradoc of Llancarfan, "here I thinke it not unmeete to declare the cause why the Englishmen used to call the Welshmen *Crogens*, as a word of reproach and despite; but if they knew the beginning, they should find it contrarie. For in the viage that King Henrie the Second made against the Welshmen to the mountains of Berwin, as he laie at Oswestree, a number of his men sent to trie the passages, as they would have passed Offa's ditch at the castell of Crogen, at which place there was, and is at this daie, a narrow waie through the same ditch, for that ditch appeereth yet to this daie very deepe through all that countrie, and beareth his old name. These men, I saie, as they would have passed the straite were met withall, and a great number of them slaine, as appeareth by their graves there yet to be seene, whereof the strait beareth the name. Therefore the Englishmen afterward not forgetting this slaughter, used to cast the Welshman in the teeth in all their troubles with the name of Crogen, as if they would signifie unto them thereby that they should looke for no favour, but rather revengement at their hands; which worde in processe of time grew to be taken on another signification."

Many of the English slain at the Battle of Crogen were buried in Offa's Dyke, and the spot, in allusion to the event, still retains the appellation of Adwy'r Beddau—*The Pass of Graves.*

At this time Crogen Castle was in the possession of the lords of Bromfield and Dinas Bran, the representatives of Gryffydd Mallor, Lord of Bromfield, eldest son of Madoc ap Meredith, last Prince of Powys, and continued in their possession till the death of Gryffydd ap Madoc, a strenuous partisan of Henry the Third and Edward the First. Upon the death of Gryffydd, Edward, using the feudal right of wardship, conferred on two of his favourites the guardianship of the Welsh chieftain's grandsons, Madoc was assigned to John, Earl Warren; and Llewelyn to Roger Mortimer, son of Roger, Baron of Wigmore. But both of these nobles proved false to their trust. They conspired together and murdered the children, seizing afterwards upon their property, when by agreement Bromfield and Yale fell to Earl Warren, and Chirk and Nantheudwy to Mortimer, who then built the present Castle Chirk. It did not, however, remain long in his family, being sold by his grandson John to Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel. The story is to be found in an old manuscript still preserved at Chirk Castle.

For three generations Chirk Castle continued in the family of the Fitzalans, after which it passed to Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, in right of his wife Elizabeth, eldest sister to Thomas, Earl of Arundel. Upon the disgrace and banishment of Mowbray in 1397 it was probably resumed by the Crown, and granted again to William Beauchamp, Lord of Abergavenny, who married the other sister. By the marriage of this nobleman's grand-daughter, sole heiress of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Worcester, with Edward Nevil—afterwards Lord Abergavenny—it was conveyed into that family in the reign of Henry VI. It next seems to have been possessed by the unfortunate Sir William Stanley, who "repayred it welle;" but upon his execution for really, or falsely, conspiring against Richard III., it once more devolved to the Crown. At a subsequent period, Henry VIII. granted it to his natural son Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Somerset, and upon his early death it again became a possession of the Crown.

Elizabeth granted it—probably at the same time with Kenilworth—to her favourite Dudley, Earl of Leicester. Upon his death Chirk Castle came into the hands of Lord St. John, of Bletso, who sold it in 1595 to Sir Thomas Myddelton, Knt., Lord Mayor of London, eldest son of Richard Myddelton, Esq., Governor of Denbigh Castle, a scion of the ancient family of Myddelton, of Gwaynynog, which derived descent from Ritid Flaidd, Lord of Penllyn, a distinguished Welsh chieftain in the 12th century.

During the Civil War Sir Thomas Myddelton, son of Sir Thomas, the Lord Mayor, brother of Sir Hugh, who brought the New River to London, was a stanch adherent of the parliament against the cause of Charles. But the course of events soon led him, as it did many others, to change his opinions. In 1659 he took up arms with Sir George Booth to restore the old government, but the

latter being defeated by Lambert he flung himself with a few troops into Chirk Castle. Here he was quickly besieged by the parliamentary general, and though he made a stout defence for a day or two he was obliged at length to surrender upon the best terms he could obtain, the supply of water to the Castle having been cut off by his vigilant adversary. His means indeed of defence seem to have been altogether inadequate. In a letter dated Chirk Castle, August 24th, 1659, Lambert tells Lenthall the Speaker, "there were about 150 men in this place, great store of provisions both for men and horses for many months, one little piece of brass ordnance, and competent quantity of ammunition. . . . . It is the opinion of several of the chief officers of the army that this castle may be demolished, that it may no longer be an occasion of trouble and inconvenience to the country as it hath often been." This advice was taken by the parliament, for in their proceedings of the 24th of August immediately following we find it, "Resolved that Chirk Castle be demolished, and the Lord Lambert is to see it demolished accordingly." But Cromwell dying the same year the order was not carried into effect. The little piece of cannon above alluded to is still to be seen at Chirk Castle.

The present castle is a grim and imposing edifice, covered partly with ivy, and which may without exaggeration be said to frown upon the prospect below and around it. It stands upon the summit of a lofty hill projecting from the great mass of the Berwyn mountains, and is a quadrangular embattled structure, defended at each corner by a low massive tower: between two of these towers on the north side is the great arched gateway, formerly guarded by a portcullis. The area into which it opens is a square of considerable dimensions, having the various apartments ranged about it. The entrance to the principal rooms is on the north side of the court; the entrance on the west side leads to the private apartments. In this part, considerable alterations were made by the late Mrs. Myddelton Biddulph, in the gothic style. The old entrance to the hall is by a flight of steps in the north side of this quadrangle. There is also a large oak gallery, a hundred feet by twenty-two, extending the whole length of the east wing, and containing some good portraits and other paintings, besides several old cabinets, the work, probably, of some Italian or French artists, one a very beautiful specimen, the gift of King Charles II. to Sir Thos. Myddelton. At the south end of this gallery is a chapel, now out of repair.

Among the relics of times passed by, is an old bed of crimson damask, in which Charles I. is said to have slept in 1645.

Chirk Castle is stated to have been built by Roger Mortimer, in 1160, and, as war was then understood and conducted, must have been a place of great strength, if not well-nigh impregnable. Its front is about two hundred and fifty feet in length, and the battlements are so broad that two persons may easily walk side by side upon them. In every tower are narrow winding staircases, small rooms with window recesses terminating in a slit or loop-hole; those towards the court are the largest, doors moving on ponderous hinges and massive bolts all tending to prove that the building has been erected at a time when the chief object in view was security. The magnitude of the fortress may be best imagined from the enormous sum it took to repair the damages effected by Cromwell's cannon. One year proved sufficient for this work, and the gallant defender of the castle lived to see it completed. Neither has a dungeon been forgotten, that indispensable portion of a feudal castle; it is in the shape of the letter D.

Nothing can be more beautiful than the situation of this fine old building, standing as it does upon an eminence, backed by the Berwyn mountains. Upon the south side of it runs the river Ceiriog, through a deep and picturesque valley, the ground of the sanguinary battle, in 1165, already mentioned, when the Cambrian Princes defeated their enemy and compelled his retreat into England. From the summit of the castle is a prospect of great magnificence, extending without interruption into many different counties.

The park is upon a large scale, and exceedingly picturesque, from its undulating surface, and from the slope of the hill extending behind it, and towards the north. Near New Hall—an old seat of the Myddeltons rebuilt many years ago, and surrounded by a moat—at the entrance into the park from Llangollen and Wrexham, is a pair of gates remarkable for the richness as well as delicacy of their workmanship, said to have been made from the iron of the portcullis, by four brothers, and to have taken seven years in their completion.

In the neighbourhood are many old remains, the most noticeable of which is a part of Offa's dyke, thrown up in 763 for a boundary between the ancient Britons and the Saxons.

This estate has been held by the Myddeltons since the end of the sixteenth century, and it may be added, as a fact worthy of notice, that the present R. Myddelton Biddulph, Esq. derives, through female descent, from the great family of Mortimer, in whose possession Chirk Castle was seven hundred years ago.

GODINTON, Kent, the seat of the Rev. Nicolas Toke. At a very early period of

our history this estate was possessed by the Godintons, the last of whom in 1402 conveyed it to Thomas Goldwell, Esq. The heiress of this last mentioned family married Thomas Toke, Esq., of Bere "Justice of the Peace and Quorum, a person of great reputation in this County," lineally descended from the Sire de Toque, or Toc, who came over with the Conqueror in 1066, and was present at the battle of Hastings. Upon his death Godinton fell to his second but eldest surviving son, John, and continued in the family of the latter until the time of Nicolas Toke: he died without male issue, whereupon Godinton passed over his daughters to his nephew Nicolas in whose descendants the property is still vested.

This mansion retains many of its early features, and is therefore proportionably interesting. The eastern front belongs to a remote period, while there is a hall yet older. The staircase is of very ancient carved oak, its window being composed of painted glass, in which most of the arms and quarterings of the family, that before had been scattered through the whole house, are carefully brought together. The drawing-room above is wainscoted with oak very curiously carved, and more particularly along the upper part of it, representing the exercises and evolutions of the ancient militia. In the mansion are several fine family portraits by Holbein, Cornelius Janson, Peter Lely, Hogarth and other eminent artists.

The excellence of the soil and the mildness of the climate are sufficiently proved by the circumstance of Godinton having once possessed a vineyard remarkable for the superior flavour of its wines. Even now the immense size of the oaks, larger even than the contiguous chestnuts and ashes, is evidence to the same fact.

ALDBAR CASTLE, two-and-a-half miles south from Brechin, county of Forfar, the seat of Patrick Chalmers, Esq. The place is so named from the Celtic ALD, a burn or brook; and BAR, a height. The date of the original structure is unknown, but the greater part of the existing house was erected between 1590 and 1608, and includes in it a round tower, and some portions of an older building. This addition—or, more properly, new house—was built by Sir Thomas Lyon, who for some time was Treasurer of Scotland. A more recent addition was made by the late Patrick Chalmers, Esq., father of the present proprietor. Of late the building has undergone extensive repairs, and the old terrace-garden that had been destroyed has lately been restored after a new design. The estate has been successively held by the families of Cramond of that Ilk, Lyon, Sinclair of Bilbister, for two years only, Young of Easter Seaton, and Chalmers.

The greater part of the building is in the Scotch castellated style. The arms of Sir Thomas Lyon, brother to Lord Glammis, impaling those of his second wife, Dame Euphemia Douglas, daughter of the Regent Morton, are cut in stone below the bartizan. They bear the initials T L E D (Sr D). There was a similar coat on a smaller scale, now concealed by the modern building. The Sir Thomas Lyon just mentioned was Treasurer of Scotland, while his brother, Lord Glammis, was Chancellor. James Cramond, the last of the name, of Aldbar, was their nephew, Sir Thomas being his guardian and curator, with whose consent, and by whose advice, the estate was sold to the Chancellor, and afterwards transferred to Sir Thomas. The Cramonds were of ancient family, having large possessions and great alliances, though it is believed that not an acre of land is now held throughout Scotland in their name. The Youngs were nearly allied to the Lyons, and the Chalmers were allied to the Youngs, but to each name the lands passed by purchase.

The castle was built upon a neck of rock jutting into a deep ravine, that formed its defence upon three sides; on the fourth side was a paved court under the wall of the castle, which was here from eleven to twelve feet thick. The court was protected by a wall on the outer side, and the cattle were driven into it at night for security against the Highland cattle-lifters. Upon three sides the ground has at different times been much altered. On that next to the bridge the height from the water to the top of the bartizan is one hundred and forty feet, the stream falling rapidly from the bridge. The site is picturesque, and the grounds command extensive views of Strathmore, backed by the more distant Grampians.

NEW HOUSE, Pakenham, five miles N.E. of Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, the seat of the Rev. Walter John Spring Casborne, a magistrate for that county. It is a small mansion of red brick, with mullioned windows, and in the Elizabethan style of architecture. From a date over the entrance-door it would seem to have been built in 1622.

This estate was at one time possessed by the family of the Springs, who originally came from Houghton-le-Spring, in the county of Durham, and obtained New House by purchase. From them it passed to the Rev. John Symonds, in right of Mary, his wife, sister and co-heir of Sir William Spring, Bart. of Pakenham Hall, and was again conveyed in marriage by their daughter and

heiress to the Rev. John Casborne, grandfather of the present proprietor.

By the family of the Springs this mansion was used as a dowager-house, their chief place of residence being Pakenham Hall.

KNELLS, near Carlisle, Cumberland, the seat of John Dixon, Esq., who in 1838 was sheriff of that county. It stands upon what, in the days of "rugging and reiving," used to be called the Debateable Land on the north side, and near the Roman wall. As a matter of course, it was the scene of many a bloody fight between the English and Scotch borderers, whose days of truce were not always, or even often, regulated by the general peace between the two countries. The game of war was of itself too delectable an amusement for either party to abstain from it for long together, while the Scotch had the additional temptation of their own poverty, and the abundance of their Southern neighbours.

The estate of Knells came to the present proprietor from his uncle, the late Richard Ferguson, Esq. The mansion was built in 1824. It is in the Grecian style of architecture, commanding a beautiful prospect that includes the Vale of Eden, well worthy of the appellation. The gardens and pleasure grounds are extensive, with a park of two hundred and fifty acres, through which flows a running stream. There is also a small lake, or ornamental water, that considerably heightens the general beauty of the grounds.

QUORNDON HOUSE, Leicestershire. This secluded and picturesquely-situated mansion is an erection of the present century. It is of a plain, unostentatious character; but whatever it wants in external adornment is amply compensated by its internal commodiousness, and by its suitability to the requirements of a first-rate county family. The ancient family of Farnham, who trace an undisputed descent from Robert de Farnham, a companion of the Conqueror, has been seated here from a period at least antecedent to the times of Henry III., in whose reign Sir Robert de Farnham possessed a large estate at Quorndon. There were two ancient mansions here—the Upper and the Nether Hall. The latter, about 1427, became the residence of Thomas Farnham, Esq., a younger branch, whose descendant in the eighth generation, Benjamin Farnham, Esq., married Sarah, the sole surviving representative of the Farnhams of the Upper Hall; and thus the long-divided estates became eventually vested in their son, Edward, the grandfather of the present possessor, Edward Basil Farnham, Esq., M.P. for North Leicestershire. Quorndon House, on its being rebuilt by the late Mr. Farnham, had its site slightly, but very advantageously, changed. It stands in a delightful and well-wooded park, abounding in pleasant slopes. Before it, on the confines of the park, rises the well-known and much-admired Baddon Wood—while "Farnamwode," a name which it has borne from the times of the first possessor, forms another beautiful feature in the lovely landscape to the south.

Several members of the family have been eminent men. Sir John Farnham, a gallant soldier of the time of Queen Elizabeth, and a great favourite with that Princess, as her numerous grants in more than twenty lordships abundantly testify. Among the many fine family monuments in Quorndon Chapel, that of this Sir John is the most remarkable. He is represented in the act of laying siege to a strong fortress, and standing on one leg, the other having been mutilated by time, and not in war, he has the appearance of having wanted the missing limb, or perhaps of having just been deprived of it in the action. The concluding lines of his long epitaph are.—

"Descended of an antient house, with honour lebde his life;
Only with one daughter blest, and with one virtuous wife;
God gave him here on earth to live twise fortie yeres and odd.
With lyfe well spent he liveth now for evermo with God."

He died in 1587.

Quorndon House is three miles from Loughborough, and eight from Leicester.

WIDMERPOOL HALL, Notts. Widmerpool, is about eight miles south of Nottingham, and it presents perhaps one of the most remarkable instances of the improvement of a whole village and domain that can be found in England. Fifty years ago the place retained all the traces of the desolation that had no doubt given it its ancient name, *Wide-mere-pool.* About that period it was purchased by the late James Robinson, Esq. Since then every acre in the extensive parish has, by a most judicious outlay, been more than quadrupled in value and every house in the village has been entirely rebuilt. The ancient church, too, has been wholly restored. The present chief mansion, an Elizabethan structure of great extent and beauty, is situated near the church, and was originally intended for the parsonage. By an amicable arrangement between the Rev. John Robinson, the Rector, and his brother, Frederick Robinson, Esq., this noble mansion will in future be the Hall; and the present Hall, better adapted for a clergyman's residence, will be the parsonage. The "luxury of doing good" seems to have been largely enjoyed by the liberal owners of Widmerpool. For years the place has found employment for all the surplus labourers of the neighbouring villages; and truly com-

fortable cottages, commodious farmhouses, excellent roads, and well-cultivated farms, are the happy results.

The Rev. John Robinson's only son, a youth of much promise, and heir to the whole estate, died prematurely. His sister is married to the Hon. Mr. Monckton, brother of Lord Galway.

PENROSE, near Helston, Cornwall, the seat of the Rev. John Rogers, M.A., canon residentiary of the Cathedral of Exeter. This estate was possessed by the family of Penrose from the remote Norman times, up to 1771, when it was purchased by Hugh Rogers, Esq. of Treassowe, High Sheriff of Cornwall, (grandfather of the present possessor), from the representatives of the last heiress of that house. At a very early period the family residence had been at Higher Penrose, a place nearer the sea, and more exposed to the weather, but was afterwards removed to its present site, as appears from the evidence given in a law-suit some years ago. The more modern mansion could not have been built earlier than the time of Charles the First. Its north-west front, through which is the chief entrance, is winged and embattled, with a broad terrace. The other three fronts are built irregularly, the whole enclosing an open court in the centre.

GURREY, in the county of Caermarthen, the seat of Griffith Bowen Jones, Esq. This house was built, it is stated, more than a thousand years ago, and was the residence of the Welsh Princes, from whom the present possessor of Gurrey claims lineal descent. It has been modernized by the Bowens. The front entrance used to be by two massive folding gates, studded with large iron nobs, such as we now see in ancient castles; and in the old casements the windows opened out and folded up again; but for this last contrivance the modern sash has been substituted. The roof has been raised a story higher.

The house is approached by two carriage-drives; one a mile long, leading into the mail-road between Llandilo and Llandovery; the other only half that length, leading into the mail-road between Llandilo and Caermarthen. The grounds are beautifully wooded and undulated; a rivulet flowing about a hundred yards from the mansion, onwards to the Towy, so justly famous for its trout and salmon. From this rivulet the house has derived its name.

Upon the property there is a stone-quarry, and sand, lime, and clay, are also to be found there.

ALDBY, AULDBIE, or AUDBIE PARK, in the county of York, the seat of Henry Brewster Darley, Esq. It was originally the site of a Roman station, and subsequently of a royal Saxon ville. It was here that the great Edwin, who like Alfred went far beyond his age in intellect and knowledge, held his summer residence, and it was here that he had well nigh lost his life by the hand of an assassin. Cwichelm, the Pagan King of Wessex, had commissioned one of his subjects to visit Edwin's court, and stab him with a poisoned dagger. The name of Cwichelm procured a a ready admission for the intended murderer, who had firmness enough to begin a fictitious message, in the midst of which he suddenly rushed upon the king. Edwin was off his guard, but a Thane, to whom he was greatly attached, by name Lilla, saw the rising dagger, and being unarmed, threw himself before the king, and received on his own body the weapon which it would have been impossible to avert. So violent was the blow that the dagger pierced through Lilla and slightly wounded the king. The murderer was instantly cut to pieces by the attendants, but not till he had slain another of the knights named Forther.

The present mansion, which stands upon the banks of the Derwent, about five miles from the Wolds, was built by Jane Darley in the commencement of George the First's reign, from the designs of Sir John Vanburgh, and was completed in the year 1726. It is a handsome building, in the early Italian style, to which corresponding additions have been lately made by the gentleman now possessing the estate. The Jane Darley above alluded to was daughter of Richard Darley, and married John Brewster, Esq., of Cold Green in the county of Hertford. Her mother, the wife of Richard Darley, was daughter of Thomas Waite, Esq., of Market Overton, in the county of Rutland. She herself succeeded to the estate in consequence of the death of her four brothers, two of whom, Henry and John, died bachelors; while the other two, Thomas and Richard, are supposed to have been poisoned at Aleppo. It was by them that the famous horse called the "Darley Arabian" was sent from Syria, an animal not a little celebrated in sporting annals both for his own feats and as being ancestor of the Flying Childers, and of many others, the best race-horses of the present day. In the entrance hall at Aldbey Park is a portrait of this illustrious quadruped, and the original letter sent with him is still in the possession of the present owner of the estate.

Jane Darley had issue by her husband, John Brewster, several children who died young, and one son, Henry Brewster, who assumed the name and arms of Darley. He was a decided friend to the exiled Stewarts, raising and maintaining at his own ex-

pense a troop of cavalry in aid of Prince Charles Edward.

The park is well stocked with deer said to be some of the finest in the kingdom. The trees are, many of them, of magnificent growth, consisting chiefly of maple, poplar, variegated sycamores, copper beech, chestnut, and pine. In the midst of this park, and on the banks of the Derwent which flows through it, are vestiges of the Saxon ville before alluded to; in Camden's time there were also visible the remains of an old castle, the original seat of the Darleys.

The pleasure grounds, which border upon the river, are laid out in terrace gardens with yew hedges, statues, fountains, and all that belongs to that quaint style of ornamental gardening, once so much in fashion, but now more generally superseded by a nearer approach to nature. Still with all the objections that may be fairly urged against this style, it is in excellent keeping with the character of the building. Here also we may mention two tumuli and indications of a moat, the remains of a Roman station being too clearly defined to admit of cavil.

An avenue of beautiful old beech trees leads from the house to a wood of several hundred acres, about two miles distant, a favourite resort of naturalists on account of the rare and curious specimens of insects, birds, and wild flowers assembled there. In the midst of this wood is an extensive lake, fringed with silver birches that dip their light feathering leaves into the water below and add not a little to its beauty.

There is still existing at Aldby a curious old pedigree of the family, which traces it in a regular succession from the time of the Conquest down to the present day. By the kindness of the proprietor of the estate we are enabled to give a few extracts from this original record.

"Edmonde Darleye in the countie of Darbie was Lorde of Darleye and Alderhowse Lee; and of Fiftee and three oxganges of Lande, Twelve Carrottes, Twentie fower Messuages juxta Darbye, whiche he hadd by the gifte of Williame the Conquerer in the yeare of our Lorde One Thousande, thre score and six; and he maried and had yssue Sir John Darleye, Knight.

"In the reigne of Kinge Richarde the firste Edmonde Darleye was the firste Founder of a House of Religion called Darleye Abbay, dedicated to Sainte Augustine, and gave fiftie thre Oxganges of lande, xii Carrottes, xxiiii Messuages juxta Darbie, where this House of Religion was built Anno Domini 1191.

"In the reigne of Henry the iii was Truswell, sonne of Jeffray Darleye, A monke at Chester and a great grafter (of) cronicles."

ROLLESTON HALL, anciently Rolvestune, near Tutbury, Staffordshire, the seat of Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart. There has been a mansion on this site ever since the early part of the reign of Henry the Third, the original house having been erected, as it is supposed, by William de Rolleston, but the building, as it now appears, was erected partly by the present owner, and partly by his ancestors. At all events it is not more than a hundred years old. Its form is that of a modern house in the Grecian style of architecture, containing a handsome suite of breakfast, dining, and drawing rooms, besides commodious offices, &c., &c. It is surrounded by extensive pleasure grounds, in which are many choice trees, and the gardens are large as well as fruitful.

The great Civil War has left its stamp upon this, as upon so many others of our English seats, giving them a sort of historical celebrity. On the 25th of May, 1645, King Charles the First came with his army under the command of Lord Loughborough to Tutbury Castle, and some of the soldiers were quartered at Rolleston under a certain Captain Symonds, who amused himself by taking notes of the coats of arms in the church, which memoranda are still preserved amongst the Harleian manuscripts in the British Museum. He also kept a diary of all sorts of notabilities, which, though sometimes tedious from its minuteness, is yet not without its value as a record of scenes and facts by an eyewitness to what he is describing.

"The Rollestons," says our military antiquarian, "lived here time out of mind, till the estate was bought of them about the latter end of the 17th century by Sir Edward Mosley, Kt., Attorney-General of the Duchy of Lancaster, who left it to his nephew, Sir Edward Mosley, created a baronet in 1640. Upon the failure of issue of the last Sir Edward Mosley, the title became extinct, and his widow marrying Charles, son and heir of Dudley, Lord North, he thereby became possessed of Rolleston estate and manor which she had in jointure.

Oswald Mosley, Esq., a descendant from the second branch of the family, afterwards possessed this estate and manor, and was created a baronet in the 6th of George the First. His eldest son dying without issue the property descended to his brother, the Rev. Sir John Mosley, Bart., a worthy but eccentric character. His seat here, the old ancestral mansion, was in a sad neglected state, yet instead of rebuilding it he would employ the poor in making immense quantities of bricks, which he heaped up sometimes in huge walls, and sometimes in rough piles upon the grounds. From this kind-hearted and singular man the estates passed to his cousin, the late Sir John Parker Mosley, grandfather of the present baronet.

CORYTON PARK, near Axminster, Devonshire, the seat of William Tucker, Esq. The original mansion, erected in 1710 by an ancestor of the same Christian and surname, stood at a short distance from the gardens; but of this only a wing now remains, which has since been converted into a farm-house. The present hall, removed to the centre of the park, was erected in 1760 by Benedictus Marwood Tucker, Esq., previous to which time the family long resided in an ancient stone-built manor house at Westwater, about half a mile off, and still belonging to the property. It has been much improved by the gentleman now possessing it, and presents a handsome elevation in the Italian style, consisting of three stories and a basement, all of red brick, but with Portland stone quoins, window-cases, cornices, balustrades, &c. On the east and west fronts are large rectangular bay-windows, and on the south is a closed portico leading to a spacious vestibule. The rooms within are large and handsome. A stone staircase communicates with two galleries likewise of stone, the whole being lighted from the roof. The park abounds with fine timber, especially with oaks, cedars, and horse-chestnuts, adding much to the beauty of a scene, which in other respects is highly picturesque.

HARTHAM HOUSE, in the parish of Hartham, Wiltshire, the seat whence Sir George Duckett, Bart., derives the designation of his title. This house was long in the possession of the Ducketts, a family numbering many distinguished and some remarkable characters. Sir George Duckett, the son of William Duckett, Esq., of Flintham, in Northamptonshire, became Lord Mayor of London, in 1573, and was partner with Sir Thomas Gresham. Upon the marriage of his three daughters he gave to each the sum of eight thousand marks, an enormous sum in those days, and yet so little proportioned to his actual wealth, that his friends called his liberality in question. His reply to them was, that it did not become him to give more since his royal mistress, Queen Elizabeth, has received only ten thousand.

To this family belonged also Lady Hopton (living temp. Henry VIII.), of whom an account has been left in the handwriting of her descendant, George Ralph Jackson, of Normanby, in Yorkshire. "I will give you," says this document, "as good an account as I can remember of our wise and good grandmother, Hopton, who, I think, was one Hall's daughter, of Devonshire, without title, and had an elder brother without child, who said to his younger brother's wife (who was then with child), that if she wou'd come to his house and lye in he wou'd give his estate to the child if a daughter, and if a son it should fare never the worse. So she had my grandmother, and he bred her up, and marry'd her to Sir Arthur Hopton, of Somersetshe. He had £4000 per annum, and she as much. By him she had 18 children—ten daughters marry'd, whose names were Lady Bacon (wife of Sir Nathaniel Bacon, K.B., of Stiffkey Co., Norfolk, temp. Queen Elibabeth), Lady Smith, Lady Moreton, Lady Banisten, and Lady Sittiplace, Bingham, Basket, Cole (4 last of Dorset), Thomas and Eyrle."

Another character may be worth quoting —"Our grandfather Hopton having so good an estate thought he might live as high as he pleased and not run out. But one day he was going from home, but cou'd not go. He told his lady she wou'd be left in a great deal of trouble, for the great debts he had made on his estate, and that he knew he shou'd live but a few days and wou'd not die in peace to think what affliction he shou'd leave her in. She desired him to be no ways concerned about his debts, for he owed not a penny to any one; so died of a gangrene in his toe in a few days. Now she had set up an iron-work and paid all he owed unknown to him, and she marry'd all her daughters to great estates and families. Lady Hopton's maner of living was very grand. She had 100 in her family, she rose at 6 o'clock to herself, went to her iron-work, and came back at 9; then went with all her family to prayer, and after dinner she and her children, and great grandchildren went to their several works with her in the dining-room, where she spun the finest sheets you have: every year she had all her children and grandchildren with her at her house, and before they went away wou'd know if any little or great animosities were between any of them; if so wou'd never let them go till they were reconciled. Each of her daughters had a pair of these sheets without a seam."

And a pair of them is still in the possession of Sir George Duckett, Bart.

CHEVENING HOUSE, Sevenoaks, Kent, the seat of Earl Stanhope. It was anciently held by the Crevequers of the see of Canterbury, and under them by a family who took their surname from the place, according to a very common custom in early days. In the reign of Henry the Sixth it became the property of the Leonards, a race still more distinguished in history by their subsequent title of Dacre. Richard, the second Lord Dacre, who died in 1630, rebuilt Chevening House from the plans of Inigo Jones, the fashionable architect of his time. Thomas, the fourth Lord Dacre, was created Earl of Sus-

sex by Charles the Second, but what he gained in honour at the court of the merry monarch, he lost in wealth, for having contracted a fatal passion for gaming, he so damaged his fortune by it that he was obliged to sell the greater part of his estates. Chevening, however, still remained to him amidst the general wreck, and there he died in 1715. It was then sold by his daughters to General Stanhope, commander-in-chief of the British forces in Spain, and who distinguished himself by the capture of Minorca. On the accession of George the First, he was made one of the principal Secretaries of State, in April 1717 was created Viscount, and in the following year Earl Stanhope, and died on the 17th of February (N. S.) 1721.

The wings and the corridors leading to them, were added by the first Earl Stanhope, and the mansion in its present state very much resembles old Buckingham House, which was demolished by George IV.

BOSTOCK HALL, Cheshire, the seat of James France France, Esq., two miles north west of Middlewich. The manor was for several generations possessed by an ancient family who took their name from the township, and descended from Osmerus, Lord of Bostock, in the reign of William the Conqueror. The heiress of the elder branch of the Bostocks brought the estate in the latter part of the fifteenth century to the Savages, with whom it appears to have continued until the termination of the direct male line in Richard Lord Rivers, about which time it was alienated. Subsequently Bostock was possessed by the Tomkinsons of Manchester, but passed after the decease of William Tomkinson in 1770 by devise to his cousin Edward Tomkinson, Esq., who afterwards assumed the name of Wetenhall. By him the mansion, as it now stands, was built, but after a short possession, he sold it to Thomas France, Esq., who, in 1803, pulled down the ancient Hall, a wooden building surrounded by a moat. From him it descended to his son, the present owner.

On Bostock green is an old oak, which is curious, as marking, according to general belief, the centre of the county. Mr. France, of Bostock Hall, served as High Sheriff of Cheshire in 1821.

DUFFRYN PLACE, Glamorganshire, parish of St. Nicholas, near Cardiff, the seat of John Bruce Pryce, Esq., eldest brother of the Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce. This mansion was built many years ago, and was at one time the residence of Admiral Button, celebrated for having circumnavigated the globe in an age when such an achievement was less frequent than it is now-a-days. From him it passed to Thomas Pryce, Esq., and in 1802 it was brought in marriage by Miss Pryce, the heiress of the estate, to the Hon. W. Booth Grey, brother of the Earl of Stamford, who added largely to it in the course of the following year.

On the grounds are two most remarkable cromleks, or Druidical altars, models of which have been placed by Sir Richard Hoare in the British Museum. One of these is supposed to be the largest specimen of the kind in England, and has attracted considerable attention among antiquaries. It stands in a field to the right of the road leading towards the house, consisting of a rectangular oblong apartment about seventeen feet in length by thirteen in width, and six feet in height at one end, but several inches lower at the other. The sides and ends are composed of large flat stones placed upright in the ground, the roof being formed of one large stone, twenty-four feet in length, and varying in width from seventeen to ten feet. The opening to this apartment is on the south, but the interior is almost inaccessible from the immense heaps of stones which have been collected round the outside of it. Mr. Parry, in his excellent little work, "THE BOOK OF SOUTH WALES," calls this *The Great Cromlech at St. Nicholas*, but *suum cuique tribuito*, its generally received name, and by which it is best known in the neighbourhood, is *The Great Cromlech at Duffryn, St Nicholas.*

Below Duffryn House, on the south-east, is another monument of the same kind, but of less dimensions. This is called *Llech-y-filast*, a name of unknown origin, though common to such monuments in various parts of the principality. Literally, it would seem to mean *the stone of the greyhound-bitch*, and it has been conjectured that the early Christians used these relics of Pagan worship for dog-kennels in token of contempt, and hence the name.

LOWESBY HALL, Leicestershire, the seat of Sir Frederick Gustavus Fowke, Bart., is situated on a delightful eminence in the midst of a well-wooded park, and is an erection of the seventeenth century. It is of dark-faced brick, and though devoid of architectural ornament, it presents a commanding aspect, that at once proclaims it one of our first-class "ancestral halls." It has three fronts—the northern, which overlooks the approach; the western, which commands views of great extent and beauty; and the southern, which has before it a terrace, and plaisaunce which we have rarely seen surpassed. The interior is suited to the requirements of an aristocratic establishment. The drawing-room has been pronounced one of the most perfectly propor-

tional rooms in Leicestershire. It is exceedingly handsome. But the great charm of Lowesby consists in its pleasure grounds. Nature, by a beautiful diversity of surface, had done much, and the present excellent baronet has admitted the aid of art with so judicious a hand, and with such exquisite taste, as to render them a model of English landscape gardening. The estate, which is extensive and very rich, comprises the lordship of Lowesby and great part of Newton Marmion.

Lowesby was anciently the seat and possession of the Burdett family, and it was the scene of that tragic event, recorded both in legend and lay, when Wm. Burdett, on his return from the Crusades, urged by the slanders of some miscreant retainer, slew his innocent and unsuspecting lady—to atone for which fatal error he founded the monastery of Arrow.

From the Burdetts, Lowesby passed to the Ashbys, and subsequently to the celebrated Colonel Hutchinson—a very fine full-length portrait of his relative, General Ireton, painted by Houthorst (supposed to have been left by the Colonel) still adorns the dining-room. Here Lucy Hutchinson wrote a part, at least, of her admirable biography of her distinguished husband, before she sold the estate to Richard Wollaston, Esq., from whom it descended to Anne Wollaston, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Sir Isaac Wollaston, Bart. This lady married Sir Thomas Fowke, equerry to the late Henry, Duke of Cumberland; and the baronetcy from Sir Isaac's uncle, Sir Edward Lawrence, having become extinct by the death of her only brother, was graciously revived by George III., in the person of her son, the present proprietor of Lowesby.

Sir Thomas Fowke, Sir Frederick's father, was the only son of General Fowke, Governor of Gibraltar in 1753, and derived his descent from an ancient knightly family founded in England by one of the companions in arms of the Conqueror. He was a cornet in the Scotch Greys at the age of fifteen, and carried the colours of that regiment at the battle of Minden. He became, in the sequel, Lieutenant-Colonel in the 3rd Regiment of Foot Guards, and finally, after his marriage with Miss Woollaston, served as a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Leicestershire.

WALHAMPTON, near Lymington, Hampshire, the seat of the Rev. Sir George Burrard, Bart., Chaplain to the Queen, Vicar of Middleton Tyas, co. York. At one time this estate had belonged to the Arundels, from whom it was purchased by the Burrards, who have resided at Walhampton since the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The family of Burrard is one of the most ancient in England, being purely Saxon, as the derivation of the name clearly indicates, and is derived from Simon de Burrard, living temp: Conquestoris. So far back as the reign of Richard II. we find John Burrard appointed Prior of the Monastery of Christchurch, in the splendid cathedral of which place his remains lie entombed. It is uncertain at what precise period the mansion was erected, nor can any conclusion be drawn from the evidence of the architecture, which does not decidedly belong to any style. The building can only be described as a large, solid, and convenient pile, with a conservatory attached to it, fifty-two feet in length. The pleasure grounds are two miles in circumference, including seventy acres of water and woodland. Within them is an obelisk erected, on an ancient Roman speculum, as a tribute to the memory of the late Admiral Sir Harry Burrard Neale, Bart. Upon each face of the obelisk, which commands a fine view of the Needles and the Isle of Wight, is a different inscription, stating the more remarkable features in the life of the gallant seaman, who had the good fortune to take or destroy twenty of the enemy's vessels. The list of the subscribers to this testimonial includes both high and low, showing how universally he had been respected and beloved. At the head of it stand the names of the late Queen Dowager Adelaide, of the Princess Augusta, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Right Hon. Admiral Sir George Cockburn, G.C.B., Admiral Sir Thomas Byam Martin, the Earl of Normanton, the Lord Bishop of Winchester, the Rev. Bishop Luscombe, Paris, and between two and three hundred other names, some of them scarcely less distinguished, but which it would exceed our limits to recapitulate.

Upon two occasions George III., Queen Charlotte, and all the princesses dined at Walhampton on their road from Weymouth, the king taking up his abode at Cuffnells, near Lyndhurst, the seat of the Right Hon. Sir George Rose, who had lent him his house.

The family of Burand had represented the adjoining town of Lymington for a hundred and fifty years, until the Reform Bill passed, when his brother, Admiral Sir Harry Burrard Neale, was again returned; Sir Harry took the name of Neale upon his marriage.

ORSETT HALL, in the county of Essex, the seat of William Baker, Esq. This mansion is supposed to have been built at different times, the main portico of it having been erected in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, but subsequently much added to and improved, first by a proprietor of the name of Hatt, and

afterwards by the late Richard Baker, Esq., one of whose ancestors had purchased it in the early part of the last century. This gentleman surviving all his family, or at least having no near relations of his own blood devised Orsett Hall to William Wingfield, Esq., upon the sole condition of taking his name and bearing his arms, which was done accordingly. The new possessor of the estate descended from a family in Suffolk, a scion from which located himself in Lancashire so early as the fifteenth century. His grandfather married the daughter of Sir William Williamson in the county of Durham, and he himself was twice married, first to Charlotte Mary, daughter of Edward, Earl of Digby; and secondly to the daughter of William Mills, Esq.

With the exception only of two rooms, which are in the Elizabethan style of architecture, the whole of this mansion has now a modern appearance. The grounds are not upon a very extensive scale, but they are well laid out and present many features of interest.

RABY CASTLE, about one mile north from Staindrop, the property of Henry Vane, Duke of Cleveland. This noble pile was originally the chief residence of the Nevilles till, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Charles, the sixth and last Earl of Westmoreland of that family, engaged in a conspiracy against the government. This weak nobleman met with the fate of all those who were rash enough to plot against so wise and fortunate a princess. He failed altogether, and might think himself happy in escaping with life to the Netherlands, where, however, he died a wretched exile in 1584. His immense estates were declared forfeited, and in the reign of James the First were consigned by grant to certain citizens of London for sale, when the castle and demesne of Raby were purchased by Sir Henry Vane, Knt., whose grandson, Sir Christopher, was created Baron Barnard, of Barnard Castle, in this county, July 8th, 1609, by King William III. His immediate descendant, Henry, the third Lord, was by George III. created Viscount Barnard and Earl of Darlington by letters patent, April 3rd, 1754, and that nobleman's grandson, William Henry third Earl, was raised to the dukedom of Cleveland, and made Baron Raby in 1833.

The splendid edifice may in some parts be referred to the time of the Anglo-Saxons, but it was chiefly erected in 1379 by John de Neville who obtained a license from the Bishop of Durham to make a castle of his manor of Raby, and to embattle and crenellate its towers. At different periods since that time many essential alterations have been made, according to the more modern ideas of comfort and convenience, without materially affecting its external form, so that it still recalls to the mind the romantic days of chivalry. The whole occupies a ground with a slight rise upon a rocky foundation, the embattled wall, with which it is surrounded, occupying about two acres of ground. At irregular distances are two towers, denominated from their founders the Clifford Tower and the Bulwer Tower. The hall is large and grand, the roof being arched, and supported by six columns with capitals, which diverge and spread along the ceiling. Over this is another room, ninety feet in length and thirty-four in breadth, wherein the baronial feasts were originally held, and were no less than seven hundred knights, who held of the Nevilles, are recorded to have been entertained at one time. The kitchen is on a scale to correspond with such enormous festivals. It is a square of thirty feet with an oven so monstrous, that Pennant tells us was at one time converted into a wine-cellar, "the sides being divided into ten parts, each holding a hogshead of wine in bottles." Leland considered Raby as "the largest castle of logginges in all the north country."

The park and pleasure grounds belonging to this magnificent castle are upon the same extensive scale, with woods that sweep over hill, and sink into valley, and command a constant change of beautiful prospects. Agriculture too has introduced her useful improvements amidst this romantic scenery, in the shape of a large farm, to which the late earl paid particular attention. In the interior also of the building there are the signs of modern tastes and habits, the present Countess of Darlington having collected a curious Museum of Natural History, an improvement which was not likely to have suggested itself to the fiery Nevilles, who were like the poet's hawk,—"semper in armis."

EYDON HALL, in domesday, *Eyedone*, and in early records *Aydon* and *Eyndon* near Banbury, Northamptonshire, the seat of The Rev. Charles A. Francis Annesley. The mansion was built about seventy years ago by the Rev. Francis Annesley, second son of Francis Annesley, Esq., of Bletchingdon in Oxfordshire, and is in the Italian style of architecture. The manor in general is elevated, and approached on every side by a steep ascent. The soil of the uplands is a sandy loam, while that of the lower grounds is a stiff clay with a little gravel. There is also excellent stone for building in this lordship, but the quarries are not worked to the same extent as formerly.

The park-like grounds are well wooded, and the gardens ornamental. From the windows of the house a fine view is obtained over parts of Oxfordshire and Warwickshire.

GRANGE, in the Isle of Purbeck, Dorsetshire, the seat of the Rev. Nathaniel Bond. The Grange of Creech, or Creech Grange, in the parish of Steple, with the adjacent property in the same hamlet, now belonging to Mr. Bond, was at a very early period granted to the neighbouring abbey of Bindon, by the family of De Crich and others. It then served as a Grange, or retiring place, for the abbot of Bindon, and with these good monks it remained till the sweeping days of the dissolution, when, like so much property of the same kind, it fell into hands never contemplated by the original donor.

In the thirty-first year of his reign, King Henry the VIII. granted the Grange and manor of Creech to Sir John Hersey, of Clifton, Knt., who, the next year, conveyed it to Mr. Oliver,—afterwards Sir Oliver-Lawrence. In this last-named family it continued till 1686, when it was purchased of John Lawrence, Esq., by Nathaniel Bond, Esq., of Lutton, in the same parish, and he afterwards made the Grange his residence.

The architecture of the orignal mansion-house belonged to the early Tudor period, and in one of the apartments were the royal arms in stucco. It was therefore most probably erected by Sir Oliver Lawrence. The building, however, was enlarged and modernized, and a new facade in the Italian style added, on the south side, by Denis Bond, Esq., in 1739 and 1741. The eastern front has been lately pulled down, and handsomely reconstructed by the present owner, who, taking the original building for his model, has given to it the character it must have had before the alterations of the last century.

A little east from the house is a lofty hill, called Creech Barrow, yielding an extensive prospect over great part of the island of Purbeck, and the north and west parts of this county, as well as into some parts of Wiltshire and Somersetshire. Opposite the mansion, and at the south of it, is a second hill, the scene, in 1678, of a remarkable phenomenon. One evening in December several thousands of armed men were seen marching from Flower's Barrow over Grange Hill, a great noise and clashing of arms being heard at the same time. Nothing appeared on the south side of the hill. The spectators of this phenomenon were numerous, namely—"Captain John Lawrence, then owner of the Grange, who lived there, and his brother, and one hundred more, particularly by four clay-cutters just going to leave off work, and by all the people in the cottages and hamlets thereabout, who left their supper and houses and came to Wareham, and alarmed the town, on which the boats were all drawn to the north side of the river." In the meanwhile Captain Lawrence and his brother posted up to London, where they deposed to what they had seen, on oath before the council, and the nation being then in a great ferment with Oates' plot, they might have been punished for their false tidings but for their known affection to the government. The whole may, indeed, have been invention, but it seems much more reasonable to attribute to an optical delusion produced by the thick fogs and mists that often hang about the hills in Purbeck, forming grotesque resemblances of rocks and ruins. A similar phenomenon is on record as having happened in Leicestershire, in the year 1707; and the same thing occurred on Sonterfield, in Cumberland, on Midsummer day, 1735, 1737, 1747. The frequency of the illusion speaks for a similarity of cause in its production, while as to the clanging of arms and other noises, that is no more than such a degree of exaggeration as might have been expected. Once set the reason asleep by some phenomenon that it cannot readily solve, and fancy is sure to make the most of it.

Amongst the *notabilia* in Creech Grange is a small octavo manuscript on vellum, written by the Denis Bond, Esq., who died in 1658. The first part of it gives an account of the family in the form of a pedigree; the latter part is a chronological series, containing the dates of all the marriages, births, and burials of the several branches, interspersed with many historical anecdotes, particularly such as relate to the very interesting time in which he lived.

WYTHENSHAWE, Cheshire, the seat of Thomas William Tatton, Esq., about a mile west of Northenden, amongst park-like grounds and enclosures. The building is a handsome gabled structure, which, in the process of time, has received many additions and improvements. The old hall, of which several portions still remain, was probably built about the time of Edward the Third. Certainly it belongs to a remote date. and is in part composed of timber and plaster. Its panelled drawing-room more particularly deserves attention, being richly carved and inlaid.

In the reign of Edward the Third, Wythenshawe was vested in a branch of the Massey family, which bore, according to Booth, the local name. Alice, daughter and heiress of William de Massey, brought this estate by marriage to Robert Tatton of Kennedy, or Kenworthy, in Northenden. From this period it descended to the late William Tatton of Wythenshawe and Tatton, who assumed the name of Egerton, and under whose will Wythenshawe passed to his second son, who thereupon resumed the paternal name of Tatton.

This house sustained a siege in the civil

wars, thus noticed in Burghall's Diary:—"Mr. Tatton's house of Wittenshaw was taken by the Parliament, who had laid a long siege to it. There were in it only Mr. Tatton, some few gentlemen, and but a few soldiers, who had quarter for life. The ammunition was but little." Colonel Dukinfield conducted the attack, and finally effected the reduction of the mansion, by bringing two pieces of ordnance from Manchester. In the last century six skeletons were found in the garden at Wythenshawe, lying close together, which were supposed to be those of the soldiers buried during the siege in the house, which was then much larger than it is at present. There is a tradition that one of the Parliamentary forces exposed himself by sitting on a wall, and that Mrs. Tatton begged for a musket to try if "she could bring him down," and succeeded. Mr. Watson supposes this luckless officer to have been "Captayne Adams, slayne at Withenshawe" on Sunday, the 25th, who was buried at Stockport, 25th February, 1643–4. In the sequel, Mr. Tatton suffered severely for his courage and loyalty. He had to compound for his estate, and was, moreover, subjected to many vexatious fines and oppressions. These disastrous consequences of loyalty must have been severely felt, as Webb, writing in 1622, speaks of the Tattons as being "much eclipsed," and "by troubles and encumbrances, whereunto greatest estates are oft subject, obscured," and places "the chiefest hope of raising the house" on that grand child, upon these calamities subsequently fell.

HAWARDEN CASTLE, Flintshire, the seat of Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, Bart. There was on these grounds in olden times a stronghold of the Saxons, which, upon the Conquest, was found in the hands of Edwin, King of Deira. It was then comprehended in the singular grant made to Lupus, and afterwards held under the tenure of Seneschalship by the family of Monthault or De Monte Alto. During the contests between the Welsh and English, Hawarden Castle more than once changed its masters, according to the success of treachery or the vicissitudes of war. At one time it was possessed by the Welsh Prince, David; but after his death upon the scaffold, it passed through various hands, till it came to the celebrated Stanleys. The active part taken by James, Earl of Derby, in the great Civil War, brought down more than one storm upon the devoted Castle, which in consequence suffered severely; and upon the beheading of that nobleman in the fight at Worcester, 1651, it was purchased by Mr. Serjeant Glynne, who in time attained the dignity of Lord Chief Justice.

The ruins of the old castle, which stand upon an eminence, may still be seen in the pleasure grounds, and serve to give us some idea of what it formerly must have been. The present building was erected upon a different site by Sir John Glynne, in 1752, at which time it was of plain brick: but in 1819 it underwent considerable alterations, being then cased with stone, and made to assume a castellated Gothic appearance. The park attached to it is exceedingly picturesque; and in the neighbouring country there is much to take the eye both of the poet and the painter.

GOPSAL HALL, Leicestershire. This magnificent mansion—the seat of Earl Howe—is justly accounted one of the chief ornaments of a county possessing its full share of fine country seats. It is situated about three miles north-west of Market Bosworth, and was begun by Charles Jennens, Esq., in 1750, and completed at a cost of £100,000. The south front has an extremely imposing effect. Corinthian pillars support a frieze and balusters of very graceful design, while a receding pediment bears in relief a sculpture of a ship in a storm, with a haven in the foreground, and the appropriate inscription, *Fortiter occupa portum.* This beautiful addition to the architectural features of Gopsal was introduced to commemorate the naval victories of Lord Howe. The wings of this front form, respectively, the chapel and library. The principal entrance is on the north. The whole of the interior is a combination of elegance and comfort, too seldom found in the mansions of the nobility. The library contains a very excellent collection of rare works. A fine stained glass window, the painting of which was executed by the late Baroness Howe, is a much admired ornament of this splendid room. The chapel may vie with any private chapel in England, either in chasteness of design or appropriateness of fittings. Every portion of the wood work is of cedar of Lebanon, save the carved legs of the communion table, which are formed of the Boscobel oak. Vandyke's painting of the Crucifixion adorns the chapel, and the Hall abounds in choice works of the old masters.

The park, originally of small extent, has been amplified by the present earl, and now contains nearly 600 acres. It is entered by a lodge, erected by Sir J. Wyatville, after the Arch of Constantine. In addition to the great beauty of the mansion and park, Gopsal has many charms of association. It was here that Handel composed his Messiah, and it is in a great measure to the patronage of the then proprietor of Gopsal, that the world is indebted for that sublime composition. "Every step you take at Gopsal,"

said an intelligent tourist,* "shows that the Arts have been not only fostered, but cultivated here. Every walk in the neighbouring parishes, portions of this splendid domain, shows some church, bede-house, or school, erected and supported by the munificence of the Curzons, while the numerous tenantry and peasantry on the estates show both by their appearance and their conduct, how much their welfare is an object of their landlord's solicitude."

Mr. Jennens, who died in 1773, devised Gopsal to the Hon. Penn Assheton Curzon, his grand-nephew, who married the Lady Sophia Charlotte, eldest daughter of Earl Howe, from whom it descended to their son, the present honoured earl.

HOLME PARK, in Sunning, Berkshire, three miles from Reading, the seat of Robert Palmer, Esq., M.P. for Berks. At a period anterior to the Norman Conquest, the manor of Sunning was held by the Bishops of Salisbury, and for centuries afterwards the manor-house was their occasional place of abode. Here it was that Isabella, the young queen of Richard II., resided during that unfortunate monarch's captivity in Pomfret Castle. In 1574 the manor was given by Edmund, the then Bishop of Salisbury, to Queen Elizabeth in exchange for certain estates in Dorsetshire. In 1628, Charles the First granted it to Lawrence Halstead and Abraham Chamberlain, but soon afterwards we find it possessed by the family of Rich, whose last descendant, Sir Thomas Rich, admiral of the blue, sold it to Richard Palmer, Esq., father of the present proprietor. By him the old house was pulled down in 1798, and a new mansion erected on its site, a square building of white brick, the principal front of which is ornamented with a bold circular portico. The situation of Sunning is described by Leland as "an uplandish toune, but set on a fair and commodious grounde. The Tamise rennith under it in a pleasant vale."

THE HASELLS, Bedfordshire, the seat of Francis Pym, Esq. This mansion was erected about one hundred and thirty years ago by Heylock Kingsley, Esq., who died in 1749. It is built of brick, with stuccoed front, and has a parapet of Bath stone, high enough to conceal the roof. The park, which extends to nearly a hundred acres, presents an undulating surface, and is covered with much fine timber.

This manor was in the Burgoynes as early as the reign of Elizabeth, and was sold by John Burgoyne, Esq., in 1633, to Ephraim Huit, who the next year disposed of it to Robert Brittain, of whom it was purchased by Mr. Kingsley in 1721. Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Heylock Kingsley, Esq., brought the estate in marriage to William Pyrm, Esq., the grandfather of the present owner.

OAKLANDS, near Okehampton, Devonshire, the seat of Albany Bourchier Savile, Esq. It forms part of this manor, which at one time was possessed by the Earls of Devon, and upon it we still find a few ruins, or fragments rather, of Brightley Priory, which in the reign of king Stephen had been the abode of a prior and twelve monks, previous to their removal to Ford Abbey, adjoining Abbey Ford. The present mansion was built in 1820, by the late Albany Savile, Esq., D.C.L., M.P. for Okehampton. Its architecture belongs to the simple Ionic order, having been built after the celebrated temple of Erectheus on the Acropolis of Athens, a striking instance of the way into which form may be moulded into elegance without the help of ornament.

The grounds about the house are extensive, and highly cultivated. A piece of water, which might perhaps be called a small lake, renders them yet more picturesque and interesting.

HOLLAND HOUSE, Kensington, Middlesex, the seat of Lord Holland. Abbots Kensington, of which Holland House is the manorial residence, appears in Domesday Book as "Chrenistun," and in other ancient records is styled "Kenesitune." After passing through the illustrious family of De Vere, it came into the hands of William, Marquess of Berkeley, who gave gave it to Sir Reginald Bray: subsequently, it fell to Sir Walter Cope, Knt., and was conveyed, in marriage, by that gentleman's only daughter and heiress, Isabel, to Sir Henry Rich, K.B., Captain of the King's Guard, who, not long after, being raised to the peerage, assumed his title of nobility from his wife's inheritance. From this period, Holland House, the cherished home of men "writ in the annals of their country's fame," has held a foremost place among our English mansions. Its situation, close to the metropolis; its attractive style of architecture affording a correct idea of the baronial mansion of the reign of James I.; and, above all, the historical and literary associations which hang around its venerable walls, combine to invest this splendid abode with no common claims to public favour. London, with its smoke, its din, and its busy hum of men, is scarcely two miles distant, and yet Holland House has its green meadows, its sloping lawns, and its refreshing woods. Here still sings the nightingale; here is the pleasant shade; and here may yet be seen the gables and chim-

* T. R. Potter, Esq.

neys of the good old times of the Stuarts. "Yet a few years," we quote an eloquent contemporary, "and these shades and structures may follow their illustrious masters. The wonderful city which, ancient and gigantic as it is, still continues to grow as a young town of logwood by a water privilege in Michigan, may soon displace these turrets and gardens, which are associated with so much that is interesting and noble; with the courtly magnificence of Rich; with the loves of Ormond; with the counsels of Cromwell; with the death of Addison. The time is coming when perhaps a few old men, the last survivors of our generation, will in vain seek, amid new streets, and squares, and railway stations, for the site of that dwelling, which in their youth was the favourite resort of wits and beauties, of painters and poets, of scholars, philosophers, and statesmen; they will then remember with strange tenderness many objects familiar to them—the avenue and terrace, the busts and the paintings, and the carving, the grotesque gilding, and the enigmatical mottoes. With peculiar tenderness they will recall that venerable chamber, in which all the antique gravity of a college library was so singularly blended with all that female grace and wit could devise to embellish a drawing-room. They will recollect, not unmoved, those shelves loaded with the varied learning of many lands and many ages; those portraits, in which were preserved the features of the best and wisest Englishmen for two generations: they will recollect how many men, who have guided the politics of Europe, who have moved great assemblies by reason and eloquence, who have put life into bronze or canvas, or who left to posterity things so written that it will not willingly let them die, were there mixed with all that is loveliest and gayest in the society of the most splendid of capitals. They will remember the singular character which belonged to that circle, in which every talent and accomplishment, every art and science, had its place. They will remember how the last debate was discussed in one corner, and the last comedy of Scribe in another; while Wilkie gazed with modest admiration on Reynolds' Baretti; while Mackintosh turned over Thomas Aquinas to verify a quotation; while Talleyrand related his conversations with Barras at the Luxembourg, or his ride with Lannes over the field of Austerlitz. They will remember above all, the grace, and the kindness far more admirable than grace, with which the princely hospitality of that ancient mansion was dispensed; they will remember that temper, which years of sickness, of lameness, of confinement, seemed only to make sweeter and sweeter; and that frank oliteness, which at once relieved all the embarrassment of the youngest and most timid writer or artist, who found himself for the first time among ambassadors and earls. They will remember that, in the last lines which he traced, he expressed his joy that he had done nothing unworthy of the friend of Fox and Grey; and they will have reason to feel similar joy, if, in looking back on many troubled years, they cannot accuse themselves of having done anything unworthy of the men who were distinguished by the friendship of Lord Holland."

But we must revert to the regular descent of the manor, and the history of its successive possessors. Sir Henry Rich, Lord Kensington, the husband of the heiress of Cope, was a courtier, and had the honour of being employed to negotiate a marriage between Prince Charles and the Spanish Infanta. The negotiation proved abortive, but the services of Lord Kensington were well appreciated and rewarded, by an Earl's coronet and the Insignia of the Garter. The new title chosen by his Lordship was Holland, and thence the Manor House of Kensington, built by the Earl's father-in-law, Sir Walter Cope, in 1607, received its present appellation. Thus esteemed by the gallant race that then filled the throne of England, the Earl of Holland repaid the royal favour he enjoyed, by the most devoted zeal in the cause of King Charles. At last, when his Majesty became captive in the Isle of Wight, his Lordship took up arms, with other loyal persons, to effect his restoration, but miscarrying at Kingston-upon-Thames, 7th July, 1648, he was made prisoner and committed to the Tower, where he remained until after the execution of the king, when, being brought to trial, with the Duke of Hamilton, the Earl of Norwich, and Sir John Owen, he was condemned to death, and executed by decapitation, before the gates of Westminster Hall, 9th March, 1649. His son, Robert Rich, second Earl of Holland, succeeded his cousin as fifth Earl of Warwick, and thus united the two coronets of his family. He was father of Edward Rich, Earl of Warwick and Holland, whose widow, Charlotte, daughter of Sir Thomas Myddelton of Chirk Castle, married in 1716, the Right Hon. Joseph Addison, and thus, by linking with the associations of Kensington the memory of that illustrious man, has invested with a classic halo the groves and shades of Holland House. The noble alliance brought, however, little comfort to the poet's mind. "The mansion," says Dr. Johnson, "although large, could not contain Mr. Addison, the Countess of Warwick, and one guest—Peace." The courtly pair lived on ill terms together, and it is not unlikely that Addison was first

seduced to excess by the manumission which he obtained from the servile timidity of his sober hours. Of the union there was issue, an only child—a daughter—Charlotte Addison, who is stated to have been of weak intellect. She inherited her father's estate at Bilton, in Warwickshire, which she bequeathed to her maternal kinsman, the Hon. John Bridgman Simpson.

The traditions regarding Addison, during his residence at Holland House, are very trifling. "They are simply," says Mr. Howitt, "that he used to walk, when composing his Spectators, in the Long Library, then a Picture Gallery, with a bottle of wine at each end, which he visited as he alternately arrived at them; and that the room in which he died, though not positively known, is supposed to be the present dining-room, being then the state bedroom. The young Earl of Warwick, to whom he there addressed the emphatic words—'See in what peace a Christian can die!' died also himself in 1721, but two years afterwards."

At the youthful earl's decease, the estate passed to his first cousin, William Edwardes, Esq. (created a Peer of Ireland, as Baron Kensington), and was eventually sold to the Right Hon. Henry Fox, the distinguished politician of the time of George II., who, on being created a Peer, adopted the title of Holland. His second son, Charles James Fox, the still more illustrious statesman of the succeeding reign, passed his early days at Holland House; and here lived his nephew, the late kind and accomplished Peer, whose literary tastes and literary friendships collected around him the most intellectual society of the age.

The general form of the mansion is that of a half H. The interior corresponds with the striking beauty of the external appearance. In the gardens are various memorials of distinguished men. Amongst several very handsome cedars, perhaps the most luxuriant is said to have been planted by Charles Fox.

The fine avenue leading down from the house to the Kensington road, is remarkable for having often been the walking and talking place of Cromwell and General Lambert. Lambert then occupied Holland House, and Cromwell, who lived next door, when he came to converse with him on state affairs, had to speak very loud to him, because he was deaf. To avoid being overheard, they used to walk in this avenue.

HOLTON, near Caistor, Lincolnshire, the seat of Thomas Dixon, Esq., by whose family the estate has been possessed since the year 1750. The mansion, which was built by Thomas Dixon, Esq., about 1780, is of brick, and stands in the middle of a well-wooded park. The country around is flat, but by no means devoid of picturesque beauty.

This property has a right of free warren granted in the reign of James the First.

CAVERSFIELD, Buckinghamshire, the seat of Robert Bullock Marsham, Esq., D C.L., Warden of Merton College, Oxford, is situated on the very verge of the county. After the dissolution of monasteries, the Langstons, who had for many centuries held it partly in their own right, and partly under the Prior and convent of Bicester, now became possessed of the whole estate, which passed by a female heir to the Moyles, and afterwards by successive purchases to the families of Davenport and Bard. From the latter it was bought by Mr. Vaux an attorney, and in the same way—by purchase namely—it came in 1741 to Sir James Harrington, in 1751, to Mr. Southcote, and in 1763, to Joseph Bullock, Esq., who married Anne, only child of Peter Walter, Esq., of Stalbridge, Dorset, who devised the reversion in fee of his large estates, which he held subject to the contingency of himself and his two brothers dying without male issue, to the Earl of Uxbridge in disherison of his daughter.

The estate of Caversfield came into the possession of Robert Bullock Marsham, Esq., in 1840, by virtue of the will of the said Joseph Bullock, Esq., whose only child, Amelia Frances, married the Hon. and Rev. Jacob Marsham, D.D., Canon of Windsor.

FRAMPTON COURT, Dorsetshire, about five miles from Dorchester, the seat of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Esq., grandson of the celebrated orator and dramatist. The date of the original edifice is uncertain, but it was rebuilt in 1704, and stands upon the site of a priory, which in olden times was a cell to the abbey of St. Stephen's at Caen, in Normandy. While belonging to the abbey, the lands attached to it were frequently, during the wars between England and France, seized by the reigning monarch, as indeed, was the case with other priories similarly situated. Henry V. granted it to John, Earl of Bedford. After his death, it was given by Henry VI. to St. Stephen's College, Westminster, with which it remained until the dissolution of monasteries, when it came to Sir Christopher Hatton and the Brownes. Since then it has passed into the possession of the present owner, by his marriage with Marcia Maria, only surviving child of General Sir Colquhoun Grant, K.C B., G.C.H., by Marcia, his wife, daughter of the Rev. John Richards of Longbredy, co. Dorset.

The house is a simple regular building of

Portland stone, with a shrubbery and park attached, through which flows the river Frome. It is from this latter circumstance that it takes its name, Frometown or Fromton, corrupted into Frampton, a town or village upon the Frome.

HEYDON HALL, in the county of Norfolk, six miles from Aylsham, and fourteen from Norwich. The house is an Elizabethan structure, built in 1584, and is situated upon an elevated table land, from which circumstance it has evidently derived its name—high-down, or plain upon the hill, corrupted by time into Heydon. It was formerly possessed by the Earles, having been purchased by the distinguished lawyer, Erasmus Earle, Own Serjeant-at-law to Oliver Cromwell. This office he continued to hold under Cromwell's son Richard, being likewise Serjeant to the Commonwealth. He also represented Norwich in the Long Parliament, and in 1644 was appointed with Thurloe secretary for the English at the treaty of Uxbridge. Such was his reputation, being esteemed one of the ablest lawyers of his time, that in the Norfolk circuit he almost monopolized the business. At the restoration he took the benefit of the King's pardon, and was again, with some others, called to the degree of Serjeant-at-law.

By the marriage of the eminent lawyer's descendant, Mary, daughter of Augustine Earle, Esq., with William Bulwer, Esq., of Wood Dalling, Heydon came to the family of the Bulwers, who have held lands, and resided at Wood Dalling since the Conquest. The eldest son of the marriage with the heiress of Heydon was William Earle Bulwer, Esq., a Brigadier-General in the army, and Colonel of the 106th Foot, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Warburton Lytton, Esq., of Knebworth Park, Herts, and died in 1807, leaving three sons, William Earle Lytton Bulwer, Esq., now of Heydon Hall, Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, K.C.B., and Sir Edward L. Bulwer Lytton, Bart., of Knebworth.

The patronage of the livings of Heydon and Guestwick still remains in the family; but the perpetual advowsons of Salle and Cawstons, which manors had also been bought by Erasmus Earle, have been given by the family of Bulwer to endow Pembroke Hall, Cambridge.

At one time there was a park here, consisting of about six hundred acres, but of this the greater portion has been broken up.

SALHOUSE HALL, near Norwich, in the county of Norfolk, the seat of Richard Ward, Esq. The present house was erected in 1764, upon the site of an older building, by Mr. Ward's grandfather, of Walcot, Richard Ward, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel in the East Norfolk Militia. It is a castellated building in the Tudor style, approached by an avenue through a richly-wooded lawn. The interior is enriched with many works of art and rarity, and family portraits, painted by Lely, Kneller, Jervas, Reynolds, and other celebrated artists. The grounds are in the beautiful neighbourhood of the Broads, the river Bure running through them. Lieutenant-Colonel Ward, of Walcot, who built the mansion of Salhouse, was, early in life, a Captain of Dragoons, and Major of Brigade to the Cavalry in South Britain. The Colonelcy of the East Norfolk Militia he accepted at an eventful era of his country's history, at the urgent solicitation of the Lord Lieutenant and other influential noblemen of Norfolk, who were anxious to avail themselves of his well known military experience. His merits as a soldier, a magistrate, and a gentleman, are glowingly depicted on his monument in Salhouse Church.

MERE HALL, Cheshire, the seat of Thos. John Langford Brooke, Esq., is about three miles north-west of Knutsford. The township derives its name from a large Mere, or natural lake, situated on the side nearest to Tatton. At an early period the manor was held, under the Barons of Kinderton, by the family of Mere, whose descendant, John Mere, Esq., sold it, in 1652, to Sir Peter Brooke, son of Thomas Brooke, Esq., of Norton.

The western bank of the Mere is exceedingly beautiful, from the woods and the undulating nature of the ground in its immediate vicinity, while towards the east, are seen the hills of Macclesfield and Alderley. The Hall, which stands about a quarter of a mile from this point, is a handsome brick mansion, surrounded by extensive and well-grown plantations, and was much improved by its late possessors.

CREEDY PARK, Crediton, Devonshire, the seat of Colonel Sir Henry Robert Ferguson Davie, Bart. The mansion-house, which is spacious, was built about 1580, by John Davie, Esq., Mayor of Exeter, father of Sir John Davie, created a Baronet in 1641. At one time it was called Newhouse. The style of architecture is, or rather was, Elizabethan, for it has been so much altered and added to at various times, that it has lost something of its original character, and is now a convenient modern dwelling. It stands in a well-wooded park, and is surrounded by gardens and pleasure-grounds.

In 1823 Colonel Henry Robert Ferguson married Frances Juliana Davie, and the

Stannard & Dixon, lith.[rs]

Lond. 1842

HEYDON HALL, NORFOLK,

The Seat of W. E. Lytton Bulwer Esq.[r]

estate devolving to her upon the death of her uncle, Sir Humphrey Phineas Davie, Bart., he assumed the name and arms of Davie by royal license, and was created a baronet in December, 1846.

GATACRE PARK, near Bridgenorh, Shropshire, the seat of Edward Farrer Acton, Esq., in whose family the estate has continued since the time of Charles the First. The old house was a gabled building in the early English style before the time of Elizabeth, but by whom erected is no longer known. It was a curiously contrived place, and, evidently, the work of a troubled time, when it was a matter of no slight importance to have secure hiding-places, with the means of rapid escape when discovered. The communication from one part of a floor to the other was not in the usual way by a common passage, but each room opened into the next, a double door dividing them, and the door of one being concealed by the other. Below, the arrangements were somewhat different, though with the same objects still in view, and not less singular in their contrivance. Some of the offices were, to all external seeming, completely isolated from the main building, but at the same time they were connected underground by passages opening at a considerable distance upon the country. This gives an air of great probability to the tradition, which says that Charles concealed himself at Gatacre Park on his flight to Boscobel after he had lost the day at Worcester. When, too, the house was taken down and rebuilt in 1849, many of the old broadswords of the period were discovered in secret closets.

The present mansion was built by the gentleman now in possession of the property. It is of brick relieved with white stone and in the Italian style of architecture.

KINLOCH-MOIDART, in the county of Inverness, the seat of William Robertson, Esq., grandson and representative of Dr. Robertson, the Historian, and son of David Robertson, Esq., by Margaretta Macdonald, his wife, sister and heiress of Colonel Donald Macdonald, of Kinlochmoidart. The Kinloch Moidart branch of the Clanranald Macdonalds has always resided here.

The house is beautifully situated near the head of Loch Moidart, surrounded with fine old timber, and at the foot of bold rocky mountains covered with natural wood. It was built by the grandfather of the present possessor, and considerably added to both by his mother and himself. The old building, a large house in the French style, was erected shortly before the rising in 1745, and was burnt down by the troops of George the Second, in revenge for the owner's having embraced the cause of the young Chevalier. It was, indeed, the first place that Charles slept at upon his landing in the Highlands, and here he remained for six weeks. According to tradition, it was here also that the plans for the rising were finally arranged, the secret councils for that purpose being held in an avenue of fine old plane trees, still called by the country people the "Prince's Walk." The place, too, lent a name of honourable distinction to the seven gallant gentlemen, who landed with the Chevalier from the Doutelle, and, hence, in after days were styled by the Jacobites "The Seven Men of Moidart." Hither flocked his devoted adherents from the neighbouring valleys to see their beloved prince, who had already found the way to their simple affections, speaking whatever fragments of their language he could manage to pick up, and wearing their national costume :

"Oh better loved he canna be;
Yet when we see him wearing
Our Highland garb sae gracefully,
'Tis aye the mair endearing.
Though a' that now adorns his brow
be but a simple bonnet,
Ere lang we'll see of kingdoms three
The Royal crown upon it."

But Kinloch Moidart, though devotedly attached to Charles, had for a long time hesitated from pity for his clansmen, and what must happen to them in the event of failure. A story is told that he visited the Prince on board the Doutelle, and laid before him the utter hopelessness of his enterprise. As they paced the deck the argument grew so loud between them that it was distinctly overheard by the brother of Kinloch Moidart, whose indignation hereat was expressed on his features with all the vivacity of a Highlander. Charles noticing it suddenly stopped, and exclaimed with a kindred burst of feeling, "Will *you* not assist me?" "I will, I will!" was the enthusiastic reply. Affected even to tears by the young Highlander's attachment, Charles expressed a mournful wish that all Highlanders were like him. Stung by the reproach, and infested perhaps by the enthusiasm of his brother, Kinloch Moidart lost sight of his more prudent resolves, and consented to join an enterprise that in his cooler mood he had considered hopeless. The grounds adjoining the house have been enclosed and planted, and every advantage taken of a locality, beautiful in itself, and highly capable of improvement. Such a place affords the strongest refutation of Dr. Johnson's invidious character of Scotch scenery in general.

HENGRAVE, in the county of Suffolk, the seat of Sir Thomas Rokewode Gage, Bart.

At one time Hengrave was held by the monks of St. Edmund's, who seem to have got possession of it by the exercise of a moral jurisdiction somewhat beyond the law. It seems, as the story is told in the Black Register, that a certain monk of Westminster, who had inherited this estate from his parents, chose to reside here and conduct himself in a way that was anything but monachal, "delectandi causâ," as the Registrum Nigrum delicately expresses it. Hereupon the Abbot of St. Edmund's, after having repeatedly blushed for him, "cum multoties erubesceret," bade him go about his business, and not think of asking for his property back again, since it belonged to St. Edmund, who was not a little scandalized at his evil doings.

For two centuries the manor of Hengrave continued in the family of De Henegrave, of Little Saxham, after having previously passed through various hands, to the family of Hethe, when it was next sold to the Staffords. On the death of Sir Harry Stafford this estate devolved on Henry Duke of Buckingham, that powerful noble, who had been so instrumental in placing the crown upon the head of Richard, and who in requital lost his own—"nec lex justitior ulla"—he who had been consenting to the murder of his monarch's children hardly deserves that such a fate should be called anything but a righteous retribution.

The estate was now granted by King Richard to Henry Lord Grey, of Codnor; but on the succession of Henry VII. to the throne, that monarch restored it to Edward, Duke of Buckingham, son and heir to the lately beheaded nobleman. By him it was sold to Sir Thomas Kytson, citizen and mercer of London, "otherwise called *Kytson the merchant*," a trader upon a most extensive scale, particularly at the cloth fairs or staples holden at Antwerp, Middleburg, and other places in Flanders, by the merchant adventurers. His successors encreased in honour by intermarrying with families of rank; in 1578 Queen Elizabeth favoured Hengrave with a visit in her progress through Suffolk, on which occasion the owner of it was knighted by her, a high honour considering the parsimony of the "maiden queen" in such matters. But, in truth, the liberal host had strained every nerve to deserve her good graces. Churchyard, in giving an account of this progress, tells us that at Hengrave, "the fare and banquet did so exceede a number of other places that it is worthy the mention. A show representing the fayries, as well as might be, was there seene; in the which show a riche jewell was presented to the Queen's Highness." In consequence of this visit and its accompanying graces, a walk leading from the park to the Hyde Wood, obtained, and still retains the name of *Queen Elizabeth's Walk;* and at the Hall the *Queen's Chamber* was long remembered.

On the death of Lady Kytson, Hengrave came into the possession of Thomas Lord Darcy, of Chiche, Viscount Colchester, and Earl Rivers, in right of Mary, his countess. In default of male heirs, and by the will of Lord Rivers, the estate went to his daughter Elizabeth, then the widow of Lord Savage, who was much persecuted by the Republican party in the Civil War. Her Will bears witness to her total contempt for conventional observances. She ordered "that her body should be borne to the grave by four poor persons of the parish; that no sermon should be preached at her funeral; that there should be no eating and drinking used on such occasions; and that no mourning should be given for her."

By the same will she settled Hengrave upon her daughter Penelope, of whom the following anecdote has been often told:—"Sir George Trenchard, Sir John Gage, and Sir William Hervey, each solicited Lady Penelope in marriage, when, to keep peace between the rivals, she threatened the first aggressor with her perpetual displeasure, humourously telling them that if they would wait she would have them all in their turns; a promise which was actually performed. The gentleman first favoured by her was Sir George Trenchard, of Wolverton, in Dorsetshire, who dying shortly after the marriage without issue, she wedded Sir John Gage, of Firle, in Sussex, whose descendants have continued owners of Hengrave till the present day.

Hengrave Hall was begun by Sir Thomas Kytson, about the year 1525, and completed by him in 1538; "the gateway of which," says Gough, "is of such singular beauty, and in such high preservation, that perhaps a more elegant specimen of the architecture of the age in which it was erected cannot be seen." At the time when this mansion was built, the old form of the castle had given way to the more convenient and less gloomy embattled manor-houses, distinguished in a particular degree by their richly ornamented portals, turrets, bay windows, and oriels. Great expense appears to have been incurred in its erection, as we learn from the still extant book of disbursements. The materials were derived from several sources; a great proportion of the brick was made on the spot, and large quantities came from the neighbouring kilns of the Abbot of Bury, and others. Some of the free stone was brought from King's Cliff in Northamptonshire, his own men being sent to work the quarry there. The cost of the whole might probably amount to three thousand pounds.

Sir Thomas Kytson built his manor-house on a flat close to the parish church, from which it may be conjectured to have occupied the site of the more ancient hall of the family of De Hengrave. The approach to it was by a straight causeway, fenced on each side by a deep ditch, lined with a triple row of trees, its termination being at a large semicircular fosse, over which a stone bridge led to the outer court, at a short distance from it. This court was formed by a central or outer lodge, the residence of the keepers and falconers, and by a range of low surrounding buildings used for offices, including a stable for the pleasure-horses. Beyond was a moat including the mansion, a quadrangular edifice of freestone and white brick, embattled, having an octagonal turret at each angle, with larger and more ornamented turrets flanking the gate-house or entrance into the inner court. The turrets in question are somewhat remarkable. Those of the gate-house resemble the mitre-headed turrets of King Henry the Seventh's chapel at Westminister, of King's College at Cambridge, &c., while the others, without crockets or other ornament, remind us of the domes of eastern palaces. Of the chimneys, some few on the west side are spiral, some are reticulated; and others, like those of St. Osyth, are made to represent reeded pillars with capitols. But it is in the gate-house that this Tudor magnificence is chiefly conspicuous. Its battlements assuming the appearance of small gables, the points of which, crowned with richly carved hoop garlands and vanes correspond with those of the triple dome below, give height to the whole, and complete the beauty and harmony of the design.

This building has an arch obtusely pointed, in the spandrels appear the Kytson crest, a unicorn's head erased. The space above is filled by a triple bay window, the domes of which are rich in scale-work and crockets, and have basements or brackets elegantly terminated in pendant corbels. Each square compartment in the lower division of the window contains a shield; that in the centre displays the arms of France and England quarterly, supported by a lion and a dragon, and ensigned by the crown of England, with the motto "Honi soit qui mal y pense," in a garter encircling the shield. In the frieze is the royal motto "Dieu et mon Droit."

By the removal, in the seventeenth century, of the outer court, and in 1775 of a mass of building that projected at the east and north side of the mansion, together with a high tower, the house has been reduced at least one-third from its original size. The moat has been filled up. At one time there was a bridge over it at the inner gate, figured with devices in polished flint-work; and also a drawbridge communicating with the church.

To the east and west, at a short distance, were detatched buildings, comprising the dovecot, the grange, the great barn, the mill, the forge, the great stable, and various offices, separate kennels for the hounds and spaniels, and the mews for the hawks. The house had also its great and little park, a vineyard or orchard and gardens, a hop-ground, and a hemp ground, and was well provided with fish ponds. A bowling-alley occupied the space between the north side of the mansion and the moat, having the convenience of an open corridor communicating with the hall; and a pair of butts was placed on an artificial mound still visible in the upper part of the park. From the items on the household expenses for the year 1575 it may be inferred that the grounds were laid out in the true Dutch style. The water-works were finished in 1583.

The pillars, at the step of the entrance partake of the character of the turrets of the gate-house, and are extremely graceful. We have instances in classical architecture, of figures and animals elevated upon pedestals in similar positions.

The inner court, of fine masonry, embattled, appears in its original state, and is distinguished by the bay window of the Hall, on the north side. On the doorway, as you pass immediately from the gate-house through the cloister into the inner court is seen the founder's monogram. There are two other entrances into this court at the upper end, by doorways opposite to each other, on the east and west sides, with arches more pointed than any other about the building. At the angles on the top of the bay window are placed the figures of animals holding escutcheons. A unicorn supports the device of the Mercers' Company, a maid's head; a greyhound, the portcullis; a dragon, the rose; and a lion, the fleur de lis.

The interior of Hengrave presents little of its original character, the reduction of the building in 1775, already noticed, having occasioned an entirely new arrangement of the different rooms. But the windows of the cloisters, and of other parts of the building are filled with stained glass representing various coats of arms.

RIBSTON HALL, Yorkshire, near Wetherby, and about four miles from Knaresborough, the seat of Joseph Dent, Esq. It stands upon an eminence, almost surrounded by the river Nid, commanding a beautiful and extensive prospect. In early times the manor belonged to two Danish chieftains, who had no doubt acquired it by the strong hand. Availing himself of the same right, William the Conqueror robbed the robbers, and bestowed the spoil upon two of his Norman companions, William de Percy and Ralph de Pagnal; from them it passed into the

hands of Lord Ros, who, in 1224, bestowed it on the Knights Templars, who had a preceptory here, which was afterwards granted to the Knights Hospitallers. At the dissolution of monasteries it came into the possession of the Duke of Suffolk, who sold it in 1542 to Henry Goodricke, Esq., of the ancient family of the Goodrickes in Somersetshire. A descendant of that name devised the Hall to a sporting acquaintance, Mr. Holyoake, who assumed the testator's name, but afterwards sold the estate to its present owner.

Ribston has a peculiar celebrity of its own, as being the ground where a certain valuable kind of apple, brought from France, was first cultivated in this country. Hence the fruit obtained the name, which has since grown so popular, of the Ribston-pippin. About three miles off is another curiosity belonging to the vegetable kingdom—the celebrated Cowthorp oak, which close to the ground measures sixty feet in girth. In Ribston Chapel are several memorials of the Goodrickes; and in the churchyard is a curious sepulchral monument, which was dug up at York, in the Trinity-yard, Micklegate, A.D. 1688. It is a testimonial to the standard-bearer of the 9th Roman Legion, if we may credit the antiquaries, who have endeavoured to explain the meaning of the inscription and of the figure above it, with a standard in one hand, and something like a basket in the other. The figure is supposed by some to represent the Signifer himself.

This interesting relic was presented by Mr. Dent, when High-Sheriff of Yorkshire, in 1847, to the Museum at York.

TOTTERIDGE PARK, Hertfordshire, the property of Dr. Lee, of Hartwell. The possession of the manor can be traced no further back than to Hugh Northwold, Bishop of Ely, at which time it belonged to that church. At a later period it was given by Bishop Cox, a successor to that see, to Queen Elizabeth, in consideration of an annuity of £1500 per annum, payable out of the exchequer to the bishop and his successors. By Elizabeth it was granted in the thirty-second year to John Cage. Afterwards it was the property of Richard Peacock, who married Rechard, one of the daughters of Michael Grigge, alderman of London. He left this estate to his widow, who survived all her sons, and sold this manor to Sir Paul Whichcote, Kt. and Baronet, of Qui Hall, in Cambridgeshire. From him it was purchased in the year 1720, by James Bridges, Duke of Chandos, and in 1748, it was sold by Henry, second Duke of Chandos, to Sir William Lee, Kt., Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, second son of Sir Thomas Lee, of Hartwell, near Aylesbury, in Buckinghamshire, Bart. From him it descended to his son, William, and to his grandson William Lee, who, in pursuance of the will of Richard Antonie of Colworth, Bedfordshire, Esq., took the surname of Antonie. Upon his death in the year 1815, this manor and estate came to his nephew John Fiott, who took the name of Lee under the testator's Will, and is the present possessor.

The mansion-house stands upon an elevated site on the borders of Middlesex, commanding a delightful prospect over the neighbouring country. The grounds, which are ornamented with alcoves and terraces, present a surface varied with graceful undulations. They are laid out upon the same plan as those of White Knights near Reading, another estate of the Duke of Marlborough's, and are exceedingly beautiful, being also remarkable for their matchless Pines and Cedars.

It was here that the first Duke of Marlborough was brought up, and it is generally believed that Lady Russell wrote from this place some of her letters to Lord William during his imprisonment in the Tower. Here also, James the First passed a night on his way from Scotland to take possession of the English crown, which he had just inherited by the death of Elizabeth, the maiden Queen having bequeathed to him the throne with as much ease as if it had been a part of her real property. But the mansion is now used for the purposes of education, and is probably one of the largest, and most numerously attended private boarding schools in England its inmates being nearly half the population of the entire parish.

GRACE DIEU, co. Leicester, the seat of Ambrose Lisle Phillipps, Esq. On the north western boundary of Charnwood Forest, in a little dell watered by a babbling brook, stand some ivy-covered walls and two or three farm buildings, which scarcely attract the notice of the ordinary stranger—the antiquary or ecclesiologist, however, soon discovers traces of an oriel, a Gothic doorway, and a decorated window, which tell him a tale not read by vulgar eyes.

Those crumbling walls, "The ivied ruins of forlorn Grace Dieu," now dedicated to ignoble uses, are the remains of the old convent. The very name, like that of Valle Dei, Valle Crucis, &c.—at once so poetical, and so expressive of humble and holy trust—suggests the probability that the spot had been connected with religion. It was so. It was here that Roesia de Verdun, in 1240, founded a "monastery of Nuns of the order of St. Austin. to the honour of St. Mary, and the Holy Trinity."

This eminent lady, who plentifully endowed her foundation, was the daughter of Nicholas de Verdun: on whose death in

1231, she, as sole heir, paid seventy marks for the relief and livery of her inheritance, as also that she *might not be compelled to marry*. But it appears that she was at that time a widow, for the King, in 1224, had specially written to her recommending her to marry Theodore le Butiller (a branch of the noble Irish family of Butler), and also to her father desiring him to back Butiller's suit. Yet though she married a person of so distinguished a family, neither Roesia nor her descendants bore his surname, but still retained that of De Verdon. She died in 1247.

As from the rules of their Order the nuns of Grace Dieu were prohibited from leaving the limits of the Nunnery, King Henry III., by his Royal Charter, gave the Abbess liberty to constitute an attorney in all cases in which they had cause to sue or be sued. Agnes de Gresley appears to have been the first Prioress, but either from her resignation or death Mary de Stretton, with the approbation of the foundress, was elected in 1243, and shortly after the Prioress and convent obtained permission for a market and fair at their manor of Belton.

Amicia, widow of Archer de Freschevile, Sir William de Wastneis (1279), and John Comyn, Earl of Buchan (1306), were all great benefactors to this house.

For three centuries had the secluded sisterhood of Grace Dieu been regarded by the neighbouring foresters almost as beings of brighter sphere—their convent the sole bright spot in the wilderness—and their convent-bell the only one that called to prayer and praise, when the dissolution of the smaller monasteries was decided on, and three commissioners, Leigh, Layton, and John Beaumont* (the last living at the adjoining hamlet of Thringstone) carried alarm and consternation to the Prioress and nuns by entering their quiet refectory and commencing an inquiry into their "lives and conversation." The *Compendium compertorum* soon tells the result.

"Incontinentia { Elizabetha Hall / Katharine Ekiseldena } *pepererunt*."

When it is stated that the convent and its demesnes were *the next day* conveyed to one of the commissioners—that this commissioner had long coveted his neighbour's goods—that he after confessed to "forgeries and misdemeanours, against the State and Lady Powis, to the amount of £20,861—the posthumous reputation of the poor nuns of Grace Dieu can scarcely be said to be affected by a report which has on the face of it strong evidence of its having been a foregone conclusion. The Prioress, Agnes Lytherland, and the fifteen sisters, may well be supposed to have left a home so dear to them much as Priam's wife and daughters left their own:

"Hic Hecuba et natæ nequicquam altaria circum,
Præcipites atrâ seu tempestate columbæ,
Condensæ et divum amplexæ simulacra sedebant."

"Mr. Beaumont," says Nichols, "was soon interrupted in his newly-acquired property, by a claim of the Earl of Huntingdon,—on which he addressed a letter to Lord Cromwell, couched in terms of cringing servility, stating his fear of Lord Huntingdon to be very great, and that he had "had secret warnyng to wayre a privy Coate."* In 1541 he was cited to show by what title he held the site of the Priory; and he appears to have answered this citation satisfactorily, for he still retained possession. In 1550 he was elected Recorder of Leicester, and in the same year was appointed Master of the Rolls. In 1551 he levied a fine with proclamations of this lordship, to the use of King Edward VI. and his successors; and in 1552, when on his "misdemeanours" becoming fully detected, he surrendered this and other estates, Francis, Earl of Huntingdon, by the King's letters patent obtained a grant. in fee farm, of the capital mansion of the Manor house of Grace Dieu, with the whole manor of Grace Dieu and the Grange called Myral Grange, and several other lands, all lately part of the possessions of John Beaumont, Master of the Rolls. He did not long survive the loss of his reputation and estates; in five years after, Elizabeth, his widow, claimed and regained possession of Grace Dieu. The glory shed around the spot by the succeeding Beaumonts may well be said to have wiped away this, the only stain that ever sullied the lustre of their escutcheon. Of these good and gifted men our space only permits us to give a mere enumeration, instead of the lengthened notice which their virtues, and their contributions to literature, deserve.

Francis Beaumont, eldest son of the Master of the Rolls, and of his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Hastings, succeeded to the estate on the death of his mother. He had been educated for the bar, and in 1593 became one of the Justices of Common Pleas, and was afterwards knighted. Burton speaks of him as "that grave, learned, and reverend Judge, Francis Beaumont, Esq."

Sir Francis Beaumont married Anne, daughter of Sir George Pierrepoint, of Holme, and dying April 22, 1598, left by her three sons, Henry, John, and Francis. Henry, who was only sixteen at his father's death, was knighted by James I. at Worksop,

* Grandson of Sir Thomas Beaumont of Coleorton, and subsequently Master of the Rolls.

* Cotton MSS., Cleopatra IV., 132.

in 1603, on his Majesty's journey from the Scottish to the English capital. He died in 1606, leaving his lady (Barbara, daughter of Anthony Faunt, of Foston, Esq.) then pregnant. This posthumous child proving a daughter (who afterwards married first John Harpur, Esquire, and secondly Sir Wolstan Dixie), the estate devolved on John Beaumont, Sir Francis's second son, who married Elizabeth Fortescue (a descendant of George, Duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV.), was created a baronet in 1626, and died in 1628, having obtained considerable reputation both as a poet and a soldier. His poem of "Bosworth Field," published, with several minor poems, by his son, in 1629, was praised by Jonson, Drayton, and several other contemporary writers.

Francis Beaumont, the great dramatic writer, whom Wordsworth calls

> That famous youth full soon removed
> From Earth, perhaps by Shakspeare's self approved—
> Fletcher's associate—Jonson's friend beloved—

the third son of Sir Francis, was born at Grace Dieu in 1586, and died in his thirtieth year; having, in conjunction with Fletcher, added *fifty-three* plays to English dramatic literature, and written many poems of exquisite pathos and beauty.

His brother, Sir John Beaumont, the first baronet, left by his wife, Elizabeth Fortescue, seven sons and five daughters; of these sons, two were distinguished poets—John and Francis. Sir John, the second baronet, who edited his father's poems, was as renowned for his astonishing feats of strength and agility, as for his cultivation of the *belles lettres* of those days. He died at the siege of Gloucester, 1641, bravely fighting for his royal master, and was succeeded by his brother Thomas, the third baronet.

Sir Thomas married Vere, daughter of Sir William Tufton, brother to the Earl of Thanet, and dying in 1686, left four daughters, only the eldest of whom inherited Grace Dieu, and married her distant relative, Robert Beaumont of Barrow upon Trent, Esq., who sold the estate to Sir Ambrose Phillipps of Garendon, whose lineal descendant, Ambrose Lisle March Phillipps, Esq., erected, and now inhabits, the beautiful neighbouring mansion called Grace Dieu Manor.

About a mile from the ruins, stands the now celebrated modern monastery of Mount St. Bernard, one of Mr. Pugin's happiest productions; and this, with the ruins, which have been the subject of our narrative, and the manor-house, and contiguous chapel—all situated amidst scenery remarkable for the rugged character of its rocks—render the locality as interesting as any similar area in our island.

EMMOTT HALL, Colne, Lancashire, the seat of George Emmott Green, Esq. The mansion, which is substantial and convenient, with a front of handsome modern architecture, was built in the thirteenth century, by Robert de Emott, who died in 1310. The modern front just alluded to, was erected by Christopher John Emmott, Esq.; but since then it has undergone many alterations and improvements.

By the wayside, at no great distance from the mansion, is a perfect cross, with the cyphers, half obliterated, upon the capital; of which Whittaker says: "It is the only instance that I recollect of the kind by a wayside, though the bases of great numbers rémain in similar situations." A very copious spring in an adjoining field, now an excellent cold bath, is called the *Hullown*, i.e., the *Hallown*, or *Saints' Well*, and hence, perhaps, comes the name of the place—*eamund*, or "the mouth of the water," corrupted by time and the usual looseness of pronunciation into Emmott. In opposition, however, to this etymology, it should be observed that there was at one time in the possession of the family, a genealogical tree, tracing it to the *Duc de Emot*, who came over to England at the time of the Conquest by the Normans. This has, by some unfortunate accident, been lost, though that such a document did exist, is beyond all question, and as there could be no possible motive for destroying it beyond carelessness, we may yet hope for its recovery.

TYNEHAM, in the Isle of Purbeck, Dorsetshire, the seat of the Rev. William Bond. This mansion, as early as the thirteenth century, belonged to the Russels, having been first brought into that family by the marriage of Royse, daughter and heir of Thomas Bardolf, with Walter Russels, and with his posterity it for a long time remained. They made it their chief place of residence. From this point, the successive owners are not distinctly made out, till in the sixteenth century we find it possessed by the Williams', by whose descendant, John Lawrence, Esq., of the Grange, it was conveyed in 1683 to Nathaniel Bond, Esq. of Lutton, in the adjoining parish of Steple. From that time it has continued in his descendants, the present proprietor being the fourth son of John Bond of the Grange.

The mansion-house is a handsome structure of Purbeck stone, partly erected by Henry Williams, Esq., in 1567, and the rest having been added in 1583. A portion of this has been taken down, and rebuilt by the present owner.

LEEDS CASTLE, Kent, the seat of Charles Wykeham Martin, Esq., M.P., is a place of

deep interest. It is about five miles from Maidstone, and stands in a moat covering nearly twelve acres of ground, and contains within its walls about three more. As opposed to the military skill of the feudal age it must have been well nigh impregnable. Three causeways afford a narrow and defensible access from the north, south-west, and south-east, leading to the outworks of a gateway, which, judging from what remains, was fortified with unusual skill. These outworks were most probably erected by Edward the First, and contain within their round the castle-mill. So late only as 1822 there existed two square towers on the right of the base court, the northernmost of which had a communication with the moat, protected by a portcullis. In that year they were partly pulled down, but the lower part containing the groove for the portcullis still remains. The whole fabric, as it now stands, shows clearly enough by its various styles that it has been the work of different ages, even if we did not know that such were the fact, both from chronicle and tradition. The original castle was raised by Robert de Crevequer, who obtained the manor from William Rufus; but after the usual fashion of those turbulent times it was ere long forfeited and granted away, in what, from its frequent recurrence, may be called the regular order of things. Edward the First, who was an able soldier, soon perceived the strength of the fortress, and grew so jealous of it, that the possessor, William de Leyborne, considered it advisable to surrender his stronghold to the Crown before it was taken from him, and perhaps with worse consequences. By Edward the Second, this valuable possession was again alienated from the Crown, he having given it to his favourite, Lord Badlesmere, who repaid this and other benefits by joining the Earl of Lancaster in his attempt to put down Piers Gaveston. If anything could have rendered rebellion yet more odious in the King's eyes it would have been such an object, for, as was currently understood, he valued this new favourite more perhaps than the crown itself. But other grounds of provocation were not long wanting, and these were afforded by Lady Badlesmere, who seems to have been filled with the same disloyal spirit as her husband. While the latter was absent with the other barons engaged against Hugh de Spenser, it so chanced that Queen Isabel coming that way demanded hospitality at Leeds Castle for the night. The demand was not only refused, but several of the royal servants were killed in the attempt to force an entrance. Enraged at this affront offered to his consort, and reflectively to himself, Edward besieged the castle, and gaining possesion of it after a severe struggle, he hanged the castellan, and committed Lady Badlesmere with her family to the Tower. The next year Lord Badlesmere shared the same fate as his castellan, but with some improvements, for after being hanged at Blean, near Canterbury, his head was cut off and fixed upon Burgate in that city.

The castle, which had sustained much damage from the siege, was repaired and considerably improved by William de Wykeham, who was constituted by Edward the Third, chief warden and surveyor, with full powers for that purpose. In the reign of Henry the Fifth, the castle attained yet greater notoriety from being the place where that monarch imprisoned his mother-in-law, Joan of Navarre, for her traitorous attempt against his life. There too, the Duchess of Gloucester underwent her trial for sorcery and witchcraft. In 1441, Archbishop Chicheley resided at Leeds Castle, and in the fourth year of the reign of Henry VIII. Sir Henry Guldeford was appointed Constable of Leeds, and Keeper of the Park. During his time the castle was restored at the King's charge. At a later period Edward the Sixth granted the fee simple of it to Sir Anthony St. Leger, K.G., Lord Deputy of Ireland, and his son, Sir Warham St. Leger, sold the manor to Sir Richard Smyth, who rebuilt the southern portion of the castle, and died there 21 July, 1628. By his daughters and eventual coheirs, the demesne was alienated to Sir Thomas Colepeper, of Hollingbourne, whose descendant, the Hon. Catherine Colepeper, wedded Thomas, fifth Lord Fairfax, of Cameron, and invested him with this ancient seat of her ancestors. The seventh Lord Fairfax had the honour of receiving and entertaining George III. at Leeds Castle, on his Majesty's return from the camp at Coxheath, 9th Nov. 1779. His Lordship's dying s. p. in 1793, the property devolved on his nephew, the Rev. Denny Martin, and passed at the decease of the Rev. gentleman's brother, General Philip Martin, to his kinsman, Fiennes Wykeham, Esq., who assumed the additional surname of his predecessor, and was father of the present Charles Wykeham Martin, Esq., of Leeds Castle, M.P.

The oldest part of the castle, as it appears at present, is the cellars, erected probably in the time of Henry the Third. At one period there was a Norman entrance to them, formed by a plain semicircular work of Caen stone, but which was covered up in 1822, when the southernmost of the two great divisions of the castle was pulled down and rebuilt. A drawbridge originally supplied the means of communication between the old castle and this part of the building; but it was long ago replaced by timbers fixed and floored, which at the time of the alteration just mentioned, were in their turn taken

away, and a stone bridge of two arches substituted in their place. Some parts of the building date unquestionably from the reign of Edward the First, others from that of Edward the Third, and a very great portion was built by Sir H. Guldeford, in the reign of Henry the Eighth. Since 1822, many alterations have been made, which must be considered as allowable improvements, the old building having so materially lost its distinctive character that the changes have been rather wrought upon a modern than an ancient fabric. After all its mutations the whole presents an appearance which may be fairly styled both noble and imposing.

ICKWORTH, in the county of Suffolk, the seat of the Marquess of Bristol. There was here at one period an ancient manor-house near the church, the site of which may still be distinctly traced; but it is said to have been burnt down in the lifetime of the first earl, when a house in the park called the Lodge, was adopted for the family residence, and having at different times received various additions continued to be so until 1828.

About the year 1792, Frederick Augustus Earl of Bristol, laid the foundation of the present house, which was in a great measure planned by himself, his intention being to erect an edifice that should be at the same time a mansion and a temple of the fine arts. Unfortunately the loss of his fine collection of paintings and sculptures, occasioned this plan to be considerably modified and curtailed of its intended greatness. It is now a fabric of tile and brick stuccoed, consisting of an oval centre, connected with wings by extensive corridors, and faced by a portico on the north side. The whole stands upon a basement that includes the offices.

The extreme length of the edifice is six hundred and twenty-five feet. The centre crowned with a dome rises a hundred and five feet, the diameter being a hundred and twenty feet, north and south, by a hundred and six feet, east and west. The corridors are quadrants of circles, intersecting the centre, so as to leave two-thirds of its largest diameter in advance on the south or principal front.

The centre is composed of two orders, the Ionic and Corinthian, three-quarter columns supporting the entablatures, the lower of which is itself plain, while the space below it is enriched with a series of subjects modelled in relief. The upper entablature has its frieze filled with reliefs. On the summit of the dome is a balustrade concealing the flues. The portico is supported by four columns, with a pediment of the Ionic order.

The south front has a noble terrace, and is exceedingly imposing.

According to the original design of the north front, the wings were intended to have three-quarter columns, supporting an entablature and pediment in the centre, and pilasters on the sides. Chimneys being altogether dispensed with, the flues were to have been collected in a small dome rising in the centre of each roof, and the vestibules to the wings were to have been crowned with domes.

The reliefs, which are of various kinds, are all modelled after Flaxman's designs from the Iliad and Odyssey, with the exception of that in the centre, designed by Caroline, Lady Wharncliffe. All the reliefs of the lower circle, and part of the upper, were modelled by Carabello and Casimir Donati, brothers, from the Milanese; and the rest were executed by Coade.

This manor belonged originally to a family bearing the local name, whereof Thomas Ickworth, whose will bears date 1373, left a daughter and heir, Agnes, who married Drury, of Hawsted, and thus conveyed the estate to that distinguished race. From the Drurys it came, by the marriage of Jane Drury, their heiress, to the Herveys, by whom it is still enjoyed. At present the whole parish has been converted into a park, eleven miles in circumference, and containing eighteen hundred acres, in which stands the noble mansion of which we have been speaking.

In 1703 John Hervey was created a peer of the realm by Queen Anne, with the title of Baron Hervey of Ickworth, and in 1714, he was made by George the First, Earl of Bristol. Frederick William, who succeeded his father in 1803, as fifth earl, was created Marquess of Bristol, and Earl Jermyn in June, 1826.

ALNWICK CASTLE, in the county of Northumberland, the principal seat of the Duke of Northumberland. This castle was probably founded by the Romans, "for," says Grose, "when a part of the castle keep was taken down, under the present walls were discovered the foundations of other buildings, which lay in a different direction from the present, and some of the stones appeared to have Roman mouldings. The fret-work round the arch leading to the inner court is evidently of Saxon architecture, and yet this was, probably, not the ancient entrance, for under the Flag Tower, before that part was taken down and rebuilt, was the appearance of a gateway that had been walled up, directly fronting the present outward gateway into the town."

At a subsequent period it belonged to William Tyson, a Saxon baron, who was slain at the battle of Hastings, when both his daughter and his lands were bestowed

by the Norman conqueror, upon Ivo de Vescy, one of his followers. William de Vescy, the last baron of this name, left it to Anthony Bec, bishop of Durham, in trust for his son, then a minor, but after holding it for seven years, the bishop in 1310 sold it to Henry, Lord Percy, whose ancestors are said to have come from Denmark into Norway before the time of Rollo.

Alnwick Castle would seem at all times to have been an unlucky place for the Scottish kings. In 1093, it was besieged by Malcolm the Third, king of Scotland, the celebrated Malcolm Canmore, who not only made a complete conquest of Lothian, but threatened also to possess himself of the great English province of Northumberland. In all these enterprises he was greatly assisted by the number of discontented Normans who flocked to his court, and lent the aid of their superior skill, against their countrymen. At length it was his ill fortune to besiege Alnwick Castle, which, as a strong border fortress, it was particularly desirable to possess. But here he was unexpectedly attacked by a great Norman baron, called Robert de Moubray, who totally defeated the Scotch army. Canmore was killed in the action, and his son, Prince Edward, fell by his side. To commemorate this event, a cross was erected on the very spot were Malcolm fell, one mile north of the castle. This monument had fallen into decay, but in 1774, the Duchess of Northumberland restored it, her Grace being lineally descended from him through his daughter Maude, the Queen of Henry I. king of England.

Nor was William III. much more successful. In 1174 he laid siege to Alnwick, and was taken prisoner, an event which is also commemorated by a monument, with this inscription, "William, the Lion, King of Scotland, besieging Alnwick Castle, was here taken prisoner."

The ravages of time and warfare had produced their usual effects upon this noble pile, reducing it almost to a ruin, when by the death of Algernon, Duke of Somerset, in 1750, it devolved to Hugh, grandfather to the present Duke of Northumberland. He immediately began to repair the building, adhering as much as possible to the castellated style of the ancient edifice. It has three courts or wards, the inner one being entered by a very old gateway, flanked by two octagonal towers, erected about 1350. From the inner court, in the centre of the citadel, we come upon a staircase of a very unusual form, that expands like a fan, and has a roof enriched with a series of one hundred and twenty armorial escutcheons of the alliances of the Percy family. The battlements of the towers, as we see in so many of the northern castles, are adorned with grotesque figures of warriors in stone, many of them very ancient.

The saloon and the drawing-room are both of considerable extent. The dining-room has been modelled after the fashion of an old baronial hall, and has a bay-window so large that the family dine in its recess when they are alone; while upon festive occasions, it is occupied by a second table, spread for the superabundant guests.

The library is a beautiful room, fitted up in the ancient style, and leading to the family chapel, which presents a faithful imitation of the best ecclesiastical architecture. The groining of the room is modelled after King's College Chapel, Cambridge; the great east window is a transcript from one in York Minster; and the walls are painted like the great church at Milan. Altogether the building occupies about five acres within the enclosure of its outward walls, standing upon elevated ground on the south side of the river Alne, from which it takes its name.

WHITFIELD, Herefordshire, the seat of the Rev. Archer Clive. This mansion was built about the middle of the last century by Mr. Booth, an eminent barrister of his day, who bought the estate of the Pyes. The family of Clive became possessed of their Herefordshire property by the marriage of George Clive, of Styche, in Shropshire, with Mary, the daughter and heir of Martin Husbands of Wormbridge, Herefordshire. By an arrangement between the brothers in the next generation the estate at Wormbridge came into the possession of Edward Clive, the second son of George and Mary, and Styche remained with the elder brother, Richard whose first son, Robert, was the celebrated Lord Clive, the undoubted founder of our Indian empire. From him the present Earl of Powis is descended.

The branch in possession of Wormbridge failed in the third generation by the death, without issue, of Sir Edward Clive, Kt., one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, who bequeathed his estate to the late Edward Bolton Clive, Esq., descended from a younger son of the Styche branch. At the time of this last-named gentleman's succeeding to the estate in 1796 the mansion-house at Wormbridge was in a very decayed state, and Mr. Clive purchased the adjoining property of Whitfield, which in 1770 had been enjoyed by Lady Catherine Stanhope. Here he took up his abode, and pulled down the old house at Wormbridge. Edward Bolton Clive, Esq., M.P. for the city of Hereford, married Harriett, daughter and coheir of Andrew, last baron Archer of Umberslade, in Warwickshire, and died in 1845. He was succeeded by his second, but eldest surviving son, the Rev. Archer Clive who

married Caroline, daughter of Edmund Meysey Wigley Esq., of Shakenhurst, in the county of Worcester.

This mansion is in the laterician style of architecture of the eighteenth century.

PENRHYN CASTLE, in the county of Carnarvon, the residence of the Hon. Colonel Edward Gordon Douglas Pennant, who succeeded to it in right of his deceased wife, Juliana Isabella Mary, eldest daughter and co-heir of the late George Hay Dawkins-Pennant, Esq. In consequence of this alliance, Colonel Douglas added the name of Pennant to his patronymic.

If we carry back our inquiries to the early period of 720, we shall find that Penrhyn Castle was the residence of Roderick Molwynog, who was Sovereign of North Wales in the early part of the eighth century. During the contention of the rival princes it was levelled to the ground by Meredydd ap Owen in 987, who the same year invading this country, slew the reigning monarch, Cadwallan ap Jevaf. In the time of Llewelyn it was granted, with other estates, to Yarddur ap Trahaiarn, from whom, by the law of gavelkind, it descended to a female, who conveyed it by marriage to one of the posterity of Ednyfed Vychan.

In the reign of Henry VI. it was possessed by Gwillym ap Gryffydd, who was made a denizen of England, and obtained the hereditary chamberlainship of North Wales upon his intermarriage with Alice, daughter of Sir Richard Dalton, of Althorpe, in Northamptonshire. His son, William Vychan, obtained the same privilege upon the sole condition of not intermarrying with any of his countrywomen. Such were the severe regulations adopted in that age to keep the Welsh firm in their allegiance to England.

In the reign of Henry VIII. we find a Sir William Gryffydd accompanying that monarch in his French wars, and assisting at the siege of Boulogne. But whatever honour he might have earned by his courage and military talent, the world is much indebted to him for the patriotic spirit which has preserved the valuable Welsh records that, but for his zeal, had been lost to us for ever. These are contained in two parchment volumes, one of which—called "The Extent of North Wales"—is now in the Chamberlain's office; the other is in that of the Auditor, in London. In his own day he would seem to have been even more celebrated for his bounty and hospitality. The Welsh bards, with whom the open hand was naturally enough the first of all virtues, or second only to that of valour in the fight or tourney, have been loud in his praises. The misfortune, however, is that these *vates sacri*, these dispensors of fame, wrote and sung in a language, which with many claims to notice, is yet preserved only by the zeal of a few patriotic individuals, and is never likely to spread beyond its respective limits.

Piers Gryffydd, the grand nephew to Sir William, sailed from Beaumaris in April, 1588, in his own ship properly fitted out, and joining the celebrated Sir Francis Drake, had his share in the defeat of the Spanish Armada. Dying without male issue, the direct line of Gwillym ap Gryffydd of Penrhyn became in him extinct. There was, however, another line called Cochwillan from the same stock, and this continued to flourish in the county in several branches. From the one, which resided at Conway, descended Dr. John Williams, Lord Keeper and Archbishop of York, by whom the estate of Penrhyn was purchased from his cousin, Piers Gryffydd, and that of Cochwillan from the Earl of Pembroke. Of this line at an earlier period came also William ap Gryffydd ap Robin, who at the battle of Bosworth Field headed a troop of horse formed solely from his own retinue, and assisted in placing his relative, the Earl of Richmond, upon the English throne; for of him the minstrels might have sung, as they did of others of his name:

> "Un llin a' i frenin fu'r ach."
> His descent is the same as that of his sovereign.

By the death of the archbishop in 1649, this enormous property devolved to his nephew, Gryffydd Williams, who in 1661 was created a baronet, and became the father of nineteen children. So great were the estates at this time, that when Sir Gryffydd died, he was possessed of nearly a third of the whole county of Carnarvon, which he divided between six sons, leaving to each of them, even in this division, a noble fortune. Upon the demise of his eldest son, Sir Robert Williams, Bart., Penrhyn and Cochwillan, with their dependencies, fell to his elder son, Sir John, who died unmarried in 1683, and was succeeded by his brother, Sir Gryffydd; at whose decease, also unmarried, the estates passed to his three sisters and co-heirs. Of these ladies, Frances married Lord Edward Russell, son of the Duke of Bedford; Anne married Thomas Warburton of Winnington, in the county of Chester, Esq.; and Gwen married Sir Walter Yonge of Escot, in Devonshire, Bart. Lady Edward Russell dying without issue, her husband, who survived her, gave up his portion of the estate in favour of her sisters. The property was thus again broken into parts, but only to be reunited in the same hands at a later period—for John Pennant, Esq., father of Lord Penrhyn, purchased from the Yonge family their moiety, while Lady Penrhyn enjoyed the other half in her own right as the daughter and sole heiress of General

Warburton. From Lord Penrhyn the estate was inherited by his cousin, the late George Hay Dawkins, Esq., who assumed in consequence the surname of Pennant. His daughter brought the property in marriage to the Hon. Colonel Douglas, M.P., and died 25th April, 1842, leaving several children. About four years after, her widower married a second time, his present wife being a daughter of the Duke of Grafton.

The house is supposed to have been rebuilt by Gwillim ap Gryffydd, in the time of Henry the Sixth, long after its demolition by Meredydd ap Owen. When Lord Penrhyn came to reside here he found a ruinous old building, with one castellated tower, and an old hall, both of which he preserved, and immediately set about erecting the present noble castle. He did not, however, live to complete it as it now appears. The task of finishing what he had so well begun was reserved for his late successor, G. H. Dawkins-Pennant, Esq. Years were employed in raising this magnificent pile, which may now be considered as one of the completest castellated mansions in the kingdom; and for the costliness of its materials, stands almost without a rival, being constructed, not of brick or stone, but of Mona marble. It is in the ancient style of architecture, and presents a noble range of buildings, crowned with lofty towers, five of which are circular. The keep and another of the principal towers are square, with angular turrets. Within the walls everything is in the highest style of magnificence, though the attention of the antiquary will be more caught by a specimen of the ancient Welsh drinking-horn—"*hirlas its appellation; its cover, gold*"—similar to the wassail-bowl of the Saxons. It is formed of the huge horn of an ox, chased with silver, and suspended by a chain of the same metal, the initials of Piers Gryffydd and his family being engraved at one end. On festive days the imperious custom was to empty the horn at one draught, and instantly blow it as a proof that it had been fairly emptied:—

"Fill the horn with foaming liquor,
Fill it up, my boy, be quicker;
Hence, away despair and sorrow,
Time enough to sigh to-morrow.
Let the brimming goblet smile,
And Ednyfed's cares beguile.
Gallant youth, unus'd to fear,
Master of the broken spear,
And the arrow-pierced shield
Brought with horons from the field."

The out-buildings are upon an extensive scale, fully commensurate with the magnificence of the castle itself, the horses in particular being lodged after a princely fashion that might have satisfied the noblest and most fastidious of Gulliver's Houyhnhnms. But the extent of the park will perhaps convey a yet livelier idea of this vast property. It extends from Llandegai to Bangor, and is seven miles in circumference, surrounded by a wall thirteen feet high, a thing almost without a parallel in this country.

The site of the castle is one of surpassing beauty, so far as that phrase may be thought compatible with grandeur and sublimity. It stands upon the highest ground of the park, below which on the east side runs the mountain river Ogwen, not unfrequently dashing down in a roaring torrent. On the other side spreads the picturesque town of Bangor. In front is a glorious view of the Menai Suspension Bridge, as well as of Beaumaris, with its semilunar bay, formed by two enormous headlands, the one called "*the Green*," and the other "*the Point*," while nearer at hand several cascades may be seen, dancing and glittering through sudden vistas in the plantations.

WYTHALL, Walford, in the county of Hereford, the seat of John Stratford Collins, Esq., a descendant by the female line of Pope's celebrated "Man of Ross,"—

"Who taught that heav'n directed spire to rise?
'The Man of Ross,' each lisping babe replies.
Behold the Market-place with poor o'erspread!
The Man of Ross divides the weekly bread.
He feeds yon alms-house, neat, but void of state,
Where age and want sit smiling at the gate:
Him portion'd maids, apprentic'd orphans bless'd,
The young who labour, and the old who rest.
Is any sick?—the Man of Ross relieves,
Prescribes, attends, the med'cine makes and gives.
Is there a variance?—enter but his door,
Balked are the courts, and contest is no more.
Despairing quacks with curses fled the place,
And vile attorneys, now an useless race.
Oh say what sums that generous hand supply?
What mines to swell that boundless charity?
Of debts and taxes, wife and children clear,
This man possessed five hundred pounds a-year."

The mansion is supposed to have been built by William Stratford, Esq., in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. A portion only of it now remains, a considerable extent of building having been taken down about a century since by John Stratford Collins, Esq., an ancestor of the present proprietor. Like other ancient houses in this county, it is chiefly composed of timber, with large, coloured cross beams, and other fancy wood-work shown in the fronts. It is a picturesque structure, situated in a retired vale of much beauty, screened on all sides by wooded heights and ornamental timber trees, placed in a choice spot, such as our forefathers often, in their good taste, seemed to select, "far from the busy haunts of man," and is removed about half a mile from the high road leading to Ross from the forest of Dean.

This estate was for a long time possessed by the Stratfords, till in 1684, Mary, daughter and eventually heiress of Robert Stratford,

Esq., of Walford, marrying William Collins, Esq., it passed into that family.

PAGE HALL, near Ecclesfield, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, the seat of James Dixon, Esq. The mansion was built about the year 1784, by Mr. Broadbent. At a subsequent period it was bought by George Bustard Greaves, Esq., but sold again at his death in 1835, by his executors, when it was purchased by the present owner.

Page Hall is a substantial stone building, placed in a peculiarly commanding situation. The gardens and pleasure grounds are well laid out, and are surrounded by woods and plantations of considerable extent.

HALSDON, Crediton, Devon, the seat of J. H. Furse, Esq., in whose family the estate has been since the year 1680, when the Furses became possessed of it by marriage with a coheiress of Bellew, of Bellewstown. A very ancient mansion, which at one time stood here, having been burnt down about two hundred years ago, it was rebuilt in a plain style by Philip Furse, Esq., the great great grandfather of the present owner.

In the grounds are the remains of a fortification and fosse, and, probably, if the earth were dug and sufficient search made, many curious relics might be found.

RAUCEBY HALL, Sleaford, Lincolnshire, the seat of Anthony Peacock, Esq., who has lately taken the name of Willson. It was erected in 1842, by the present owner of the property, and is a handsome building, in the Elizabethan style of architecture. At one time the house was called Parandam.

Mr. Peacock Willson is M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Lincoln, and Lord of the Manor of Potterhanworth and Walcot, which have been long possessed by his family.

BUSHMEAD PRIORY, in the county of Bedfordshire, the seat of William Hugh Wade Gery, Esq. About one-third of the Priory, which is built of pebbles and has a fine old roof, still remains, though it dates so far back as the time of Henry the Second. The modern house was erected a hundred and forty years since, by William Gery, Esq., who died in 1755. It is a plain building of red brick, without any very great pretensions to architectural elegance.

The estate has been in the possession of the Gerys since the time of Edward the Sixth.

RUTHIN CASTLE, Denbighshire, the seat of Frederick Richard West, Esq., M.P., grandson of John, 2nd Earl Delawarr, the name being a corruption of Rhyddin, which was its ancient designation—that is, the *red* fortress—from the colour of its stone. The castle is said by some to have been built by Edward I., but Camden, an undeniable authority, attributes its erection to Lord de Grey, to whom that monarch gave nearly the whole of the Vale of Clwyd, in reward of his activity in repressing the Welsh. Since then the estate has passed through the hands of many possessors chronicled in English story. From the family of De Greys it devolved to Richard, Earl of Kent, who sold it to Henry the Seventh. It was afterwards granted by Queen Elizabeth to Dudley, Earl of Warwick, and eventually purchased by Sir Thomas Myddelton, of Chirk Castle, in whose descendant it still continues.

The history of Ruthin Castle affords few incidents of importance, and, indeed, only two events connected with it seem worth recording. During a fair held at the town of the same name, in the year 1400, Owen Glendower assailed the castle with a small army, but failing to make any impression upon it, retreated to his mountains after having pillaged and burnt the town. In the time of Charles the First it was held for the King, and sustained a siege by the Parliamentarian forces under Colonel Mytton. The defence was made good from the middle February to the middle of April, when the garrison surrendered, although it had still a two months' supply of provisions. Mytton received the thanks of the House of Commons, who remunerated his chaplain for communicating the news, and confirmed the appointment of Colonel Mason as the new and permanent governor; but in the same year the garrison was disbanded, and the castle ordered to be dismantled.

Of the old building, which was destroyed in 1646, little now remains but fragments of towers and fallen walls; yet it must have been a magnificent pile in its day, as we may conclude from the extensive foundations. Camden tells us that through neglect it became roofless in the time of Henry the Seventh, and fell fast to decay, but these dilapidations must have been repaired by some subsequent possessor, for the same historian says afterwards, that "it was a stately and beautiful castle, capable of receiving a numerous family." If so, the renewed pile must also have gone to ruin, and it is of that we now see the fragments. In the following lines Churchyard has given a description of it as it appeared in the sixteenth century.

"This castle stands on rocke much like red bricke,
The dykes are cut with toole through stonie cragge;
The towers are hye, the walles are large and thicke,
The work itself would shake a subject's bagge,
If he were bent to buyld the like agayne.
It rests on mount, and lookes o'er woode and playne;
It had great store of chambers finely wrought,
That time alone to great decay hath brought.

"It shews within, by dubble walles and waies,
A deep device did first erect the same;
It makes our world to thinke on elder daies
Because the world was formde in such a frame.
On tower or wall the other answers right,
As though at call each thing should please the sight;
The rocke wrought round, where every tower doth stand,
Set forth full fine by head, by hart, and hand."

This noble building so graphically described by the poet, stood upon the side of a hill, fronting the beautiful Vale of Clwyd to the west, through which runs the river of that name. It appears to have had a very elevated superstructure, as well as a capacious base. The extent of the latter may be estimated from the fact of the same area being at present occupied by a meadow, a fives' court, and a bowling green. Within the limits of the ruins an elegant castellated mansion was built in 1830, by the Hon. F. West (husband of Maria, daughter and coheir of the late Richard Myddelton, Esq., of Chirk Castle), and considerably improved by his son, F. R. West, Esq., M.P., the present possessor.

UPCOTT-AVENEL, within the manor of Sheepwash, Devonshire, the seat of George Lewis Coham, Esq. Upcott was given to William Avenel by William the Conqueror, through the interest of Baldwin de Sap, or De Brioniis, whose youngest daughter, Emma, he had married; and from him the title of Avenel was added to the original title of the estate, which till then had been simply called Upcott. He thus became related, though distantly, to the king himself, for Baldwin's wife, Albreda, was a niece of the Norman monarch.

It would seem that the holding of Sheepwash manor was in those days a temporary honour. After the death of the first William Avenel it ceased to belong to the family, for early in the time of King Henry the First we find it in the hands of William Fitz-Reginald. But towards the end of the same reign another William Avenel, grandson to the first of that name, married the daughter of the new proprietor, and thus re-united Sheepwash and Upcott-Avenel. It is supposed that William Fitz-Reginald, by paying a knight's fee, had converted the manor of Sheepwash into his private property. The last Avenel of Upcott-Avenel left a daughter Elinor, who married Augustin, the son of Sir Walter de Bathon, or Bathe, of Weare. He had no male heirs, but was survived by two daughters, coheiresses, the eldest of whom, Margaret, received for her inheritance the manor of Sheepwash and the estates of Weare and Bathe. She married Andrew de Medsted, by whom she had one daughter, afterwards the wife of John Holland, Esq., subsequently Earl of Kent and Duke of Exeter. He was the fourth son of Robert, Lord Holland, whose second son, Sir Thomas, Knight of the Garter, intermarried with Joan Plantagenet, widow of Edward the Black Prince.

Elinor, the youngest daughter of Augustin de Bathon, had for her portion the ancient dwelling and manor of Upcott-Avenel, and married Walter de Horton, grandson of Sir Gervaise de Horton, Knt. Again, in the deficiency of heirs male, a daughter, Melior Horton, came into the property, when she married Robert Thorne, anciently de Spineto, who abandoned his ancient house of Thorne, in the parish of Holsworthy, to take up his abode at his wife's inheritance.

At a still later period the properties became once again united, by the marriage of William Holland, Esq., of Sheepwash Manor and Weare, with Elizabeth Thorne, of Upcott Avenel. It next devolved to the family of Coham, who still possess it, the two brothers, Stephen and John, having married the two coheiresses, Mary and Margaret, who had come into the property by the death of their only brother, John Holland, in 1697. There is but one descendant left of the last-named marriage, and she has no family—Mrs. Hardisty, of Maud Cottage, Teddington, Middlesex, she being the only remaining child of the Rev. Arthur Coham, archdeacon of Wilts, and rector of Potterne, who married Miss Woodroffe, daughter of George Plunknett Woodroffe, Esq., lord of the manor of Chiswick.

George Lewis Coham, Esq. (third son of the late Rev. William Holland Coham), descended from Mary Holland and Stephen Coham, Esq., of Coham, resides at a new house built on Upcott-Avenel Manor. The old manor-house, which in ancient times must have been a very handsome building, is now fast falling into decay. The walls of a former chapel still remain, the edifice having been, in a great measure, demolished, as it is said by one of the Hollands, who built the present small church at Sheepwash.

It should also be remarked that in one branch of this family was a distant relationship to Gay, the poet, Gertrude, the second daughter of Lewis Coham, Esq. and Mary Arscott, having married Clement Gay, Esq.

PORKINGTON, Shropshire, the seat (in right of his wife) of William Ormsby Gore, Esq., M.P. This house was built at three different times, and always in the taste of each period, so that the whole had a very incongruous appearance, until a few years since when it was made to assume uniformity, and present an elegant Grecian elevation. This work was accomplished by the good taste and judgment of the heiress of the late Owen Ormsby, Esq., who succeeded to the estate in right of his wife Margaret Owen.

Porkington was formerly the abode of the now extinct family of Laken, and bore the name of Constable's Hall. The heiress of this house brought it into the Welsh family of Maurice, by intermarrying with Sir William Maurice of Clennenen, whose granddaughter and heiress married John Owen. Their son, Sir John Owen, was a warm adherent of Charles I. during the Great Civil War, and greatly signalized himself at the siege of Bristol, when it was taken by Prince Rupert. In this affair he was desperately wounded; but his courage had recommended him to the notice of the chivalrous prince, who in 1645 appointed him governor of Conway Castle, having for that superseded Archbishop Williams. This change gave great offence to the prelate-soldier, and the place being shortly afterwards surrendered to General Mytton, the parliamentary commander, it was generally believed and rumoured that it had been brought about by his connivance and the influence of his friends. The knight in consequence retired to his seat in the distant parts of the county; but in 1648 he took up arms once again in behalf of his fallen master, and most probably in concert with the royalists in Kent and Essex. At first his attempts proved fortunate, for being attacked by William Lloyd, the sheriff of the county, he defeated him and made him prisoner. He then laid siege to Caernarvon; but by this time the republican party had taken the alarm, and certain of their forces were despatched in all haste to put him down. Not choosing to wait for their attack, Sir John at once raised the siege, and marched out to meet them, carrying the wounded sheriff with him on a litter. Near Llandegai he fell in with his enemies, and at first seemed likely to succeed in his bold attempt; but eventually fortune declared against him. In a personal contest with a Captain Taylor, he was dragged from his horse and made prisoner, when his troops seeing the fall of their leader were seized with a panic, and fled without any further struggle. The captain who himself bore the news of his good fortune to the parliament, was rewarded with two hundred pounds out of Sir John's estate.

The defeated Royalist was conveyed to Windsor Castle, and when put upon his trial spoke out as one who either expected no mercy, or was reckless of the worst that might befall him—"He was," he said, "a plain gentleman of Wales, who had been always taught to obey the king; he had honestly served him during the war, and finding many honest men endeavoured to raise forces, whereby they might get him out of prison, he had done the like." Neither the logic of this speech, nor the bold way in which it was delivered, was at all relished by the parliamentarian judges. They condemned him to lose his head, upon which he made a low reverence to the court, and with much gravity returned them his humble thanks. A bystander had the curiosity to ask him the meaning of such strange behaviour, and to all appearance so much out of place, when he replied aloud, "It is a great honour for a poor gentleman of Wales to lose his head with such noble lords,"—Goring and Capell—"for by G—d I was afraid they would have hanged me." But the stout knight had the good fortune to escape this "great honour." Ireton proved his advocate in the House of Commons, and so successfully that he was allowed to die in Heaven's good time with his head upon his shoulders.

The estate remained in the family of Sir John until the death of the last male heir, William Owen, when it devolved to his sister, who married Owen Ormsby, Esq., of Willowbrook in Ireland. Their daughter and heiress, Mary-Jane, married William Gore, Esq., who assumed, by sign manual, the additional surname and arms of Ormsby.

There is some doubt as to the time when this place changed its appellation of Constable's Hall. The name—Porkington—is evidently derived from a singular entrenchment in a neighbouring field, called *Castell Brogyntyn*, a fort belonging to the famous Owain Brogyntyn, son of Madoc ap Meredydd, last sovereign Prince of Powys.

The grounds have some fine old timber, and the plantations have been considerably extended by the present owner, who in doing this has performed not the least essential of a landholder's important duties. The prospect on all sides is one of considerable interest, and more particularly so in that quarter where the view is bounded by the Welsh hills. To the east lie the rich plains of Shropshire, with Hawkstone hills, Aston, Halston, and many other beautiful seats. To the north are the distant hills of Cheshire, with the romantic country about Wynnstay, Chirk Castle, and Brinkynalt in the foreground.

THORNBURY PARK, Gloucestershire, the seat of Henry Wenman Newman, Esq., a Magistrate and Deputy-lieutenant for the same county, High Sheriff in 1835, and also Captain in the Royal South Gloucester Light Infantry Militia.

The estate of Thornbury Park, together with the castle, belonged at one time to the celebrated Duke of Buckingham—about 1520—and afterwards, in 1555, to Edward, Lord Stafford, by royal grant from Queen Elizabeth. In the reign of William the Third, Richard Newman, Esq., purchased nearly all the park, since which time

W. Gauci lith.

Leonard & Dixon Lith.

THORNBURY PARK, Co GLOUCESTER.

THE SEAT OF H.W. NEWMAN ESQ

it has continued in his family. In the same reign he was created a baronet.

The mansion of Thornbury Park was built under the direction of the present Mr. Newman, between the years 1832 and 1836. For some time previously he had ornamented the immediate neighbourhood with numerous plantations, which are now grown almost to maturity. The house is almost opposite to Windcliff—near Tintern Abbey—and is about two miles from the river Severn, a part of which becomes visible at high water. It commands also a fine view of Chepstow, as well as of the Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire hills and the Forest of Dean. From Bristol it is twelve miles, from Chepstow nine, from Berkley seven, from the Charfield station, on the Bristol and Gloucester railway, six, and from the city of Gloucester twenty.

The castle and Thornbury church lie on the south side of the mansion, the former and a portion of the beautiful park on the west side belonging to Henry Howard, Esq., of Greystoke Castle, Cumberland, who resides there during a few months in the year.

LITTLETHORPE, near Ripon, Yorkshire, the property of C. W. Rothery, Esq. This is a small, convenient mansion in the plain style of architecture, which prevailed about the middle of the last century, when the useful was more studied than the ornamental. It was formerly possessed by Major Brook, and by him sold not many years ago to the present owner, who, however, does not reside here, but at Greta Hall, in Cumberland, which he has tenanted since the death of the poet, Southey.

EASTFIELD LODGE, Bittern, Hants, the residence of George Parkhouse, Esq. This villa was first built in 1835 for the present owner upon land presented by Lord Ashtown, the uncle of Mrs. Parkhouse, as a mark of his great esteem and affection for his niece and her husband. The elevation was designed by his lordship, and is somewhat in the Italian style of architecture, the whole forming a small compact villa. Much taste has been displayed in laying out the lawn, which is ornamented with some of the choicest firs introduced into this country a few years since.

BARROCK, near Carlisle, the seat of William James, Esq., late M.P. for Cumberland. It has successively passed through the families of the Skeltons, the Dukes of Portland, and the Grahams, from which last it came to the family of the present owner.

This mansion was built at three several times. The centre was a yeoman's, or what is called in Cumberland an *estatesman's* house, erected by one Skelton; the north front was built by the late owner, James Graham, Esq.; and the south front by the gentleman now possessing it. The whole forms a building in the plain style of villa architecture; rather pleasing to the eye than striking. It stands in a park of two hundred acres, and in a valley, either side of which is covered with fine old oaks. From the Carlisle and London road, the house is approached by an avenue of Limes and Beeches, three quarters of a mile in length, while through the valley flows the little river Petteril, for about three miles, or even more. The north side of the park is intersected by the Carlisle and Lancaster railway, presenting a delightful prospect to the traveller, though one can hardly help grieving at these inroads upon grounds so truly beautiful.

CLAYDON HOUSE, Buckinghamshire, the seat of Sir Harry Verney, Bart. It was first built in 1450, by Sir Ralph Verney, Knt., Lord Mayor of London, and M.P. for that city; but was enlarged in the time of the first Viscount Fermanagh, and at length coming into the possession of his descendant, Ralph, the second Earl of Verney, was almost entirely rebuilt with the addition of a front towards the west, in the Italian style. The older portions of the house are of brick, the more recent are of stone. The mansion, as it then appeared, has been thus described —"The principal entrance was through a saloon, comprising a cube of fifty feet, containing a circle of lofty columns of artificial jasper with white marble bases and capitals, supporting an entablature and gallery, with an iron balustrade lighted by windows in the tympanum, and crowned with a dome, which above the roof of the saloon was entirely enclosed with a balustrade of stone, and contained a circular belvidere, from the windows of which were very beautiful views of the surrounding country to a great distance, extending to the Welsh mountains. The dome, with a gilt pine-apple on its summit, was an object of great attraction from the various parts of the surrounding counties." When, however, the mansion came into the possession of Mary Baroness Fermanagh, the saloon, ball-room, and belvidere were taken down, the south wing only of the new building being allowed to remain, and this fort still forms part of the present house. The staircase, as it now appears, is worth noting; it is inlaid with ivory, ebony, and woods of various colours, having a richly wrought iron balustrade, representing standing corn, on spiral springs which give motion to the stalks. The whole, as regards the exterior, is very plain, and in the Grecian style of architecture.

This mansion stands in the parish of

Middle Claydon, so called from its soil and situation, between East Claydon, Botolph, and Steeple Claydon. The soil is clayey, intermixed with sand and gravel.

In the Saxon times the manor was held by Aldwin, a thane of King Edward, and after the Conquest was given to William Peverell, reputed to be an illegitimate son of the Conqueror, by Maud, daughter of Ingelric, founder of the church of St. Martin-le-Grand, in London. His mother afterwards married Ranulph Peverell, and hence he took that name. Some, however, have doubted this relationship to the Conqueror, and the matter is by no means clear. The estate was forfeited by his son upon a charge, probably false, of having poisoned Ranulph, Earl of Chester; his real offence, in all likelihood, being his devotion to the cause of King Stephen. Henry retained the greater part of these lands, and gave them to his son, John, Earl of Morton, thus founding the honour of Peverell, which at his accession was annexed to the crown. Passing over a period, which there are no sufficient documents for filling up, we find this manor in the time of Henry the Third was held by Hugh Fitz-Ralph, who took the name of Gresley, or Greseley, upon marrying Agnes, sole daughter of Ralph de Greseley. He had two sons, Hugh and Ralph. Eustachia, daughter of the latter, carried this manor in marriage to Nicholas de Cantilupe, a baron, who was present at the battle of Cressy.

After the death of William de Cantilupe, Middle Claydon, in default of issue passed to the family of Zouche. About 1434, or somewhat later, it was passed to the Verneys. Amongst the illustrious characters of this race, particular mention should be made of Sir Ralph Verney, Lord Mayor of London in 1465, and M.P. for the City in 1472, and of Sir Edmund Verney, who was knighted in 1632 (8 Car. 1), and was Knight-Marshal of the King's house and Verge. He fell at the battle of Edge Hill. According to the account most generally received, though the story has been told with some variations, "by his place of Knight-Marshal he, holding the royal standard at Nottingham, said that by the grace of God they that would wrest that standard from his hand must first wrest his soul from his body; and at Edge Hill where he boldly charged with the King's standard amongst the thickest of the rebels, that the soldiers might be engaged to follow him, and was offered his life by a throng of enemies who surrounded him, on condition that he would deliver the standard; he rejected the offer, and lost his life with great courage and honour; sixteen gentlemen having on that day fallen by his hand." His body was not found, but one of his hands, still holding the Standard, was discovered upon the field of battle. On the fingers were two rings, one containing the hair of a son who had died at Aleppo, the other a small miniature of Charles I., very remarkable from the countenance of the King. This story has indeed been questioned by some historians, but an ancient ring, formerly in the possession of Mrs. Verney, of Claydon, and since of Sir Harry Verney, Bart., is still shown, and received for the ring found at Edge Hill upon the finger of the gallant standard-bearer. It is said too of him that "*he was neither born nor buried.*" Buried, we have just seen, he was not, because his body could never be found amongst the slain after the battle; while as to not being born, the good knight, like Macduff,—

> "Was from his mother's womb
> Untimely ripped."

In the plain language of prose, he was brought into the world by the Cæsarian operation, his mother dying durante partu, as was to have been expected from so dangerous a remedy in those unskilful days.

The second Earl Verney, with whom the title became extinct, was also a singular character. He was one of the last of the English nobility, who had musicians constantly attendant upon him, not only on state occasions, but in his journeys and visits; a couple of tall negroes, with silver French horns, always stood behind his coach and six, making a noise like Sir Henry Sidney's "trompeters" in the days of Queen Elizabeth, "blowinge very joyfully to behold and see."

Upon his death without issue his titles became extinct, and the reversion in fee of his estates devolved to his niece and heir-at-law, Mary Verney—posthumous daughter and only child of his elder brother, the Hon. John Verney—who by patent 13th June, 1792, was created Baroness Fermanagh, in the kingdom of Ireland. She died unmarried, whereupon her title became extinct, and the heirs of the blood of the Verneys can only be traced in the female line.

By her will the Baroness Fermanagh left her estates to her maternal half sister, Catherine, wife of the Rev. Robert Wright and daughter of Richard Calvert, Esq., which Catherine Wright and her husband, in pursuance of the will, took by royal license (28 February, 1811), the names and arms of Verney. But she also died without issue, being then a widow, and bequeathed all the family estates in Buckinghamshire to Sir Harry Calvert, Bart., eldest son of General Sir Harry Calvert, grandson of Felix Calvert, by Mary, his wife, sister of Richard Calvert, Esq., father of the above-mentioned Catherine Verney. Upon that Sir

Harry assumed, by royal license, the name of Verney.

At Claydon House is preserved a large collection of family papers and letters, from which a volume has been published by the Camden Society. There are also some fine family portraits by Vandyk, Cornelius Jansen, Velasquez, &c.

ARUNDEL CASTLE, Sussex, the seat of the Duke of Norfolk. The first mention of it occurs in King Alfred's will, and it is again referred to in Domesday Book, but it is suspected on very reasonable grounds to have been a place of defence at a far earlier period of our history. For such a purpose it is well calculated, standing as it does at the extreme point of an eminence, which terminates one of the high and narrow ridges of the South Downs; besides that in the two immense fosses, which still remain, we have evident tokens of the ancient mode of fortification. The most probable date of its erection would seem to be the reign of Alfred the Great. Prior to his time, wood was the material generally in use for building, but he taught his subjects to erect fortified places of stone, and considering that Arundel was one of his places of residence it was not likely to be overlooked by him, when carrying out his extensive views of architectural improvement. Still to whatever age the foundation may be assigned, the Keep, alone of all that remains, could have existed at the time of the Conquest. From the period when the castle fell into Norman hands, each possessor seems to have done something towards strengthening or extending it. Roger Montgomery, who received a grant of it from the Conqueror in 1070, erected the great Gatehouse, a square tower standing on an arched way, which forms the approach to the enclosed space from without, and communicating with the Keep by a passage carried across the ditch, and terminated by a flight of steps. To him, also, may be attributed the Barbacan, generally known as Bevis' Tower, a giant of that name having officiated here as warder, in payment of which service the Earl of Arundel built this tower for his reception, allowing him two hogsheads of beer every week, a whole ox, and a proportionable quantity of bread and mustard. So huge was the giant, that he could without inconvenience, wade the channel of the sea to the Isle of Wight, and frequently did so for his amusement. But great as that wonder may be, a yet greater marvel is, how he ever got into his tower, which upon all ordinary calculations was totally inadequate to contain him.

It is generally acknowledged that the eastern tower is the oldest part of what may be termed the present castle, while the buildings on the south-east side, fronting the river, have been referred to the middle of the fourteenth century. The edifice, however, still exhibits sufficient proofs that these, as well as the tower, belong to the earliest Norman period. The most curious of such evidences is the extensive vault under the east end of the building, now used for a cellar. It is entered through a plain circular arch, embedded in a larger arch of the same form, from the outer surface of which, it recedes about six inches. The vault itself is oblong, being sixty-six feet in length, by twenty feet ten inches in breadth, and rising to a height of fourteen feet ten inches at the under side of the segment of its arch. The external walls are much thicker than the internal. That it was anciently used for a dungeon there can be no doubt, and in it were confined not only military captives, but every civil delinquent within the privileges of the honour. This was a considerable source of profit to the Earl, and therefore sturdily maintained by them as a vested right.

The next addition made was the outward gateway, which is connected with the inner, or Norman one. It is a long covered passage, approached originally by a drawbridge over the fosse, defended by a portcullis, and flanked by two embattled towers. Cotemporary with this were the foundation of the Well-tower, and the present entrance to the Keep. The first of these is a square building raised over the old well. It was at one time of great height, but having fallen into decay towards the end of the last century, it was taken down.

The present entrance to the Keep is on the square tower, which abuts the latter on the east side, and is hid by its projection. Over the entrance was placed the ancient chapel dedicated to St. Martin. One of its windows mantled with ivy, still looks down upon the castle below. In the centre of the area, within the Keep, is a subterraneous chamber, to which the descent is by a flight of steps from the open space above. It probably served as a storehouse for the garrison.

The ancient Hall, with its appendant buildings on the south-west side of the great area of the castle was the next addition, in the style which prevailed in the reign of Edward the Third. The entrance was from the court through a deep pointed doorway under a projecting porch.

The wing on the north-east side, where the present library is seen, was the portion of the castle last erected, and besides a large and splendid gallery, contained of late the apartments principally inhabited. Thus, then, stood the whole building at the commencement of the seventeenth century, en-

closing five acres and a half, and resembling in its ground-plan, Windsor Castle.

During the Civil War this stronghold appears to have first fallen into the hands of the Parliamentarians. Lord Hopton then besieged it, and such was the incapacity of the commandant, or the inefficiency of the garrison, or perhaps both, that it was surrendered on the third day. Sir William Waller next undertook to recover it, and after having almost battered the castle to pieces, and half starved its defenders, obtained possession of the ruins. The Keep was nearly reduced to the state in which it is now seen; the hall with the whole of the south-west side was destroyed, and what remained was so little habitable that it was in a great measure abandoned by its owners till about the year 1720, when Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, determining to make the place his occasional residence, erected a modern brick building as an interior front, and refitted the old apartments. Charles, Duke of Norfolk, entertained ideas of restoration upon a more complete scale, but dying before he could even commence the work, it was left for his son Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, who had taken up the same notion, to carry it out in his own way. He resolved to work upon his own designs, to retain so much of the ancient structure as agreed with them, and to remove or alter the rest according to the circumstances. In 1791, having perfected what he conceived to be the necessary preliminaries, he set about the work itself. His first operation was to raise the eastern tower, adding the upper story of the front, but the lower part of the wall was preserved, the square sashes of the first floor were simply replaced by the pointed windows which we now see, and the drawing-room was merely extended by removing a partition that separated it from an adjoining chamber. In 1795 the old edifice was enlarged by the erection of the north-west front. The Duke advancing still farther into the court, laid his foundations about twenty-four feet from the old brick front, and thus threw so much more space into the depth of the castle. The galleries, which had before looked into the court, now traversed the centre of the building, and were lighted from each end; the brick front became an inner wall; and the space between that and the modern erection was appropriated, on the ground floor to offices, and above to sleeping apartments for the family. The front itself is of Portland stone; and the entrance, which is in the middle, is through a deep Norman doorway, opening immediately to the staircase.

The north-east wing, containing the library, was begun in 1801. Its basement is Norman; its upper part in the style that marked Henry the Sixth's time, with a square tower projecting in the middle, and having its light from an oriel window. The library is large and magnificent, but too low—a fault pervading all the new parts of the building, and embodies the best ornaments of so many eras, that in fact it belongs to none.

In 1806 the Baron's Hall was commenced, the intention of it being to commemorate the triumph of the barons over their monarch. It is in the style of the fourteenth century; so also is the chapel, which is supported by slender buttresses terminating in pinnacles, and lighted by one large transomed window at the north-west end. The windows of the Hall are acutely pointed; the weather-mouldings over the arches rest on corbel-heads of kings; and the transoms form the lower compartment of each light into a plain unornamented parallelogram; but this upper part of the edifice stands on a basement of the earliest Norman architecture, with a Norman arcade projecting over the basement, and supporting a paved terrace along the side of the court.

In 1809 the foundations of the new gateway were laid, but this has never been completed, and probably never will, the original line of approach through the dungeons and old archway being so immeasurably superior.

This magnificent structure is liable to one great objection; though it stands in the midst of beautiful scenery, there is no prospect from any of its apartments. The only objects in view are the lower end of the town, and the windings of the river through a marshy level. The gardens and parks are entirely behind, and the pleasure-ground, which has been planted within the last few years, is not extensive. It commences immediately under the Keep, on the north-west side and thence extends westward to St. Mary's Gate. Beyond this lies the *Little Park*, consisting only of a few acres, but strongly defended by the ditches and embankments that form the outwork of the castle. Separated from this by the fosse and a small paddock is the Great or New Park, formed out of a large track of down, which was partly a sheep-walk and partly a rabbit-warren, but was annexed to Arundel Castle by act of parliament. The ancient park was then converted into a farm.

Roger Montgomery was the first Norman possessor of Arundel Castle, having received the grant of it from the Conqueror. The third Earl of Arundel of his family, generally known as Robert de Belesme, from his mother's inheritance, took part with Duke Robert in his claims upon the English throne; when Henry the First, proving victorious over his brother, confiscated Arundel to his own use, and settled it in dowry upon his second Queen, Adeliza. Upon the King's death, his lady married William de Albini,

surnamed "William with the strong hand," from the romantic legend of his having torn out the heart of a lion, into whose den he had been decoyed. In his family Arundel continued for five generations, when Hugh de Albini dying without children, his sisters became his coheirs, the local title, which he derived from Arundel, being transferred to the inheritor of that property. This was John Fitzalan, the issue of his father's first marriage with Isabel, second sister and coheir of Hugh de Albini, Earl of Arundel and Sussex. Edmund Fitzalan, the fourth Earl of his family having embraced the cause of Edward the Second, against his Queen and the rebellious Mortimer, was seized by the conquerors and beheaded. His forfeited estates were given to the Earl of Kent, but were restored to his son Richard, when Edward the Third assumed the reins of government. His son, however, conspiring against Richard the Second, was beheaded by that monarch, and the castle, honour, lordship, and town of Arundel, with all their appurtenances, were granted to John, Duke of Exeter, and Earl of Huntingdon. But Henry the Fourth, soon after he had obtained the throne by the deposition of Richard, reversed the attainder and gave back the forfeited estates to his son, Thomas Fitzalan, who dying without issue, the estate, by virtue of the entail created by his grandfather in 1347, passed to his second cousin, John Fitzalan, Baron Maltravers.

With Henry Fitzalan, the fourteenth Earl of his family, the race became extinct in the male line. By his demise without male heir, and the failure of issue in Lady Lumley, his eldest daughter, Arundel, with its attendant title, was transferred to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, who had married the younger daughter, and in his family it still remains.

The tenure of the castle of Arundel is generally believed to confer the title of Earl, and this singular privilege is stated to have been confirmed by act of Parliament, 2 Henry VI.; the fact, however, admits of doubt. The question is elaborately argued in Sir Harris Nicolas's "Synopsis of the Peerage:"—

> Since William rose and Harold fell,
> There have been Counts of Arundel,
> And Earls old Arundel shall have,
> While rivers flow and forests wave.

MORETON HALL, Cheshire, the seat of George Holland Ackers, Esq. At an early period the manor of Great Moreton belonged to Ralph de Venables, whose son Robert assumed the name of Moreton, from the place of his manorial right. He was the great grandfather of Stephen Moreton, living in 1342. With the great grandson of this Stephen, the male line of the race became extinct, when his daughter and heir brought the estate to John Bellot, Esq., whose descendant of the same name in the eighth generation was created a baronet, in 1663. Sir Thomas Bellot, the last baronet of the family, sold the property to Edward Powys, Esq., of whose son it was purchased by Holland Ackers, Esq., of Bank House, Manchester, who vested it in his son, George Ackers and his issue.

The old hall, which was rebuilt by Edward Bellot, in 1602, was a large building of timber and plaster, furnished with gables in the style of the seventeenth century.

It would seem that some time ago the old windows were replaced by others of a more modern date, and the timber hid by stucco; but since then many material alterations have been made; a new mansion having been built in the Gothic style by the present possessor, and the old hall taken down.

BRADDEN HOUSE, or Bradwin—as it is now frequently written—in the county of Northampton, the seat of the Rev. Cornelius Ives. The present mansion is a neat modern fabric, built in 1819, by the late Cornelius Ives, Esq., father of the gentleman now in possession of this property; but before that time an older house stood on the same site, supposed to have been erected by the Knights Hospitallars of St. John of Jerusalem. Indeed nothing would seem more probable from what we see of it in a sketch preserved by a former rector of the parish, where it presents an extensive front, having much the appearance of several different houses that some accident had united. There is, however, no reason for supposing such indeed was the case; it is mere semblance only, and the result is exceedingly picturesque.

The manor comprises 651 acres, nearly half of which is an old enclosure. At an early period it belonged to the baronial family of Egayne, next to the De Mortons who took the name of De Braddene, then to Thomas de Baa, and after a long unappropriated chasm to Stephen Middleton; by him it was released to John Hulcote, Esq., whose cousin and heir, Robert Prudde, conveyed it to Thomas Fowler, Esq., in fee, from whom it came to Matthews. By a member of this last-named family it was sold, in 1677, to the Rev. W. Ives, and with his descendant the property still remains.

CAPERNWRAY HALL, Lancashire, nine miles from Lancaster, the seat of George Marton, Esq., late M.P. for that town. The old Hall is now converted into a farm-house, a new mansion having been erected in the Tudor style of architecture, partly about the year

1800, and partly about 1845. It stands in the midst of a park, wherein also is a chapel built by the present owner of the estate.

This property was at one time in the possession of the Blackburns; but about 1690 it passed into the hands of the Marton family, and with them it has remained ever since. The Martons are of ancient Norman descent, and derive from Paganus de Marton, Lord of East and West Marton in Craven, soon after the Conquest.

ANMER HALL, anciently *Anmere*, Norfolk, the seat of Henry Walter Coldham, Esq. This mansion is so old that we no longer know when, or by whom it was first erected, but some additions were made to the original building about 1790. The estate itself has been in the possession of the Coldham family for nearly two hundred years.

In the reign of Edward the First this property came into the family of the Calthorps, as heirs to Sir H. de Stanhoe, Knt. In the twenty-third of Elizabeth, Sir Philip Parker had livery of it. After this Thomas Norris, Gent., had possession, and in 1678 — Cuthbert, Esq., conveyed it to the Coldhams.

The Hall is pleasantly situated in the midst of a park, the estate being in the hundred of Freebridge.

MOXHUL PARK, about four miles distant from Sutton-Coldfield, Warwickshire, the seat of Berkeley Plantagenet Guilford Charles Noel, Esq.

This manor was for nearly five hundred years possessed by the family of De Lisle. From them it passed to Sir Andrew Hacket, a Master in Chancery, who was knighted in the reign of James the Second. He was the eldest son of John Hacket, the celebrated bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. From him the estate came in regular descent to the late Andrew Hacket, Esq., who, dying without children, left the same to his widow, Letitia Penelope, only daughter of Ralph Adderley, of Elmley Castle, co. Worcester, and Coton Hall, co. Stafford, Esq. This lady afterwards took for her second husband the Hon. Berkeley Octavius Noel, aud by him was mother of B. P. G. C. Noel, Esq.

The library in this mansion is curious and valuable, having been chiefly selected by the venerable bishop, a portrait of whom is still preserved here. There are also some other family portraits, pleasing enough as works of art, but of less general interest.

STOURHEAD, Wiltshire, the seat of Sir Hugh Richard Hoare, Bart. This manor was anciently called Stourton, from the neighbouring town, which itself derived its name from its situation at the bottom of a hill near the sources of the river Stour. The noble family of Stourton are the earliest known possessors of it, and are supposed to have been settled here before the Conquest. Leland says of their abode, "The Lord Stourton's place stondeth on a meane hille, the soyle thereof being stony. This maner place hath two courtes. The front of the ynner court is magnificent, and high embateled, castelle-lyke.

"There is a parke amonge hilles joining on the maner-place.

"The ryver of Stoure risith ther of six fountaines or springes, whereof three be on the northe side of the parke, harde withyn the pale; the other three be northe also, but withoute the parke.

"The Lord Stourton gyvith these six fountaynes yn his armes.

"The name or the Stourtons be very auncient yn those parties.

"The goodly gate-house and fronte of the Lord Stourton's howse in Stourton was buyldyd en spoliis Gallorum."

In 1720 the manor was purchased by Henry Hoare, Esq., who changed the name of the place to Stourhead, as denoting the rise of the river Stour, within the grounds; and soon afterwards began to erect the present mansion from the designs of Colin Campbell, the author of "Vitruvius Britannicus." It occupies the same site in point of aspect as the old baronial castle, but rather more to the south-east, and upon higher ground, and is built of a mellow-coloured stone. The style of architecture is Italian, presenting a portico of demi-columns with composite capitals, and it formed nearly a solid square, being originally seventy feet in front, by seventy-seven feet in depth. At a later period the room, which had been designed for a chapel of thirty feet square, was lengthened to the proportion of forty-five feet to thirty; and converted into a handsome saloon, some little additions being made to an apartment adjoining it on the north. These alterations were made during the life of Henry, the son of Henry the first settler at Stourhead.

Sir Richard Colt Hoare, the next possessor of this estate, finding there was not room enough for his books and paintings, added two wings to the mansion, by which the front was extended to above two hundred feet. One of these was devoted to a picture gallery, the other to a library. The same style of architecture is preserved as in the original building, and so completely has time mellowed and harmonized the tints after the short date of only twenty years, that the whole work now assumes an uniform appearance.

Many rivers in England bear the name of Stour, and many villages have thence

derived their appellation, but the source of this river is somewhat singular, and its source is very circuitous. From its fountain-heads at the six wells already mentioned, it flows under ground for some distance till it forms four fish ponds of different levels. It then forms in the gardens a lake of about twenty acres, from which the superfluous water descends by a cascade into a second lake of smaller dimensions, where there was at one time a water-mill, but which is now destroyed. It then continues its course through a third and larger lake, made by the late Sir Richard Colt Hoare, and over another cascade to a large mill at Gasper, which is now the first on this stream. It then enters the county of Dorset, and takes a southerly direction, giving the name of Stour to several villages, and to Sturminster on its way, till it reaches the town of Blandford, where it spreads into a wider basin, and forms a handsome feauture in the grounds at Bryanstone. It now inclines more towards the east, and passing to the south of Wimborn, quits the county of Dorset, which it had traversed, and enters that of Hants, somewhat to the east of the village of Kingston; from this place it goes on to Christchurch, where it approximates to the river Avon, coming from Salisbury, and then empties itself into the sea.

In the grounds, which present a great variety of landscape, there are many objects worthy of notice, and more particularly the High Cross, which once stood in the city of Bristol. Sir Richard Colt Hoare gives an amusing account of the adventures of this unlucky Cross, which goes far to prove that the admiration for antiquity is by no means a besetting sin of the good Bristolians. "According to the annals of Bristol," he says, "it was originally erected at Bristol as a memorial of gratitude from the citizens of that town to their benefactors the sovereigns of England. The period of its construction is supposed to have been during the reign of King Edward the Third, who in the year 1373 established the bounds of the city by a perambulation, and granted to it an ample charter; on which occasion very probably the High Cross was raised as a just tribute of gratitude. It has eight niches, each of which contains a figure. In one of them is the statue of the Royal Edward; to which are added those of two earlier kings, viz., King John, who granted a charter to Bristol in 1188, and King Henry the Third, who conferred the same privileges. The fourth effigy was that of King Edward the Fourth.

"In the year 1633 this Cross was taken down, enlarged, and raised higher, and four other statues added, viz., King Henry the Sixth, Queen Elizabeth, King James the First, and King Charles the First.

"It was fresh painted and gilded anno 1697 in a very costly manner; and it continued to be considered as a public ornament to the city, and attracted the admiration of every stranger. But in the year 1733 a silversmith, who resided opposite to it, having offered to swear that during every high wind his house and life were endangered by the shaking of the Cross, and from other trifling objections, this beautiful memorial of gratitude and antiquity was taken down and thrown aside, as useless lumber, in the Guildhall. After having there lain for a long time disregarded, it was again called into notice by the interposition of Alderman Price and a few other gentlemen residing near the College Green; and by the consent of the Dean and Chapter it was erected in the centre of that green. But again it was doomed to find its enemies as well as admirers; and as it had before been objected that it obstructed the passage in the High-street, it was now said that by intersecting one of the walks on the Green, it interrupted the fashionable promenade. Farther attempts were made by its admirers, and a subscription was raised to rebuild it in a less objectionable situation; but these laudable intentions proved fruitless, and the High Cross was once more obliged to lay low its spiral summit. The disjointed fragments were thrown carelessly aside in a corner of the Cathedral Church, and were overlooked till the year 1768, at which period the Rev. Cutts Barton was appointed Dean of Bristol. He was the intimate friend of Henry Hoare, Esq., then possessor of Stourhead, who being informed of the degraded state of this celebrated Cross, took compassion on this interesting relic of antiquity, collected its scattered fragments, and removed them to his seat at Stourhead, where they still, though in a very perishing state, remain a distinguished ornament to his gardens.

"The only alteration, which took place on re-erecting this Cross at Stourhead, was in rendering the base solid instead of open; an alteration for the worse in point of appearance, but rendered necessary for its general preservation. An iron bar was at the same time placed along it, from top to bottom to give it additional strength."

Nor is this the only object of curiosity in the pleasant gardens at Stourhead. There is a small temple with a Doric portico dedicated to Flora, which commands an extensive view of the lake. Beneath this temple you descend by steps to a spring called Paradise Well, so exceedingly clear that on looking into it you almost doubt if it contains water. The walk now leads at a short distance above

the bank of the lake to a ferry across it. There was once a Chinese bridge here, but to the great joy of those who know how to appreciate the real charms of these delightful grounds, the foundations of the Chinese exotic gave way, when it was pulled down, and a boat now supplies its place. After crossing the ferry, the path leads to a grotto, not glittering after the usual grotto fashion, with shells and fossils, but composed of stones, some of which, from the dampness of the place, have produced petrifactions. From the grotto a flight of rough, irregular steps and a winding path conduct to a rustic cottage, from which is seen a beautiful view of the Rock Arch, the Temple of the Sun, the opposite hill, and the Bristol Cross. From the cottage you walk on a short distance to the Pantheon, modelled after that at Rome, but embosomed in a deep wood. This is, perhaps, the most magnificent building that ever adorned the grounds of an English gentleman. The interior of the Pantheon contains, in seven niches, two statues by Rysbrach, Hercules and Flora, an antique staute of Livia Augusta as Ceres, and four casts, Diana, Juno, Acteon, and Isis. Many other objects there are worthy of note in the pleasure grounds, such as a second Cross from Bristol, called St. Peter's Pump; the turret dedicated to Alfred the Great, and a rustic building named the Convent, with antiquated religious pictures, some of which are said to have once adorned the cloistered walls of Glastonbury; and many more, the details of which would lead us beyond any reasonable limit.

COHAM, Devonshire, the seat of William Holland Bickford Coham, Esq. In passing by the banks of the river Torridge, towards the parish of Black Torrington, we come upon the Barton of Coham, a snug, quiet dwelling, and, though with no great extent of land attached to it, yet in a pleasant and picturesque locality. In several of our fine old mansions the walls have outlived many changes of owners, one race succeeding to another, while tower and turret still remain unaltered. At the Barton of Coham the case is reversed; whatever may be the actual date of the house itself, the same family seems to have dwelt here from time immemorial, though we cannot *prove* such to have been the case beyond the year 1547. So far we can positively trace them by the help of the Black Torrington register; and, in the absence of all vestiges of other owners, it is fair to conclude that they must have possessed it at least up to the time of Henry the Eighth. Supposing it to have been abbey-land, which appears probable, it would then, as a matter of course, have changed; and that, therefore, may have been the time when it first devolved to the family now possessing it. Yet the name denotes a Saxon origin; for if the meaning of *co* be obscure, there can be no doubt that the latter part of the name is the Saxon *ham*, signifying a home or dwelling-place, surrounded by wood, water, and fields, just as Coham is situated.

TEMPLE NEWSAM, or, as it has been sometimes written, *Temple Newsom*, Yorkshire, the seat of Hugo Charles Meynell-Ingram, Esq. It was formerly a preceptory of the Knights Templar; for although London was the principal abode of this order, yet as the greater abbeys had their remote cells dependent upon them, so the Knights Templars often sent a part of their brotherhood to distant places, where they were governed by a commander, or preceptor,—such places being called, in consequence, either commanderies or preceptories. These seats were subject and accountable to their chief in the metropolis.

It was from this circumstance, of Newsam having belonged to the Templars, that it derived the present adjunct to its name. After the suppression of the order, Edward the Third granted this estate to the D'Arcys; and it may be remarked as worthy of notice, that Sir John D'Arcy married the heiress of Nicholas, Lord Meinell, of Wherlton, thus connecting with Temple Newsam, the same name that after the lapse of five hundred years became, in the person of the present proprietor, possessed of the property. With the D'Arcys it remained till the time of Thomas, Lord Darcie. That ill-fated nobleman, after having long been a great favourite with Henry the Eighth, had the misfortune, either justly or unjustly, to fall into a suspicion of treason, and suspicion, in those arbitrary days, was almost sure to be followed by condemnation. It was supposed that, being entrusted with the command of Pomfret Castle, he had treacherously surrendered it to the Yorkshiremen, who at that time were engaged in an open insurrection, generally known as "The Pilgrimage of Grace." In consequence he was beheaded, and the king gave his estate to Matthew, Earl of Lennox, and the Lady Margaret his wife, and their heirs. The house thus acquired a sort of historical or antiquarian celebrity, as the birthplace of Darnley, husband to Mary, Queen of Scots, and father to James the First of England, the subject of Thomas the Rhymer's prophecy, so gravely noticed by Archbishop Spottiswood. "There lived," says the worthy, but somewhat credulous divine, "there lived at this time (1279) Thomas Lermouth, greatly admired for his predictions, yet extant in Scottish rhyme, wherein he foretold, many ages ago, the union of

F. Noyce, lith.

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TEMPLE NEWSAM — Co. YORK,

THE SEAT OF H C MEYNELL INGRAM ESQE

W. Gauci

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the kingdoms of England and Scotland in the ninth degree of the Bruce's blood, with the succession of Bruce himself to the crown, being yet a child, and others divers particulars which the event hath ratified. Whence or how he had his knowledge can hardly be affirmed; but sure it is that he did divine and answer truly of many things to come."

James, on coming to this estate, gave it to his kinsman, the Duke of Lennox. Of him it was purchased by Sir Arthur Ingram, senior, who, pulling down the old hall, built here a noble edifice, covering a considerable extent of ground, its plan being in the form of a half H. The leads upon the roof are surrounded with a battlement, composed of capital letters in stonework, which make this inscription: "ALL GLORY AND PRAISE BE GIVEN TO GOD THE FATHER, THE SON, AND HOLY GHOST, ON HIGH, PEACE UPON EARTH, GOOD-WILL TOWARDS MEN, HONOUR AND TRUE ALLEGIANCE TO OUR GRACIOUS KING LOVING AFFECTIONS AMONGST HIS SUBJECTS, HEALTH AND PLENTY WITHIN THIS HOUSE."

From its having been thus rebuilt, the place was often called by the people of the neighbourhood *New Biggen*, and it is so set down in the maps of Christopher. This is only one of the many vestiges of the Anglo-Saxon dialect still to be found in the north of England.

"'Twill be pardonable in an antiquary," says Whittaker, "to take notice, that not only the apartment where Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, and King of Scotland, was born (to this day called the King's Chamber, &c.), is yet in being; but the venerable old bed, upon the woodwork whereof are these words, in letters of gold, '*Avant Darnle, jamais Darriere, avant Darnle*,' the sense is imperfect."

Temple Newsam stands in a commanding situation on the north banks of the Aire, one of the most considerable rivers in Yorkshire. It is about four miles from Leeds and twenty from York, and surrounded by a country no less beautiful than fertile. The apartments are large and numerous, the finest of them being the gallery of pictures, one hundred and twenty feet in length by twenty-eight and a half in breadth. The library is also a handsome room, divided by Corinthian columns. In the passage is a very neat chapel altar-piece.

Sir Henry Ingram of Temple Newsam was, by King Charles the Second, created Baron Ingram of Irvine, and Viscount Irvine, in May 3, 1661. His successor, Arthur, the third Viscount, married Isabel, the daughter of John Rich Michel, Esq., of Hills, in the county of Sussex, by whom he left seven sons, that successively enjoyed the title of Viscount Irvine, which devolved upon the nephew of Charles, the tenth Viscount Irvine, whose eldest daughter, Isabella Ann Ingram Shepherd, was the late Marchioness of Hertford. At her ladyship's death Temple Newsam devolved on her sister, Lady William Gordon, for life, and then to her nephew, Hugo Charles Meynell, Esq., of Hoar Cross, county of Stafford, who assumed the additional surname, Ingram, in compliance with the will of Charles, Viscount Irvine.

LETTON HALL, near Shipdham in the county of Norfolk, the seat of Brampton Gurdon, Esq. An old English Elizabethan structure had long existed on this site; but it was taken down in 1784 by the grandfather of the present proprietor, and a new mansion was erected in its room. The grass land on this estate is particularly rich, and from the excellence and abundance of the milk produced here in consequence it is likely enough that the place derived its old name of *Lacton*. Queen Elizabeth in one of her progresses is said, according to an old tradition, to have sent hither for a supply of butter for her own table, the celebrity of the Lacton dairy having travelled to the royal ear.

This estate came into the Gurdon family by the marriage of John Gurdon, Esq., of Assington in Suffolk, with Amy, the only daughter and heiress of William Brampton Esq., in the sixteenth century, before which time it had long been in the possession of the Bramptons.

The house is a modern brick mansion, possessing no remarkable architectural features, but standing in a well-wooded park of two hundred acres. The oaks here are said to be particularly fine.

DUNSLAND, sometimes called *Donesland* Devonshire, the seat of William Holland Bickford Coham, Esq. Of this property we are told in Domesday Book that, "Cadio holds of Baldwin Donesland. Uleric held it in the reign of King Edward (the Confessor); and was rated for a yard of land. The land, which is there, consists of four plough lands, with one Servant and six villeins, and four Borderers. There are twenty acres of meadow and as many of pasture, and four acres of wood. This was formerly worth thirty shillings; at present it is worth twenty-five shillings."

Upon this document it may be requisite to offer a few brief observations, unnecessary of course to the antiquary, but useful perhaps to those who are less versed in such matters.

The Baldwin above mentioned was Baldwin de Brioniis, made by the Conqueror

hereditary sheriff of Devonshire, and Lord of the Honour of Oakhampton, of which Dunsland was perhaps then holden.

The *virgate*, or *yardland* is said by some to have been equal to one quarter of a Hide of land. Bloomfield, in his "History of Norfolk" makes it contain forty acres or fardels.

The *carucate*, or *plough-land*, was as much as one plough could then be properly employed on. It is sometimes reckoned equal to one-sixth of a hide.

The *servus* was a *villein* annexed to the person of his lord; or, as they are sometimes styled, villeins in gross.

The *Villanus*, or *Villein* regardant was a tenant of superior degree to the Servus. He was annexed to certain lands, and passed from hand to hand with them; but he had certain rights which are well defined by the old lawyers.

Bordani, or *Borderers*, were tenants who held small *bords*, or cottages, on the outsides of manors, and in return performed vile services for the lord; such as threshing his corn, drawing water, and the like. Their name is derived, either from *bord*, which signifies *a cottage*, or from their cottages being on the borders or extremities of the manor.

It appears from the extract given above from Domesday-Book that Uleric held Donesland in the days of the Confessor; and as Westcote, a credible Devonshire historian, says in describing the place, "Donesland or Dunsland, gave name to a progeny, by whose heir Cadio, or Cadiho, had it, we can hardly doubt that Uleric's race called themselves Dunsland, or de Dunsland; for we find in William the Second's reign, John Cadio, otherwise John de Dunsland, living at Dunsland, "having married the heiress of John de Dunsland," so described in the Herald's Visitation into Devon, 1620. In the name of Dunsland there are three descents. In that of Cadio are eight, when Philippa Cadio, being the heiress, brought the estate by marriage to John Dabernon, or Dabernoun, with whom it remained for two descents. It was then conveyed into the family of Battyn by marriage with Elizabeth Dabernon, heiress—four descents in this name. Next to the Arscotts by marriage with Philippa Battyn, heiress—three descents. Next to the Bickfords by marriage with Grace Arscott—six descents. Next to the Cohams by the marriage of Mary Bickford to the Rev. William Holland Coham, the said Mary becoming, by the death of her two sisters, whole and sole representative of Dunsland, Arscott, &c.: two descents already are in this name, which brings Dunsland down to the present owner, William Holland Bickford Coham, Esq. of Coham and Dunsland, who is the twenty-eighth lineal inheritor of the Dunsland property.

Few pedigrees can be shown more clear than this of Dunsland, containing a long line of squirearchy, if we may be allowed to use the word, coined long ago, though not very generaly current.

Dunsland is in the parish of Bradford in the hundred of Black Torrington.

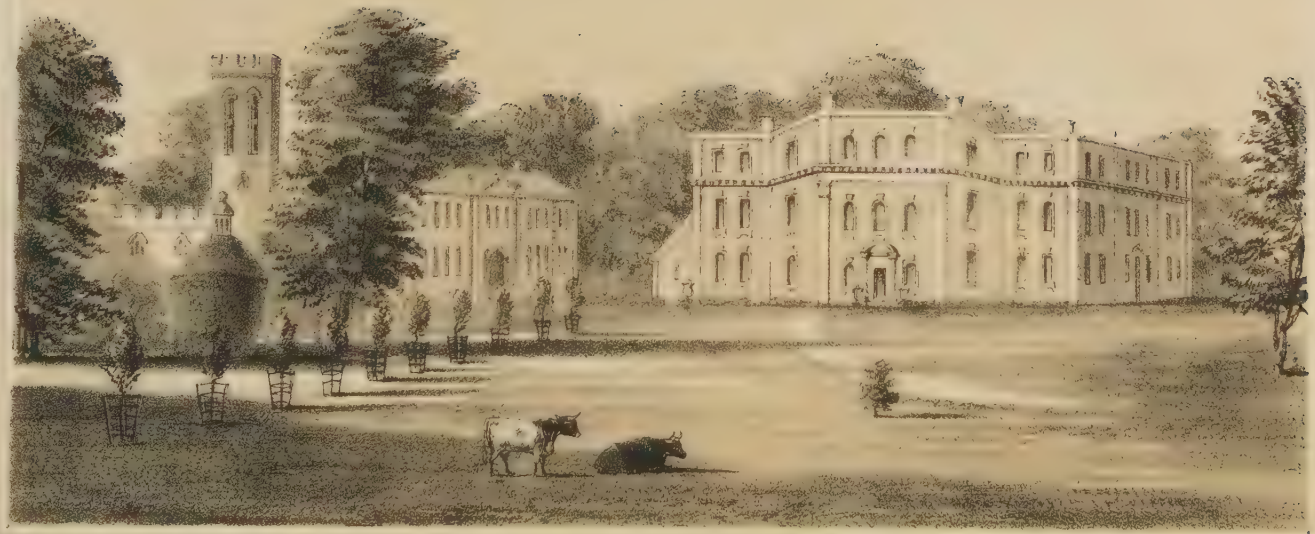
CHICHELEY HALL, Buckinghamshire, about two miles and a half from Newport Pagnell, the seat of the Rev. Anthony Chester. There was at one time a very old mansion on this site, but having been much damaged by the troops of Cromwell, it was pulled down and rebuilt by Sir John Chester, Bart., in a style resembling Hampton Court Palace.

The neighbourhood is remarkable for picturesque beauty. Through the village of Newport Pagnell a small stream runs from its northern verge, and unites with the Ouse at Lathbury. In the church is a noble monument to the memory of Dame Elizabeth Chester, widow of Sir Anthony Chester, Bart., the second of that name. It represents two fine figures in alabaster, of a man in armour, and a lady habited in a loose robe, with a long veil thrown gracefully back on her shoulders, kneeling at a desk under a pediment supported by Corinthian pillars.

The Manor of Chicheley, part of the possessions of the dissolved Priory of Tickford, became the estate of Cardinal Wolsey, 18th Henry VIII., but, on the disgrace of that prelate, reverted to the Crown, and remained so vested until the last year of Henry's reign, when it was conferred on Anthony Cave, Esq. (a younger son of the Caves of Stanford), whose eldest daughter and heiress, Judith, married William Chester, Esq., and was mother of Sir Anthony Chester of Chicheley, who attended Queen Elizabeth at Tilbury Camp, and commanded a troop of horse to oppose the Spanish invasion. The eldest son of this loyal knight was Sir Anthony Chester, Bart., the gallant cavalier in whose time Chicheley Hall suffered so severely.

NEWSTEAD ABBEY, Nottinghamshire, the seat of Colonel Wildman. It was originally called *Newstede*, *i. e.* the *new stead*, or *place*, from its having been erected upon a piece of waste land in the forest.

The abbey was founded by Henry the Second, in atonement, or in remorse, for the murder of Thomas à Beckett. It was dedicated to God and the Virgin, and was intended as a priory of canons regular, of the order of St. Augustine, the king in his repentant mood having granted to the monks many other privileges and freedoms, that



[illegible] HALL, BUCKS.

THE SEAT OF THE REVD A[illegible]

were afterwards confirmed and enlarged by King John and his successors. But—

"Years roll on years; to ages, ages yield;
Abbots to abbots in a line succeed;
Religion's charter their protecting shield,
'Till royal sacrilege their doom decreed.

One holy Henry reared the gothic walls,
And bade the pious inmates rest in peace;
Another Henry the kind gift recalls,
And bids devotion's hallowed echoes cease.

Vain is each threat or supplicating pray'r,
He drives them, exiles, from their blest abode,
To roam a dreary world in deep despair—
No friend, no home, no refuge but their God."

The poet is not exactly correct in saying that the good monks were *driven;* in the year of grace, 1539, they *surrendered* their priory to Henry the Eighth, much as a fortress surrenders to a besieging enemy, whom it is impossible to resist. In the following year the king bestowed this portion of his ecclesiastical spoils upon Sir John Byron, Knt., the grand-nephew of the gallant soldier who fought by the side of Richmond, at Bosworth, and is distinguished from the other knights of the same name in the family, by the title of "Sir John Byron the Little, with the great beard!" But the race, in almost every descent, was remarkable for bravery and talent, though not unfrequently mingled with much violence and eccentricity of temper. The first of the name mentioned in the Book of Doomsday is Ralph de Burun, a name which sufficiently approves their Norman origin.

About the middle of the last century Newstead Abbey was a splendid pile equalled in architectural beauty by few buildings in the kingdom except York Cathedral:

"An old, old monastery once, and now
Still older mansion—of a rich and rare
Mix'd gothic, such as artists all allow
Few specimens yet left us can compare.

It stood embosomed in a happy valley,
Crowned by high woodlands where the Druid oak
Stood like Caractacus in act to rally
His host, with broad arms 'gainst the thunder-stroke;
And from beneath his boughs were seen to sally
The dappled foresters;—as day awoke,
The branching stag swept down with all his herd,
To quaff a brook which murmured like a bird.

Before the mansion lay a lucid lake,
Broad as transparent, deep and freshly fed
By a river, which its softened way did take
In currents through the calmer water spread
Around; the wild fowl nestled in the brake
And sedges, brooding in their liquid bed;
The woods sloped downward to its brink, and stood
With their green faces fixed upon the flood.

Its outlet dashed into a deep cascade,
Sparkling with foam, until again subsiding,
Its shriller echoes—like an infant made
Quiet—sank into softer ripples, gliding
Into a rivulet; and thus allayed,
Pursued its course, now gleaming, and now hiding
Its windings through the woods, now clear, now blue,
According as the skies their shadow threw!"

In plain prose, the abbey stood in the midst of an extensive park, with a lake on one side flowing almost up to its walls, while on another side a second piece of water wound its tortuous course at a little distance. The one shore was covered with wood, spreading over the edge of a hill down to the water; on the other were a grove and park; and either side was ornamented with a castle, the cannon of which, however, were levelled, by some unlucky arrangement, at the parlour windows. When Mr. Young saw it, "a twenty-gun ship, with several yachts and boats lying at anchor, threw an air of most cheerful pleasingness over the whole scene." In the park, too, at one time, were nearly three thousand head of deer.

Such was Newstead, till it came into the possession of William, Lord Byron, who has obtained so unwelcome a notoriety by his duel with his relation and neighbour, Mr. Chaworth. It took place at the Star and Garter Tavern, in Pall Mall, and was fought without seconds, by the dim light of a candle. From some words dropt by the dying man, the coroner's inquest brought in a verdict of wilful murder; but the House of Lords, by whom he was tried in virtue of his peerage, pronounced him guilty of manslaughter, and, on being brought up for judgment, he pleaded the privilege of his rank. This affair, however, set him at war with himself and all the world. He retired to Newstead, where he shut himself up in absolute seclusion, shunning every one, and by every one shunned, and not only suffering the place to fall into decay, but stripping the ground of timber, so that the fine woods that once sheltered the Abbey are now no more. Lord Byron, the poet, who ultimately succeeded to the property, used to speak of this unhappy predecessor in the terms of a very natural dislike. "After his trial," says the noble author," "he shut himself up at Newstead, and was in the habit of feeding crickets, which were his only companions. At his death, it is said they left the house in a body."

But, however Newstead might have been injured by neglect, it was still, in the poet's time, a noble mansion. There was a grandeur in its very desolation—the habitable parts mingling strangely with the ruins—a living body bound to a dead one.

"Huge halls, long galleries, spacious chambers, join'd
By no quite lawful marriage of the arts,
Might shock a connoisseur; but when combin'd,
Formed a whole which, irregular in parts,
Yet left a grand impression on the mind,
At least of those whose eyes are in their hearts.
We gaze upon a giant for his stature,
Nor judge at first if all be true to nature.

A glorious remnant of the gothic pile
(While yet the church was Rome's) stood half apart
In a grand arch, which once screened many an aisle.
These last had disappeared—a loss to art;
The first yet frowned superbly o'er the soil,
And kindled feelings in the roughest heart,

Which mourned the power of time's or tempest's
  march,
In gazing on that venerable arch.

Within a niche, nigh to its pinnacle,
  Twelve saints had once stood, sanctified in stone;
But these had fall'n, not when the friars fell,
But in the war which struck Charles from his throne,
When each house was a fortalice—as tell
  The annals of full many a line undone—
The gallant cavaliers, who fought in vain
For those who knew not to resign or reign.

But in a higher niche, alone, but crowned,
  The Virgin Mother of the God-born child,
With her son in her blessed arms, looked round,
  Spared by some chance, when all beside was spoiled;
She made the earth below seem holy ground.
  This may be superstition weak or wild,
But even the faintest relics of a shrine
Of any worship wake some thoughts divine.

A mighty window, hollow in the centre,
  Shorn of its glass of thousand colourings,
Through which the deepened glories once could enter,
  Streaming from off the sun like seraph's wings,
Now yawns all desolate; now loud, now fainter,
  The gale sweeps through its fretwork, and oft sings
The owl his anthem, where the silenced quire
Lie with their hallelujahs quenched like fire.

But in the noontide of the moon, and when
  The wind is winged from one point of heaven,
There moans a strange unearthly sound, which then
  Is musical—a dying accent driven
Through the huge arch, which soars and sinks again.
  Some deem it but the distant echo given
Back to the night wind by the waterfall,
And harmonised by the old choral wall.

Others, that some original shape or form
  Shaped by decay, perchance, hath given the power
(Though less than that of Memnon's statue, warm
  In Egypt's rays, to harp at a fixed hour)
To this grey ruin, with a voice to charm,
Sad, but serene, it sweeps o'er tree or tower."

The place of these remarkable echoes is still called the "sounding gallery," and is next to an apartment which bears the name of King Edward the Third's room, from a tradition of that monarch having slept there. The cloisters, so graphically described by the poet, exactly resemble those of Westminster, but are perhaps even more venerable. Such an abode, where the past so completely overwhelmed the present, and where everything spoke of decay and the nothingness of life, was peculiarly calculated to feed Byron's natural tendency to gloom. It is said that he was wont to hold here strange Odin-like orgies with a few of his more intimate friends, on which occasions they used for a drinking goblet a dead man's skull, that had been found by the workmen in repairing the abbey. As may be supposed, such saturnalia gave rise to all sorts of rumours in the neighbourhood. Where a part only of the truth could be known, that part was sure to be exaggerated into something wild and fearful. Byron did his best to encourage the feeling, by adorning the place with other spoils from the grave, to the great awe and wonder of those who heard of such things, or were allowed, as visitors, to penetrate into the interior, and catch a passing glimpse of them. But in all the great poet said or did there was ever an odd mixture of the fanciful, the gloomy, and the superstitious. On his first arrival at Newstead, in 1798, he planted an oak in the garden, and nourished the idea that as the tree prospered, or otherwise, so would it be with himself. On revisiting the abbey, during Lord Grey de Ruthven's residence there, he found the oak choked up by weeds, and almost destroyed, which circumstance gave rise to one of his occasional poems:—

"Young oak, when I planted thee deep in the ground."

Soon after the present proprietor, Colonel Wildman, had taken possession of the estate, he one day noticed this tree, and said to the servant who was with him, "Here is a fine young oak; but it must be cut down, as it grows in an improper place." "I hope not," replied the man; "for it's the one my Lord was so fond of, because he set it himself."

The Colonel, of course, has since that time taken every possible care of it. Strangers already, when they visit the place, begin to inquire after *Byron's Oak*, so that it promises one day to share the celebrity of Shakspeare's *Mulberry*, so barbarously, not to say sacrilegiously, cut down by the clerical possessor of the poet's grounds and dwelling.

STOWE, Buckinghamshire, about three miles from the county-town. The name is derived from the locality, for Stowe stands upon a rising ground, and the word signifies, a *strand, station*, or *eminence*. Upon the dissolution of monasteries, being abbey-land, it was granted by Henry VIII. to Robert King, the first Bishop of Oxford, who had been Abbot of Osney, and to his successors in that see. In 1590, the Bishop having previously surrendered it to the Crown, it was granted to Thomas Compton and another person, who immediately conveyed it to John Temple Esq., whose son, Sir Thomas, was created a Baronet in 1612. His decendant, Sir Richard, in the reign of William III. distinguished himself highly in the wars under Marlborough, and on the accession of George I. was made Baron Cobham of Cobham in Kent; and in May 1718 he was yet farther advanced by the title of Viscount and Baron Cobham. In default of heirs the dignity was to go to his second sister, Hesther Grenville, and, her issue failing, to Dame Christian Lyttelton. On the death of Lord Cobham the title of Baronet descended to a younger branch of the Temple family. Mrs. Grenville became Vicountess Cobham, and was soon afterwards created Countess Temple. Her eldest son, Richard Earl Temple, dying without issue, was succeeded in title and estates by his nephew, George, who in 1784 was created Marquis

of Buckingham. In 1822, Richard Grenville Nugent Chandos Temple was made Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

The house at Stowe was originally built by Peter Temple, Esq., in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and rebuilt by Sir Richard Temple, who died there in 1697. His son, Lord Cobham added wings, and erected a new front, which has since been again rebuilt, so that the whole now extends 916 feet, the central part being 454 feet. It is approached, through a Corinthian arch 60 feet high, by a perfectly straight line of road, two miles in length, conducted over a great number of eminences, from each of which, as you reach their crest, the house is seen amidst rich plantations and flanked by an avenue of lofty trees. A noble ascent of one and thirty steps leads to the Portico or Loggia, on each side of which is a flower garden, that stretches along the whole front and is enclosed by a balustrade of iron and Portland stone, surmounted at intervals by vases. At the base of the ascent are two massive pedestals, forming right angles, whereon are lions of immense size, copied from the original in the Villa de Medici, formerly at Rome, but now at Florence. The whole is enclosed within a sunk fence, of nearly four miles in extent, and bounded by a wide gravel path amidst rows of lofty elms. In one part are two Ionic pavilions, in the front of which is a considerable lake, which divides into two branches, and retires through beautiful valleys to the East and North, till the upper end is concealed in thick woods. Here it falls over some artificial ruins, and then again expands into one broad sheet of water.

The house stands upon an eminence rising gradually from the lake to the south front, which is the principal entrance, and was full of paintings, sculptures, curiosities, and everything that wealth, directed by taste, could possibly collect together. To name a few only of the valuable portraits, since to name all would far exceed our limits:—Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, and Protector in the early part of Edward the Sixth's reign; Thomas Seymour, High Admiral, and brother to the Protector; Mrs. Siddons; Queen Catherine Parr; Anne Boleyn; Henry VIII.; Charles I.; Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury; Lord Viscount Cobham; William Pitt, first Earl of Chatham; Martin Luther, by Holbein; Lambert, the famous parliamentarian general in the time of the Civil War; Oliver Cromwell; Richard Desborough; William III.; Dean Swift; Nell Gwynne; Lady Jane Grey; Lord Bacon; Lord Burleigh; Camden; Addison; Titian's mistress, by Titian; Rembrandt's wife, by Rembrandt, &c., &c.

We have spoken of Stowe in the present tense, as if it still existed, being willing to keep up the pleasing illusions of memory as long as possible. But alas! the proud mansion of Stowe has been despoiled. Its contents have passed by purchase into a thousand different channels.

RUDDINGTON GRANGE, Notts: for many years Ruddington has been celebrated as the abode of the Breedon family, at one period the most celebrated agriculturists in the Midland counties. This estate was purchased about thirty years ago by Charles Paget, Esq., a member of an ancient Leicestershire family.

Mr. Paget immediately commenced a series of improvements the results of which are a noble mansion and park, a cottage *ornée*, and a farm of unrivalled fertility, order and convenience. The mansion, which is situated at the foot of Wilford Hills, is approached from the Nottingham turnpike by a very appropriate rustic lodge. Seated on a pleasant slope it commands a rich landscape of town and tower bounded by the Bunny Hills. The interior is all that could be desired and the exterior, without possessing any decided architectural character, has a very pleasing effect. When it is considered that the whole is the creation of the present owner, and that a very few years have sufficed to effect the wondrous changes, it may fairly be allowed that few counties afford such an instance of what energy and good taste can do in so short a time.

Mr. Paget was High Sheriff for Nottinghamshire a few years ago, and he is an active county Magistrate and a leading agriculturist.

OULTON HALL, Cheshire, the property of Sir Philip De Malpas Grey-Egerton, Bart., of Egerton and Oulton, the male representative of the Egertons. The manor of Oulton (formerly Aldington, or Aldeton) was successively in the families of Kingsley, Oulton, and Becheton. From the latter it was purchased by Hugh Done, whose daughter and heir brought it in, or near, 1500, to John Egerton, Esq., the ancestor of the present proprietor. The old mansion, which had been built in Henry the VIII.'s reign, was pulled down in 1716, and the present structure raised on its site. Sir John Vanburgh is said to have been the architect.

WANLIP HALL, Leicestershire. Wanlip, anciently Anlep, the seat of Sir George Joseph Palmer, Bart., is four miles North of Leicester. The present mansion, erected about 1750, by Henry Palmer, Esq., ancestor of the present baronet, is a handsome stuccoed house in which thoroughly English

comfort has been more considered than architectural effect. The eastern front looks on very delightful grounds, at the edge of which the river Soar, and beyond that a fine champaign country form a truly English landscape. It has been well observed that too few of our country mansions have rooms that command the early sun. For a breakfast room, this arrangement is a grand requisite, and conduces more to the comfort and cheerfulness of the inmates than the costliest furniture and adornments. At Wanlip Hall this luxury is enjoyed in perfection. The estate is a very fine and fertile one, and the whole is the property of Sir George. The village church, formerly a chapel to Temple Rothley, contains one of the finest monumental brasses in England, that of Nycholas Walsh and Dame Katrine hys wife who in hir time boylded the Kirk and hawed the Kirk yard, first in honour of God then of our Lady and St. Nycholas. The date is 1377.

A vulgar tradition prevails that the original name of this place was derived from the circumstance of the Demon of the Forest having mounted his sorrel horse at *Mountsorrel*—and reached this spot at *one leap*—finishing his nocturnal ride by his steed bursting at *Burst*all.

WALWORTH, county of Durham, the venerable seat of John Harrison Aylmer, Esq., J.P., is a noble mansion of the Tudor or Jacobean period, but the north front may be of older date. The southern view comprises a long suite of soft even ground, sloping through rich sprinklings of wood to the Tees. Two gallant chestnuts mark the site of an avenue to the north front, of 18 and 16½ feet, respectively, in circumference at two feet from the ground. The extreme boughs of each touch the ground at 60 feet from the stem; thus forming a dense shade of 120 feet in diameter; the branches in the centre are completely intermixed. Of these wedded trees, the larger is the male. Walworth has successively passed through the knightly Hansards (a younger branch of the Fitz-Mildreds, Lords of Raby, who afterwards became the Nevilles of history) the Ayscoughs of Lincolnshire who married the Hansard heiress, the Jenisons purchasers in Elizabeth's time, and now Counts of the Holy Roman Empire; and the Harrisons, whose heiress married the late General Aylmer, and survives him. Walworth mansion is said to have been reared from a ruinous predecessor by Thomas Jenison the purchaser. An old Norman chapel turned into a barn connects it with its early owners, and the moundy relics of ancient foundations mark the forgotten village, whose inhabitants once assembled within its walls. The Jenisons entertained James I. at Walworth on his first beatific progress into England. A lady then presided in the house. In her will, dated within a year of the Royal visit, she mentions her sons as 'contrary in religion,' a circumstance perhaps explaining the lack of knighthood which one would have thought would have succeeded almost as a matter of course. The De Walworths do not occur in connection with their fatherland. They left the Hansards to keep that, and wandering into the soft meadows of the Skerne, married heiresses, and accumulated fields "as plenty as blackberries." But their wealth would have been forgotten, their name devoid of story, had they not, by indisputable evidence, been the progenitors of that valiant Lord Mayor and true, Sir William Walworth; he who braved Wat Tyler, and saved "Richard that sweet rose," for the storms of a licentious court, and the violent death of uncrowned kings.

Walworth is one of the villages mentioned in a MS. of 1634 as turned into a demesne, and depopulate. About that time, among various other causes operating to destroy the feudal system, was a fashion of lords forcing their tenants, by various legal tricks to take new leases of their farms, instead of paying their ancient rents. The leases expire, then the lord says that he is determined to take up half the town to demesne, nevertheless, as they were ancient retainers, he will renew on their giving a heavier rent. They do this and are ruined; and then he acts with the whole lordship as he pleases. Such was the complaint.

MOUSEHOLD, near Norwich, in the county of Norfolk, the seat of Major General Sir Robert John Harvey, C.B. This house was built in 1821 by the present proprietor and occupier. It is a handsome residence, adorned with a portico at the west end, supported by four Doric columns, under which is the carriage road.

The Park and grounds, attached to the house, contain about two hundred acres, of which fifty are wood, intersected by deep ravines terminating in the valley of the river Yare. The river itself is about half a mile distant from the mansion.

SHARDLOW HALL, Derbyshire. This ancient mansion of the Fosbrooke family passed by purchase to the late James Sutton, Esq., of Broughton House, and is now the seat of his son James Sutton, Esq., a Deputy Lieutenant, and lately High Sheriff of Derbyshire. The Hall is a handsome stone building of the sixteenth century. It is flat roofed and had formerly an embattled

parapet which the modernising taste of the last century removed. The eastern front has a receding centre with two wings—the western is in the Italian style. The pleasure grounds and gardens are very beautiful. At a short distance from the Hall is the newly erected parish church of St. James—a neat and well designed structure, erected by the inhabitants. Shardlow Hall is six miles from Derby, and is one of the many country seats which, before the introduction of railways, rendered the road from Loughborough to Derby the admiration of travellers.

TERREGLES, Dumfrieshire, the seat of Marmaduke Constable Maxwell, Esq. So early as the fourteenth century this seat was the residence of the family of Herries, nor has it ever been out of the possession of the Herries's and Maxwells and their lineal descendants from that time up to the present period. Few familes are more memorable in Scottish history than those of Herries and Maxwell, whether we meet with them under the title of Lord Herries or the Earl of Nithsdale. Agnes, eldest daughter and coheir of William, fourth Lord Herries, married Sir John Maxwell, and conveyed to him the lands of Terregles. Not long after Sir John took his seat in parliament as Lord Herries. In the subsequent political events of his time this nobleman was a prominent actor, and appears as one of the most devoted adherents of Queen Mary, serving her often with a candour that is not usually agreeable to crowned heads. When the report of her intended marriage with Bothwell got into circulation, he hastened to Edinburgh, and, urging the suspicions against that nobleman as the murderer of the king, besought the Queen upon his knees to remember her honour, and dignity, and the safety of the prince, all of which would be endangered if she married a man so loaded with infamy. This salutary advice was disregarded, and he lost no time in returning to the country, attended by a guard sufficient to protect him from any attack of Bothwell, who in such a case was not likely to be scrupulous in his mode of retaliation. Lord Herries was engaged on the Queen's side, notwithstanding this neglect, at the battle of Langside, and when upon losing the day she resolved to seek refuge in England, he conjured her not to rely upon the generosity of Elizabeth; but as before, his advice was rejected. Even then he did not cease to exert himself strenuously in the cause of his unfortunate mistress, how unavailingly it would now be unnecessary to repeat.

William, fifth Earl of Nithsdale, fifth in descent from Queen Mary's partisan, has obtained a more unfortunate celebrity. It was his evil fate to embark in the rebellion of 1715, when he was made prisoner at Preston in Lancashire, and sent to the Tower of London. Being brought to trial before the Peers, he was found guilty and sentenced to be executed, along with the Earl of Derwentwater and the Viscount of Kenmure, on the 24th February, 1716. Every exertion was made to obtain for him the royal pardon; mercy, however, was not the order of the day; the King was obstinate and revengeful; the English people, although sufficiently disposed in general to be lenient towards a beaten enemy, had been too much alarmed in the midst of their peaceful habits to be magnanimous. But the often told tale of woman's fidelity and heroism was here to be exhibited in its brightest colours. Winifred Herbert, the Countess of Nithsdale, was in the North when the news of this event reached her, and immediately rode to Newcastle whence she took the stage to York. "When I arrived there," says the heroic Countess, "the snow was so deep that the stage could not set out for London. The season was so severe, and the roads so extremely bad that the post itself was stopped. However, I took horses and rode to London, although the snow was generally above the horse's girths, and arrived safe without any accident. On my arrival I went immediately to make what interest I could among those who were in place. No one gave me any hopes, but they all, to the contrary assured me that, although some of the prisoners were to be pardoned, yet my Lord would certainly not be of the number. When I inquired into the reason of this distinction I could obtain no other answer than that they would not flatter me. But I soon perceived the reasons which they declined alleging to me. A Roman Catholic upon the frontiers of Scotland who headed a very considerable party; a man whose family had always signalized itself by its loyalty to the royal house of Stuart, and who was the only support of the Catholics against the inveteracy of the Whigs, who were very numerous in that part of Scotland, would become an agreeable sacrifice to the opposite party. They still retained a lively remembrance of his grandfather, who defended his own castle of Caerlaverock to the last extremity, and surrendered it up only at the express command of his royal master. Now having his grandson in their power, they were determined not to let him escape from their hands. Upon this I formed the resolution to attempt his escape, but opened my intention to no one but my dear Evans. In order to concert measures I strongly solicited to be permitted to see my Lord, which they refused to grant me unless I would remain confined with him in

the Tower. This I would not submit to, and alleged for excuse that my health would not permit me to undergo the confinement. The real reason of my refusal was not to put it out of my power to accomplish my designs; however by bribing the guards I often contrived to see my Lord, till the day upon which the prisoners were condemned. After that, for the last week we were allowed to see and take our leave of them. By the assistance of Evans I had prepared everything necessary to disguise my Lord, but had the utmost difficulty to prevail upon him to make use of them. However, I at length succeeded by the help of Almighty God. On the 22nd of February, which fell upon a Thursday, our general petition was presented to the House of Lords, the purport of which was to interest the Lords to intercede with his Majesty to pardon the prisoners. We were however disappointed, the day before the petition was to be presented, the Duke of St. Albans, who had promised my Lady Derwentwater to present it, when it came to the point failed in his word. However, as she was the only English Countess concerned, it was incumbent on her to have it presented. We had but one day left before the execution, and the Duke still promised to present the petition, but for fear he should fail I engaged the Duke of Montrose to secure its being done by one or the other. I then went in company with most of the ladies of quality then in town to solicit the interest of the Lords as they were going to the Honse. They all behaved to me with great civility, but particularly the Earl of Pembroke, who, though he desired me not to speak to him, yet he promised to employ his interest in my favour, and honourably kept his word, for he spoke very strongly in our behalf. The subject of the debate was, whether the king had the power to pardon those who had been condemned by parliament; and it was chiefly owing to Lord Pembroke's speech that it was carried in the affirmative. However, one of the lords stood up, and said the House could only intercede for those of the prisoners who should approve themselves worthy of their intercession, but not for all of them indiscriminately. This salvo quite blasted all my hopes, for I was assured that it was aimed at the exclusion of those who should refuse to subscribe to the petition, which was a thing I knew my Lord would never submit to; nor in fact could I wish to preserve his life on these terms. As the motion had passed generally I thought I could draw from it some advantage in favour of my design. Accordingly I immediately left the House of Lords, and hastened to the Tower, where, affecting an air of joy and satisfaction, I told the guards I passed by that I came to bring joyful tidings to the prisoners; I desired them to lay aside their fears, for the petition had passed the house in their favour. I then gave them some money to drink to the Lords and his Majesty, though it was but trifling, for I thought if I were too liberal on the occasion they might suspect my designs, and that giving them something would gain their good-will and services for the next day which was the eve of execution. The next morning I could not go to the Tower, having so many things on my hands to put in readiness; but in the evening when all was ready I sent for Mrs. Mills, with whom I lodged, and acquainted her with my design of attempting my Lord's escape, as there was no prospect of his being pardoned, and that this was the last night before the execution. I told her that I had everything in readiness, and that I trusted she would not refuse to accompany me, that my Lord might pass for her. I pressed her to come immediately as we had no time to lose. At the same time I sent to Mrs. Morgan, then usually known by the name of Hilton, to whose acquaintance my dear Evans had introduced me, which I look upon as a very singular happiness. I immediately communicated my resolutions to her. She was of a very tall slender make, so I begged her to put under her own riding-hood one that I had prepared for Mrs. Mills, as she was to lend hers to my Lord, that in coming out he might be taken for her. Mrs. Mills was then with child, so that she was not only of the same height, but nearly of the same size as my Lord. When we were in the coach, I never ceased talking that they might have no leisure to reflect. Their surprise and astonishment when I first opened my design to them had made them consent without even thinking of the consequences. On our arrival at the Tower, the first I introduced was Mrs. Morgan (for I was only allowed to take in one at a time). She brought in the clothes that were to serve Mrs. Mills when she left her own behind her. When Mrs. Morgan had taken off what she had brought for my purpose, I conducted her back to the staircase, and in going I begged her to send me my maid to dress me, that I was afraid of being too late to present my last petition that night if she did not come immediately. I despatched her safe, and went partly down stairs to meet Mrs. Mills, who had the precaution to hold her handkerchief to her face, as is natural for a woman to do when she is going to take her last farewell of a friend on the eve of his execution. I had indeed desired her to do so that my Lord might go out in the same manner. Her eyebrows were rather inclined to be sandy, and my Lord's were very dark and very thick; however I had prepared

some paint of the colour of hers to disguise his with; I also brought an artificial head-dress of the same coloured hair as hers, and I painted his face with white and his cheeks with rouge to hide his long beard, which he had not time to shave. All this provision I had before left in the Tower. The poor guards, whom my slight liberality the day before had endeared me to, let me go quietly out with my company, and were not so strictly on the watch as they usually had been, and the more so as they were persuaded from what I told them the day before that the prisoners would obtain their pardon. I made Mrs. Mills take off her own hood, and put on that which I had brought for her. I then took her by the hand and led her out of my Lord's chamber, and in passing through the next room, in which were several people, with all the concern imaginable I said, "My dear Mrs. Catherine, go in all haste and send me my waiting-maid, she certainly cannot reflect how late it is; I am to present my petition to-night, and if I let slip this opportunity I am undone, for to-morrow will be too late; hasten her as much as possible, for I shall be on thorns till she comes." Everybody in the room, who were chiefly the guards' wives and daughters, seemed to compassionate me exceedingly, and the sentinel officiously opened the door. When I had seen her safe out, I returned to my Lord and finished dressing him. I had taken care that Mrs. Mills did not go out crying, that my Lord might the better pass for the lady who came in crying and afflicted, and the more so, because he had the same dress which she wore. When I had almost finished dressing my Lord in all my petticoats except one, I perceived that it was growing dark, and was afraid that the light of the candles might betray us, so I resolved to set off. I went out leading him by the hand, whilst he held his handkerchief to his eyes. I spoke to him in the most piteous and afflicted tone of voice, bewailing bitterly the negligence of Evans, who had ruined me by her delay. Then said I, "My dear Mrs. Betty, for the love of God, run quickly and bring her with you; you know my lodging, and if you ever made despatch in your life, do it at present. I am almost distracted with this disappointment." The guards opened the door, and I went down stairs with him, still conjuring him to make all possible despatch. As soon as he had cleared the door I made him walk before me for fear the sentinel should take notice of his walk; but I still continued to press him to make all the despatch he possibly could. At the bottom of the stairs I met my dear Evans, into whose hands I confided him. I had before engaged Mr. Mills to be in readiness before the Tower to conduct him to some place of safety in case we succeeded. He looked upon the affair as so very improbable to succeed that his astonishment when he saw us threw him into such a consternation that he was almost out of himself; which Evans perceiving, with the greatest presence of mind, without telling him anything lest he should mistrust them, conducted him to some of her own friends on whom she could rely, and so secured him, without which we should have been undone. When she had conducted him, and left him with them she returned to Mr. Mills, who by this time had recovered himself from his astonishment. They went home together, and having found a place of security they conducted him to it. In the meantime as I had pretended to have sent the young lady on a message I was obliged to return up stairs, and go back to my Lord's room in the same feigned anxiety of being too late, so that everybody seemed sincerely to sympathise in my distress. When I was in the room I talked as if he had been really present; I answered my own questions in my Lord's voice as nearly as I could imitate it; I walked up and down as if we were conversing together till I thought they had time enough thoroughly to clear themselves of the guards. I then thought proper to make off also. I opened the door, and stood half in it that those in the outward chamber might hear what I said, but held it so close that they could not look in. I bade my Lord formal farewell for the night, and added that something more than usual must have happened to make Evans negligent on this important occasion, who had always been so punctual in the smallest trifles; that I saw no other remedy but to go in person, that if the Tower was still open, when I had finished my business, I would return that night; but that he might be assured I would be with him as early in the morning as I could gain admittance into the Tower, and I flattered myself I should bring more favourable news. Then before I shut the door I pulled through the string of the latch, so that it could only be opened in the inside. I then shut it with some degree of force that I might be sure of its being well shut. I said to the servant as I passed by (who was ignorant of the whole transaction), that he need not carry in candles to his master till my Lord sent for them, as he desired to finish some prayers first. I went down stairs and called a coach, as there were several on the stand, and drove home to my own lodgings, where poor Mr. McKenzie had been waiting to carry the petition in case my attempt had failed. I told him there was no need of any petition as my Lord was safe out of the Tower, and out of the hands of his enemies as I supposed, but that I did

not know where he was. I discharged the coach and sent for a sedan chair and went to the Duchess of Buccleugh, who expected me about that time, as I had begged of her to present the petition for me, having taken my precaution against all events. I asked if she was at home, and they answered me that she expected me, and had another duchess with her. I refused to go up stairs as she had company with her, and I was not in a condition to see any other company. I begged to be shown into a chamber below stairs, and that they would have the goodness to send her Grace's maid to me, having something to say to her. I had discharged the chair lest I might be pursued and watched."

It would have been a pity if so much courage and affection had been defeated. But they were not. His Lordship escaped to Calais in a servant's livery, when so rapid was the passage, that the captain jestingly remarked, "the wind could not have served better if my passengers had been flying for their lives."

Not long afterward the Countess by the advice of an eminent lawyer fled the country and joined her husband, for so incensed was the king against her that there was no saying how far he might be inclined to stretch the law against her.

The mansion of Terregles, as it now appears, was built about sixty years ago. It is a large plain building of red freestone in the Grecian style of architecture. The gardens and grounds are extensive, in part retaining the form in which they were originally laid out at a very remote period. The terraces, and clipped hedges of beech and yew, bring us back to the times when the great object was to confine nature in stays as it were, and reduce her from a wild frolicsome maiden to a sober and prim matron.

The old house or castle was pulled down about three and twenty years since.

DINDER HOUSE, about two miles from Wells, Somersetshire, the seat of James Curtis Somerville, Esq. The present mansion was built in 1802, upon the site of the old manor-house, by the Rev. William Somerville, prebendary of Wells, vicar of Bibury, and rector of Aston-Somerville in Gloucestershire. It is a substantial stone-faced building, in a mixture of the Italian and Grecian styles, and stands in a picturesque valley, surrounded by trees. At the back is the village of Dinder. In the pleasure grounds is a stream of water, with small cascades, and crossed by a bridge in the road from the House to the Lodge.

At one time Dinder House belonged to the Rodneys; from them it passed to the Hicks's, through whom it came by marriage to the Hon. George Somerville, the great-grandfather of the present proprietor.

HALE HALL, in ancient times called *Haugh Heule*, Cumberland, the seat of Miles Ponsonby, Esq., who derives his descent from an ancient and noble house in Picardy, which became established in England at the time of the Conquest. The name of Ponsonby was assumed from the family gaining possession of an estate so called.

In 1177, the twenty-third year of Henry the Second, the Ponsonbys had the office of Barber to the king of England, conferred upon them at a period when such nominations were supposed to confer honour, for much about the same time we read of the situation of butler being bestowed upon an ancestor of the Duke of Ormond. The first named in the Herald's Visitation is John Ponsonby, father of Simon Ponsonby. From a will of Sir Roger Ponsonby, clerk, dated October 28th, 1554, and filed at Doctors' Commons, it would appear that his eldest brother, Sir Mathew Ponsonby, was then the head of the house, as by this will he only left him the smallest legacy in comparison with other brothers and nephews on account of his being the eldest. He died parson of the church of Chekinden in Oxfordshire, and amongst other bequests he left twenty pounds for a yearly dirge, and the mass of five wounds, to be said in the church where his father and mother lay, at the same time ordering a tombstone to be placed over the grave of his father.

A moiety of this estate was conveyed to the Ponsonbys by Agnes, daughter and coheiress of Alexander De Hale, who married one of the family about the reign of Edward the First. Subsequently, in the time of Richard the Second, they acquired the entire property

The oldest date about the Hall is 1591, with the initials, on either side of it, of S. P. (Simon Ponsonby), and A. P. (Anne Ponsonby). But this can only refer to the repair of that particular portion, for the building, as is known from other sources, was erected by an ancestor of Alexander De Hale at the time of the Norman Conquest. It is an old English structure, retaining many traces of the age to which it belongs; as for instance, a fire-place in the kitchen full fifteen feet, a brobdinnagian arrangement, that could hardly have been thought of, except in an age when oxen were roasted whole. Two Gothic doors, one leading into this kitchen, and the other into the entrance hall, give the place an air of great antiquity, though the latter doorway bears the date of 1625, with the initials J. P. upon it.

In point of situation Hale Hall possesses none of the softer features of an English landscape. On the contrary, it stands upon the edge of a bleak and desolate moorland. If, however, this gives it a somewhat naked appearance, in amends it offers a fine tract for the sportsmen, and there is about the Hall a good deal of wood and plantation. Some vestiges, too, of antiquity may be found here. Not far from the house is a large dovecot, with hundreds of holes inside, now unroofed and overgrown with ivy. Hutchinson, the historian of Cumberland, writing eighty years ago, describes Hale Hall as "a commodious and pleasant mansion, for several ages the place of residence of the ancient family of Ponsonby."

In the neighbourhood is a romantic hill, called *Wotobank*. According to tradition, this singular name—Woe-to-bank, was derived from an event that belongs to the remote period when wolves abounded in the island, and afforded the hunter one of his principal amusements. The legend runs thus, and whether true or not, has nothing in it to shock belief. A lord of Beckermont, the neighbouring parish to Hale, was one day hunting the wolf with his wife and servants. During the chase he missed his lady, upon which the sport of the day was given up, and the huntsmen scattered in all directions in quest of her. After a long and anxious search, just as the shades of evening began to close upon them, they found her body on this very bank, with a wolf in the act of feasting on the prey that it was plain enough to see he had killed. The despair of the husband at this sight may be more easily imagined than described. In the first burst of agony, he exclaimed, "woe to this bank!"—and hence, as the tale became a common theme amongst the people, the place acquired a name from the denunciation he had uttered in his grief.

BRAMHALL, OR BRAMALL, Cheshire, about two miles south-west of Stockport, the seat of the Davenports. The Bromeale, or Bromhale family, is mentioned in very ancient records, but the male line became extinct in Geoffrey de Bromhale, when his daughter and heiress, Alice, brought the estate to John, second son of Thomas Davenport of Wheltrough, Esq., in the twenty-second year of Edward III. During the great Civil War, Peter Davenport, the then possessor of the estate, appears to have suffered considerably from both royalists and parliamentarians. If the latter robbed him of guns and horses, Prince Rupert's soldiers plundered him of linen and other goods, to the amount of a hundred pounds, consumed his provisions, damaged the house, and, as he pathetically exclaims, "ate me threescore bushells of oates." No sooner had these cormorants departed, than back swarmed the republican locusts to glean all — it could not have been much—that had escaped the king's party. Then came a commission of sequestration, when he was forced to pay five hundred pounds, by way of composition, to purge himself of his delinquency in having been plundered by Prince Rupert, for of no other offence does he appear to have been guilty. There is something ludicrously pathetic in his own account of these persecutions, though no doubt serious enough to him at the time of their occurrence:

"On New Year's day, 1643, Sir William Brereton being about Stopport, Captain Sankey, Captain Francis Dokenfield, with two or three troopers, came to Bramhall, and went into my stable and took out all my horses; then they drove all they could find out of the park, taking them quite away with them, above twenty in all; afterwards searched my house for arms again, and took my fowling-piece, stocking-piece, and drum (which Sir William had left me), with divers other things; and although, by means my wife made to Sir William Brereton, we had a warrant from him to have all my goods taken at that time to be restored, and had my young horse, with some other horses again, yet we lost them, both horses and other goods, which we could never after get. In May, 1654, Captain Stanley's men took my mare from me at Widford, and made me to come home on foot, and shortly after came to Bramhall to be quartered; notwithstanding, next day after they were gone came Prince Rupert his army, by whom I lost better than a hundred pounds in linens and other goods at Mile's End, besides the rifling and pulling to pieces of my house. By whom, and my Lord Goringe's army, I lost eight horses, and besides victuals and other provisions, they ate me threescore bushels of oats. No sooner was the Prince gone, but Stanley's cornet, one Lely, and twenty of his troop (which before had fled the country), hastened their return, to plunder me of my horses, which the Prince had left me, which they did, notwithstanding the quarter they had here before, the captain's letter respecting my mare, nor my care in procuring what I could of my neighbours' horses being taken, but tooke all I had, seventeen of my own and my children's, of which we could never get one restored.

"Then came the committee for sequestration. On Friday, the 9th of August 1644, information was brought in to the sequestrators for delinquency, by oath, as they say, but by whose malicious instigation I

could not yet come to know, but certainly by my own tenants.

"August 12th. Notwithstanding all the aforesaid losses and expenses I had suffered on the parliament's side, and Sir William Brereton's promise to the contrary, there came to Bramhal the commissioners deputed by the commissioners for Macclesfield hundred, with a commission directed to them for the said sequestrators to take an inventory of all my goods, both within the house and without, which they in a most strict and severe manner performed, going into every room of the house, and narrowly searching every corner, causing all boxes and chests to be opened, which otherwise they threatened to break open, being in the meantime guarded with a company of musquetiers, who stood in the parke and all about the house with their matches lighted.

"The Thursday next ensuing, they began their examination of witnesses to prove me a delinquent, not sparing what they could extort from any one that might turn to my disadvatage, wherein some of my own tenants showed themselves forward to give in evidence against me, but I must not know who they were.

"About three weeks afterwards, I received a warrant from the sequestrators to appear before them at Stopport in person, to answer such objections as they had found against me, which I accordingly did, where they alleged against me that I had joined with the commissioners of array at Honchcath, Knotesford, and Macclesfield, whereunto I affirmatively answered that I was there, and withall gave them such reasons for my being there as might have satisfied them, yet nevertheless I did conceive that my composition made with Sir William Brereton, Sir George Booth, and Colonel Dockenfield since then, and my restraint from arms, might free mee from delinquency in that point, if thereby I had incurred the penalty thereof. With these, and such other allegations in defence of myself at that time, I thought I had given them such satisfaction as I should have heard no more from them, till above a month afterwards, I received another warrant to appear before them at Stopport again, where they said they had more to charge me withall, concerning my delinquency. I accordingly came before them the second time (Colonel Dockenfield being there) and there they demanded if I had taken the national covenant, and pressed me with it, whereunto I desired to have time given me in such a weighty matter, to advise with some of my friends about it, and at length got ten days' respite to answer it at Namtwich, where I in the meantime satisfied the gentlemen and councell of warre, and had a certificate from them to the sequestrators for that purpose; they, not herewith contented, nor with any reasonable satisfaction I could give them, and neglecting my just allegations in defence of my innocency, proceeded further against me in renewing their commands to my tenants to detain my rents from mee, and commanding them to bring their leases before them in viewing and rating all my lands; and in conclusion, unless I would agree to give them £500 in composition, they intended to proceed against me as a delinquent in all rigour and extremity. This composition of £500 I was constrained to make with them on Friday, the 7th of March. 1644, though not as acknowledging myself guilty of delinquency, yet thereby to bring my own peace, and rather than suffer myself and my estate to fall into the hands of them of whose unjust proceedings I have already sufficient tryall, referring my future successe to the protection of the mighty God of Heaven, who will right me, as I hope, in his good time."

Bramhall Hall stands upon a rising ground, at the intersection of two deep valleys, through which flow the clear waters of the Bollin. It was originally a quadrangle, but the western side was taken down by William Davenport, Esq., who also removed a gallery that extended along the top of the eastern side. In other respects, it still retains a great deal of its early form, being chiefly built of timber. Portions of it appear to belong to the reign of Edward the Fourth, but a few years ago one side was taken down and rebuilt in a more modern style.

The entrance is by the Great Hall, a noble room of fair dimensions, lighted by three large windows, one of which forms a considerable recess on the western side, and is ornamented by four medallions in stained glass representing Jupiter, Saturn, Mars, and Mercury. The roof is flat, with two elaborate carvings in wood, having two modern lanterns suspended from their centres. The walls are hung round with family portraits, and wainscoted with oak. On the right of the entrance, in a niche formed by two massive oak pillars, stands a complete suit of black armour; and over the fire-place is a carving of the family arms, above which is inscribed, "1609. Sir William Davenport, Knight," while underneath is Dame Dorothy Davenport. On either side of these is a number of carved heads in high relief, appended to the perpendicular beams that support the ceiling. To the left and right of the fire-place are two noble antlers, round which hang several steel spurs, brass stirrups, and other pieces of armour belonging to the time of Cromwell.

This Great Hall is no doubt the oldest part of the building. The whole of its internal arrangement presents a fine specimen of the decorations and furniture of the Elizabethan age. From here a spiral staircase, composed of solid oak blocks, leads to the drawing-room, a handsome apartment about twelve yards square, wainscoted nearly to the ceiling, which is modern, and decorated with several pendants and elaborate ornaments in stucco. The armorial bearings of the successive alliances are placed above the wainscot, and the mantel-piece bears the arms of Queen Elizabeth, said to have been presented by her to the Davenports.

The next object of interest is the plaster-room, so called from the material of which the floor is composed, one of the few remaining examples of that oriental style, which was introduced by the Crusaders. It bears the date 1599, and is hung round with buff coats, chain armour, and military armour, and with a large piece of tapestry, the work of Dame Dorothy. In the centre of the floor stands an antique bedstead with much superfluity of ornament, matched in one corner by a very venerable clock. Here, too, may be seen three spindles, a word which ere long will be only found in archaic glossaries, the thing itself scarcely occurring anywhere except in fairy tales, which are themselves growing obsolete. But the most singular piece of furniture in this room is a clumsy, but richly-carved cradle, wherein no doubt many generations have been rocked to sleep.

Contiguous to the plaster-room is a bedchamber that had once been appropriated to Dame Dorothy, and which is called the paradise-room from the tapestry of the bed representing the history of the Fall. It was worked by the hands of the indefatigable dame, who indeed seems to have thought with most other good folks of her day, that women came into the world for no earthly purpose but to sew, spin, cook, embroider, and nurse children. Round the fringe at the top is the following quaint inscription:—"Feare God, and sleepe in peace, that thou in Chryste mayeste reste, To passe these dayes of sinne, and raigne with him in blisse where angels do remayne, And blesse and prayse his name With songs of joy and hapines, And live with him for ever. Therefore O Lord in thee is my full hope and trust, that thou wilt mee defend from sin, the world, and divile, who goeth about to catch poor sinners in their snare, and bringe them to that place where greefe and sorrows are. So now I end my lynes and worke that hath beene longe to those that doe them reade, in hope they will be pleased by me, Dorothy Devenport, 1636." If the good dame's devotion and industry were not of a very rational order, they were at least earnest and sincere. On another part of the bed, "M. D. 1610, and D. D. 1614," are inscribed, relating probably to the date of her own birth, and that of her husband.

The roof of this room is panelled, the floor is of solid oak, and the walls wainscoted with the same material. The chairs, drawers, and cabinets, are all elaborately carved, and upon the walls are hung the eternal embroidery in various frames.

A wainscoted apartment in the south-east conducts to the banqueting-room, which occupies nearly all that remains of the first story on the south side of the quadrangle. This room is about forty-two feet long by twenty-one feet wide, and is also lined with oak. The roof is divided lengthwise into six compartments, upheld by massive timbers, alternately sustained by uprights that rest on obtuse arches of oak sprung from pilasters. The sides of these arches are decorated with foliage, rosettes, and quatrefoils, and are finished at the top with an embattled moulding. The windows are narrow, in the Gothic style that prevailed at the date of the building. That upon the north side is an oriel projecting over the quadrangle below on a carved corbel, on which, amongst other emblems are the shield and bearings of the Bramhall family. The centre of the hall is occupied by a knotted maple table, eighteen feet long, while at one end stands an oaken sideboard, remarkable for its exquisite carving.

In the south-east angle of the building is the domestic chapel, about forty-two feet long and nineteen feet wide, with a stone floor and a flat roof sustained by brackets. Over the entrance is painted in black letter a summary of the Ten Commandments, and on either side are quotations from the Fathers. The window above the altar is divided into nine bays, and enriched with Gothic fret-work as well as armorial bearings upon stained glass, the centre being filled by a small painting of the crucifixion. The altar itself is rudely formed of a fossil marble slab, on either side of which is an antique chair. At the end of the bench to the right of the entrance is a curious oak-carving, the date of which, from its devices,—the rose and fetterlock, the feathers of the principality, the ragged staff, and the rampant bear of the heiress of the Earls of Warwick—may be referred to the time of Richard the Third. At the eastern end of the chapel is the family vault.

When some repairs were being made a few years since in the north-east part of the building, the workmen discovered two small rooms, which are supposed to have been intended for a hiding-place to the family when under persecution in the time of the

Civil War. They are now, however, furnished in the modern style, and appropriated to the servants.

The family crest, a felon's head, with a knotted halter round the neck, occupies a conspicuous place at the entrance on the south side. "It is supposed," says Ormerod, "to have been borne on the helmets of the master serjeants in their perambulations through the Peke hills, and the forests of Leek and Macclesfield to the terror of the numerous gangs of banditti, which then infested those wild districts. There is in the possession of the Capesthorne family a long roll, without date, but very ancient—containing the names of the master-robbers who were taken and beheaded in the times of Vivian, Thomas, and Roger de Davenport, and also of their companions, and of the fees paid to them in right of their serjeantcy. From this it appears that the fee for a master robber was two shillings and one salmon, and for his companions twelvepence each. There is also an account of the several master robbers and their companions who were slain by the serjeants with the fees thereon."

Amongst the many valuable portraits in this mansion is one of Sir Urian Legh, the supposed hero of Percy's old ballad—

> "Will you hear of a Spanish ladye,
> How she wooed an Englishman?
> Garments gay, as rich as may be,
> Decked with jewels had she on."

BARROW GREEN HOUSE, Oxted, Surrey, the seat of Charles Legh Hoskins Master, Esq., a Magistrate and Deputy-lieutenant for that county. This gentleman belongs to a branch of the ancient Kentish family of Master, of East Langdon, one of whom, Sir Edward Master, was governor of Dover Castle.

The precise date of this building cannot be ascertained, but it is generally supposed to have been erected in the latter end of Henry the Eighth's reign, or early in the time of Elizabeth. It was modernized about the middle of the eighteenth century by Katherine Duchess of Devonshire, daughter aud heiress of John Hoskins, Esq., and widow of the second Duke of Devonshire. The original gable ends may still be seen in the east front.

This estate was possessed at an early period by the family of Rede, from whom it was purchased by that of Hoskins. The male line of this race becoming extinct, Katherine, sole daughter and heiress of William Hoskins, Esq., brought it by marriage to Legh Master, Esq., of New Hall, Lancashire.

There was formerly attached to the house a small deer park of twenty acres in extent. This however in more recent times has been converted into pleasure grounds, laid out with much taste and elegance, and probably leaving little, or nothing, to regret in the alteration.

PALE, near Corwen, Merionethshire, the seat of the Rev. David Morris Lloyd, who derives his descent paternally from Hedd Molwynog, Lord of Uwch Aled, a chieftain of Denbighland, founder of nine noble tribes of North Wales and Powis. The name, which is pronounced as a dissyllable—*Palley*—signifies "where is it?" in olden times, when a house was built, they invited the senior of the tribe or family to come and see it, and from his impressions they derived the name of the new edifice. The head of the Lloyd sept was thus invited, and being told there is the house, demanded "palé!"—where is it, for the building, like its successor in the present day, was completely embosomed, and hid from sight by trees.

At what time the house thus alluded to was built is uncertain; but it was pulled down and a new building erected on its site in 1800 by the Rev. James Lloyd. It is in the castellated style that harmonises well with the bolder features of Welsh scenery. The demesnes are covered with wood, presenting a park-like appearance, and at the bottom of the grounds flows the river Dee.

From time immemorial this estate has been in the possession of the Lloyds, or as it is more correctly written Llwyds.

BARASET, Warwickshire, in the parish of Alveston, the seat of William Judd Harding, Esq., a Magistrate and Deputy-lieutenant of the county, two miles from Stratford East, near the turnpike road to Wellesbourne, Kineton, and Edge Hill. This family of Harding is a branch of the ancient house of Arden, of Longcroft, more immediately descended from Judd Harding of Hampton in Arden, presumed to have been grandson of Henry Arden of Longcroft. The orthography now used in the surname, was adopted by the family at a very early period. The original designation of Arden was first assumed from their residing in a part of the country so called from its woodiness, the old Britons and Gauls, as Camden observes, using the word in that sense.

The mansion of Baraset was built in 1800, by William Harding, Esq., a justice of peace, deputy-lieutenant for the county of Warwick, and gentleman of the bed chamber to George the Third. It is a brick building of three stories, in the modern style of architecture, which it is at all times so difficult to define. The whole has of late been much enlarged, and the walls covered with a coating of cement that from its colour gives the house the appearance of having been built of stone. About the mansion are full two hundred acres of the best land, and a lawn of forty acres stretching nearly to the famed river Avon.

CALKE ABBEY.

Co. DERBY.

The site of this estate is said by Dugdale in his history of Warwickshire to be one of the pleasantest, as well as healthiest in the whole county.

COLE ORTON HALL, is to the western parts of Leicestershire, what Belvoir Castle is to the eastern, the crowning glory. Some mansions derive their charm from beauty of situation — some from their architectual grace—some from their historical or poetical associations—Cole Orton possesses all these. Originally it was but a hamlet of Ashby de la Zouch, and in 1322 it was in the possession of Alan le Zouch; it soon after came to the Maurewards and by a marriage of Philippa, heiress of that ancient line, it passed to the "glorious Beaumonts," in whose family, with the short intermission of the unjust attainder of John Viscount Beaumont (afterwards reversed), it has continued for upwards of 500 years. In the troublous times, it was garrisoned by the Royalists, and Charles I. spent one night in the old Hall and dated from it one of his most important letters. At the period when Sir George Beaumont, the distinguished amateur painter, succeeded to the estate (about 1798) Cole Orton was little more than a ruined mansion and a moorland waste covered by coal banks and scattered colliers' cabins.* Under Sir George's fine taste the domain was soon embellished by the present elegant mansion (finished in 1804), the unsightly cabins were converted into rural cottages, and the grounds were laid out and planted with exquisite judgment. In this task, and especially in the production of the unique winter garden, Sir George was aided by his friend Wordsworth who composed amid the shades of Cole Orton some of the choicest of his poems. Here too Sir Walter Scott wrote a portion of "*Ivanhoe*," the scene of Ashby Tournament being in the adjoining parish, and here Sir George Beaumont produced those admirable pictures which have been the delight of connoisseurs and lovers of art.

The pleasure grounds have long been the admiration of all visitors, and justly so, for they are all that taste, genius and judgment could make them. Memorials of Francis Beaumont, the dramatic poet, of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and of Wordsworth form interesting objects in these delightful gardens, which abound, indeed, in all those embellishments which elegant art knows how to mingle with the productions of Nature. The Hermit's Cell, carved by Wordsworth from the natural rock, and frequently the scene of his contemplative musings, is one of the most charming of these accessories to the charms of Cole Orton. The terrace commands a prospect of almost unrivalled extent and beauty, skirting the foreground, commences the beautiful range of the Charnwood Hills, below them a rich valley interspersed with many a village tower and spire, and in the far east—at the distance of thirty miles—the towers of Belvoir are distinctly in view. The mansion itself is all that might be expected from the exquisite taste of its founder. Externally it makes no pretensions, and its style is somewhat *bizarre*, but for completeness, elegance and comfort combined, and suitability to the wants of a country gentleman's family, the interior has few equals. The entrance hall, approached by a stone portico surmounted by the Beaumont shield, is octagonal and is richly decorated with the armorial bearings of the family. The staircase contains a finely-toned organ, and the rooms are exceedingly elegant and well proportioned. The village church, with its massive tower and lofty spire, forms a pleasing object on the south-west of the mansion. In addition to many mediæval antiquities the venerable fabric contains a noble specimen of Sir George Beaumont's pencil, Peter after his Denial.

* The name of the village is derived from the *Coal* in which it abounds, and there is evidence of a pit having been worked here very soon after the Conquest.

CALKE ABBEY, Derbyshire, the seat of Sir John Harpur-Crewe, Bart. Before the Norman conquest this manor belonged to the Earl of Mercia, who granted it to Burton Abbey. In the reign of Henry the Eighth it was held by Sir William Bassett, Knt. In 1547, Edward the Sixth granted the site of the abbey to John, Earl of Warwick. In 1577 it was possessed by Roger Wensley, Esq., who made the abbey his residence. In 1582, Richard Wensley, Esq., sold the property to Robert Bainbrigge, Esq., and he, in 1621, conveyed it to Henry Harpur, Esq., of Normanton, a gentleman of ancient family, that may be traced up to the time of the Conquest. Amongst them will be found many characters distinguished in their day. While some, like Roger Harpur, exalted the family by their achievements in the field, others, like Richard Harpur, serjeant-at-law and judge of the Common Pleas, added much to the family wealth, and increased the lustre of its name by his more peaceful acquisitions. From this root has descended the present owner of the estate, whose grandfather, Sir Henry Harpur, in the year 1808 assumed, under the royal sign manual, the name of Crewe, it having been that of his great grandmother, one of the daughters and coheiresses of Thomas, Lord Crewe of Stene.

Calke Abbey, which is Sir John Crewe's principal seat, was erected early in the last century, by a Sir Henry Harpur, Bart. It

is a noble as well as elegant edifice, built of freestone, round a quadrangular court. The style of architecture is Ionic, highly enriched, with fluted pilasters between the windows, and an elegant balustrade, that runs round the whole building, within which is a flat roof, covered with lead. In the centre of the south front are two flights of steps leading to the portico, the pediment of which is supported by four Ionic columns. The hall or saloon communicates with the principal apartments, and is forty-six feet in length, thirty-one in width, and twenty-nine feet in height. This saloon is richly adorned with paintings, cabinets, &c., the former presenting numerous family portraits by eminent artists, and the latter containing an abundance of well arranged fossils, shells, and other natural curiosities. Portraits of Sir George and Lady Crewe are considered to rank among the best productions of Reinagle. There are portraits also of the Earl and Countess of Huntingdon, Major Harpur, Judge Harpur of Swarkstone, Sir John and Honourable Catherine Lady Harpur, Lady Palmer, Lady Gough, the Duke and Duchess of Rutland, &c. To the right is the drawing-room, the dimensions of which are twenty-nine feet nine inches by twenty feet three inches. This spacious room is elegantly furnished; the walls are adorned with landscapes, and other works of art; and the sideboards are ornamented with vases of exquisite workmanship, and a costly Chinese pagoda carved in ivory. To the left is the breakfast-room, twenty feet by nineteen feet; and the dining-room, which is thirty-three feet by twenty-eight feet. These rooms are exactly half the height of the saloon, and with it occupy the southern front. On the east is the library, forty-four feet in length and nineteen feet in width. It is well stored with works in every department of literature. The prospect from the eastern front is highly picturesque, comprising the varieties of a valley, with lawns, woods, and water. The lower rooms consist of the private room of Sir John, and various other apartments. The upper story contains handsome chambers, connected by extensive passages and spacious ante-rooms. In one of these is a collection of preserved birds, containing specimens rare for colour and species, collected within a few miles of the house. The principal bed-chambers, &c., are upon the second story, consisting of four suites of family apartments, seven smaller single rooms, school-room, nursery, and servants' apartments. These chambers are all fourteen feet nine inches in height. In this house, although it has never been put up either for use or ornament, is perhaps one of the most splendid state-beds in the kingdom, presented, on the occasion of her marriage, by Caroline, queen of George the Second, to Lady Caroline Manners, afterwards Harpur, as one of her bridemaids.

The house, thus minutely, if not graphically described, stands in the centre of a large park, with the ground rising from it on all sides in gentle and well-wooded elevations. These, again, are intersected by valleys, wherein the oak and other forest trees have attained an immense size, the scene being rendered yet more picturesque by sheets of water and by herds of deer, sheep, and cattle feeding on the abundant pasturage. The first-mentioned are a fine species of the fallow deer, and the sheep are a peculiar breed, called the Portland. Yet, beautiful as the grounds now are, it is said that about half a century ago, or perhaps a little more, few places could have been more wild and desolate. Nature, indeed, had given capabilities to the place, as no doubt she has done to most portions of the earth, if only taste and good sense are called in to avail themselves of her peculiarities; but she had not completed her work, and this defect the late Sir George Crewe had set about remedying, with no less zeal and inventive spirit than with judgment. In a little time the place assumed the aspect which it now bears, and which seems so natural to it, that one can hardly understand how it should ever have been otherwise. Nor did he forget the useful while he was thus zealously employed in converting ruggedness into beauty. Before his time the place had been ill provided with water. At a great expense, he now brought an abundant supply from a spring beyond Ticknall—about a mile and a half off—to a grand reservoir in the park, from which, again, it was conducted to the house, the dairy, the gardens, and the stables, standing on the north side of the mansion.

> "This is an art
> Which doth mend nature—change it rather; but
> The art itself is nature."

HAINES HILL, in the county of Berks, the seat of Thomas Colleton Garth, Esq. The house is supposed to have been built about the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, or in the beginning of that of James the First, although here, as in so many other instances, no authentic records have been preserved of a fact that could scarcely have had much interest at the time, and has only become valuable to the curiosity of after ages. The present front, we know, was added by James Edward Colleton, Esq., in the reign of George the Second.

At one time this estate belonged to Secretary Windebank; and here he was often visited by the celebrated Archbishop Laud, with whom he would seem to have been united by the ties of friendship as well as by those of political and religious feeling.

The grounds, belonging to the mansion, present a pleasing variety of landscape, being interspersed with plantations, and in many parts covered with timber of considerable growth. For the rest it partakes of the general character of the Berkshire scenery.

HINCHINGBROOK HOUSE, anciently called Hinchinbroke, Huntingdonshire, about three quarters of a mile from the provincial capital, the seat of John William Montagu, seventh Earl of Sandwich. The house stands on the site of a very ancient priory of Benedictine nuns, who had been removed thither from Eltesly in Cambridgeshire, where, as Leland informs us, was sumtyme a nunnery, where St. Pandonia, the Scottish Virgin, was buried, and wher ther is a well of her name yn the south side of the qiure." At the dissolution of monasteries in 1538, Henry the Eighth granted the site of this abbey to Sir Richard Williams, Knt., who traced his pedigree up to the ancient lords of Powis and Cardigan. At the desire of that monarch he assumed the name of Cromwell, his father having married the sister of the famous Earl of Essex; for when the Welsh became incorporated with the English, Henry was anxious they should adopt the custom of the latter nation in taking family names.

In a short time Sir Richard rose into high favour with his despotic master, and, what perhaps was not quite so easy a matter, contrived to maintain his ground with him. Hence he obtained the lucrative appointment of one of the Visitors of Religious Houses, and received the lion's share of the spoil derived from the ecclesiastics, becoming by this and other means so wealthy that his estates if now entire would produce as large a revenue as that enjoyed by many an English peer. He was succeeded in these enormous possessions by his son and heir, Sir Henry, called from his exceeding munificence "the Golden Knight." By him was built the house at Hinchingbrook, partly out of the materials of the adjacent nunnery, the memory of which is yet preserved by the names "Nuns' Bridge," and "Nuns' Meadow," continued by tradition to places on the west side of the park. It was intended by him as a winter residence, for during the summer he lived at Ramsey, an abbey also converted by him into a private dwelling. In 1593 he was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, who held him in much regard, and honoured him with a royal visit upon her return from the University of Cambridge in 1564. Sir Oliver Cromwell, the uncle of the future Protector, lived in the same style that his father had done, the consequence of which was, that he found himself obliged to sell Hinchingbrook to Sir Sydney Montagu and retired to his estate at Ramsey. Before this time the young Oliver, then no more than five or six years old, had been a frequent visitor to his uncle and guardian, and has lent to the place a portion of his own celebrity. It has been even said that he once met here the young Prince Charles, and having in his play quarrelled with the future monarch, he did not hesitate to give him a bloody nose, a "bad presage," as one writer gravely observes, "for the latter when the civil wars commenced." If this ever did take place,—which dates make most improbable, if not impossible—but if it did, it must have been when James the First visited Hinchingbrook in his journey from Scotland to take possession of the English Crown, that had just devolved to him by the death of Elizabeth. Infinite were the Knight's preparations to receive his royal visitor, even to the building of an elegant bay window to the dining-room, in which were two shields of arms of his family, impaling, the one his first, the other his second lady's, painted upon the glass with many quarterings, round the outside were various other shields. Howe, in his continuation of "Stow's Annales," thus describes the visitation. "The 27 of April the King removed from Burleigh towardes Hichingbrooke to Sir Oliver Cromwel's"—"and about some halfe mile ere hee came there, his Majesty was met by the Bayliffe of Huntington, who made to him a long oration, and there delivered him the sword, which his highnesse gave to the Earle of Southampton to beare before him to Master Oliver Cromwel's House, where his highnesse and his followers, with all comers, had such entertainment, as not the like in any place before, there was such plentie and varietis of meates and diversitie of wines, and the sellars open at any man's pleasure. There attended also at Master Oliver Cromwel's the Heads of the Universitie of Cambridge, all clad in scarlet gownes and corner capps, who having presence of his Majestie; there was made a learned and eloquent oration in Latine (by Mr. Mounton, afterwards Sir Robert) welcoming his Majestie, as also intreating the confirmation of their priviledges, which his highnesse most willingly graunted. Master Cromwell presented his Majestie with many rich and acceptable gifts, as a very great and fayre wrought standing cuppe of gold, goodly horses, deepe mouthed hounds, divers hawkes of excellent wing, and at the remoove gave fifty pounds amongst his Majestie's officers. The 29 of April after breakfast his Majesty tooke leave of Master Oliver Cromwell and of his lady, late widow to Signor Horatio Paulo Vicino, saying to them in his broad Scotch

accent—'Marry, mon, though hast treated me better than any one syne I left Edinbro.' Indeed it is said that the King, who had a hunting seat close by, at Royston, was tempted to repeat his visit so often as materially to damage the fortunes of his too liberal entertainer. Whether true or not it is certain Sir Henry was at length so much impoverished that he found himself compelled to dispose of Hinchingbrook, with all the lands near it granted to his family by Henry VIII., the purchaser being Sir Sidney Montagu, of Barnwell, Knt. one of the Masters of Requests. This gentleman, from whom the Earl of Sandwich is descended was the youngest son of Sir Edward Montagu of Boughton, Knt., and was held in particular regard by James the First, who made him a groom of the bed-chamber, and knighted him in July 1616. Notwithstanding these favours, he supported for some time the popular side in the dispute between Charles and his people, and was returned to the Long Parliament as one of the members of Huntingdon. But when Essex was made general of the forces raised by Parliament, and an oath tendered to all members to live and die with him, then, as we are told by Sir Philip Warwick, in his *Memoris*, our Knight refused to take the oath, saying, "he would not swear to live with him because he was an old man and might die before him; nor would he swear to die with him since the Earle was going with an army against the King, which he did not know how to free from treason; and so he did not know what end that great man might come to." The republicans howerer,—as in good, truth they might even then be called,—were not men to be jested with; they immediately expelled him from the House, and chose another in his place to serve for Huntingdon.

His sole surviving son, Edward, who during the Civil War distinguished himself upon the side of the Parliament, turned round upon the death of Cromwell, and was highly instrumental in persuading the fleet to declare for Charles the Second. For his important services, the King in two days after his landing at Dover appointed him Knight of the Garter, and in the July following created him a baron by the title of Lord Montagu of St. Neots, Viscount Hinchingbrook and Earl of Sandwich. At the same time he was made master of the King's wardrobe, Admiral of the narrow seas, and Lieutenant Admiral to the Duke of York. His subsequent career was even yet more illustrious than his early days had been, and he at last perished in a battle against the Dutch, the victim of too nice a sense of honour. The Duke of York having some time prior to the action taunted him with being actuated by a sense of fear, he felt the insult so keenly that when his ship had taken fire he refused to leave her, and was blown up with the remainder of his crew.

Since this period Hinchingbrook has regularly descended from heir to heir in this family, but to pursue the fortunes of each individual, where so many were distinguished, would lead us far beyond our limits. It will be enough to remark that there is no family in England more ancient and illustrious than that of Montagu. Maternally, they are descended from an heiress of the kings of Man, and through them from the ancient kings of Denmark. They are allied to the Bruces, kings of Scotland, and to the royal house of Stuart.

Hinchingbrook House is a large irregular building, partly of stone, and partly of brick, displaying the architectural taste of the earliest as well as latest period of Queen Elizabeth's reign. A small portion is yet older. It is a fragment of the ancient nunnery, and retains on a broken stone cornice the date, 1439.

The buildings surround an open court, the two principal fronts being to the north and east. The great court-yard, leading to the entrance on the north front is crossed diagonally by a walk ornamented with clipped yews. At the lodge, or entrance-gateway are four savages with clubs, carved as large as life, gigantic warders, either real or fictitious, being the common appendage in those days at the gate of all large mansions.

The so called great room still retains its original character, and, so far as interesting associations are concerned, may be regarded as the most remarkable part of the building. It was here that Queen Elizabeth was magnificently entertained; here too, as we have already mentioned, her successors, James, and Charles the First, were feasted by the opulent Lord of the mansion with the utmost luxury that the appliances of the time admitted. The large bay window was erected in 1602, as appears from the date on the stone-work outside, over which are the royal arms of Tudor. The offices on the north side include what was the common room of the nuns, now the kitchen; and about eight or nine of the nuns' cells, which are at present used as lodging-rooms by the lower servants, being small cheerless abodes of stone, ranged on each side of a narrow gallery, and each lighted by one small window. The floors are solid, of some stone-like composition.

The Hall was in other days the refectory of the priory. The old framed timber roof is hidden by a modern ceiling, but is still to be seen in the chambers above. It is principally lighted by a large bay window, and contains a variety of portraits, amongst

which may be enumerated the Emperor Charles the Fifth: John Wilmot, the profligate but witty Earl of Rochester; Edward, first Earl of Sandwich. when a boy; Archbishop Laud; Anne Hyde; and Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough.

"Scarce e'er herself, by turns all womankind."

The dining-room is small, but is rendered interesting by several valuable portraits, Charles the Second, and Queen Henrietta Maria being amongst the principal.

In the *velvet-room*, so named from an ancient bed, there is a singular Bacchanalian picture, well painted, but not remarkable for delicacy. Here too are portraits of Anna Maria Queen of Spain, in a nun's habit, and of Charles the Second, of Spain, while he was yet a boy.

Historically speaking, the most interesting portraits are in the Library, where may be seen two very curious pictures of Cromwell's parents, the head of Oliver himself in an oval, and half-lengths of Prince Rupert and Ireton. The latter is in a red dress, with body armour, a sash over it, and dashed sleeves; his countenance is peculiarly expressive and intelligent.

Hinchingbrook House stands on the north-west side of a gentle eminence, commanding an extensive and pleasant prospect.

About nine miles off is the fine tower of St. Neots' church; and on the south of the pleasure-ground is a high terrace overlooking the road from Brampton to Huntingdon.

METHVEN CASTLE, Perthshire, the seat of William Smythe, Esq. In the year 970, Rohard is said to have been Thane of Methven. The lands were afterwards acquired by the Norman family of Mowbray, but King Robert the First, of Scotland, confiscating them to his own use, bestowed Methven upon his own son-in-law, Walter the Steward, whose son succeeded to the throne as Robert the Second, and was ancestor of the Stuart line of kings. By him the Lordship of Methven was granted to his second son, Walter Stewart, Earl of Athol, but again by forfeiture reverted to the Crown. Upon the death of James the Fourth of Scotland, it became the dowery-house and residence of his widow, Margaret Tudor, eldest daughter of Henry the Eighth. She died here in 1540. In 1584 it was conferred upon Ludovic, Duke of Lennox, from whose family it was purchased in 1664 by Patrick Smythe of Braco, great-great-grandfather of the present proprietor.

This neighbourhood is celebrated as having been the spot where the battle of Methven was fought in 1306 by Robert the Bruce against the Earl of Pembroke, when the Scottish chief was totally defeated.

Methven Castle is an excellent specimen of the ancient baronial style. It stands upon a bold and steep eminence, with an extensive park and woods.

WENVOE CASTLE, near Cardiff, in the county of Glamorgan, the seat of Robert Francis Jenner, Esq., a Magistrate and Deputy-lieutenant for the same, and High Sheriff in 1828. Leland speaks of a castle of this name, which even at the time of his visiting Wales, had fallen into ruin. The more recent building was erected in 1760, by Peter Birt, Esq., the maternal grandfather of the gentleman now possessing the estate. It is a stately castellated mansion in the modern style of architecture, consisting of a centre and two wings. The principal front, which faces the south, is three hundred and seventy-eight feet in extent, and four stories high.

Not far from the Castle, is a Well, enclosed by a wall, from which issues a stream noted for its petrifying qualities. It is called Silly-Brook, a curious name, which it is impossible to explain satisfactorily, though it would not be difficult in antiquarian fashion to imagine for it more than one plausible etymology. The grounds are extensive, and laid out with much taste, every advantage having been taken of the natural capabilities of the place, which are of no mean order. The estate is supposed to contain a great quantity of lead, and the proprietor is about to commence working a mine.

SHORTFLATT TOWER, Tindale Ward, Northumberland, the seat of William Dent, Esq., formerly a lieutenant in the navy, and now in the commission of the peace for the same county, having assumed his present surname, in lieu of his patronymic Hedley, upon succeeding to the property of his great uncle, John Dent, Esq. of Shortflatt Tower.

In the list of border fortresses existing in the beginning of the fifteenth century, Shortflatt is called a fortalice, and was then the residence of Robert Ramese, whose descendants continued here till the estate went to Roger, third son of Sir William Fenwick of Wallington, and ancestor of the Fenwicks of Bywell, with whom it continued till 1690, when it was sold by Sir Robert Fenwick, Knt., under authority of an act of parliament to Mr. Thomas Hayton; and afterwards resold by William Hayton, grocer and citizen of London in three parts, when the mansion house, tower, and estate of Shortflatt were purchased by John Dent, Esq., father of Lieutenant-Colonel William Dent, whose ancestors at one time resided at Byker. The village on the Tyne, called *Dent's Hole*, had its name from a pool there in which ships belonging to the family used to anchor.

The tower was built in the year 1380,

probably by Sir Roger de Bolam whose statue is in the Shortflatt aisle of the church. The more modern part belongs to the time of Elizabeth. On the north side of the wood, which encircles the tower and house, flows a rivulet, and about half a mile beyond is a small lake. This marshy situation, so usual in those days upon the borders, was chosen with a view to defence against the Scotch marauders, who were thus compelled to make a detour, which, as they were tolerably sure to be seen from the tower, allowed the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages time to drive their cattle into the Keep, and seek safety there for themselves. The tower is a plain building with Gothic windows, and with solid stone walls, six feet thick, a sufficient defence against the hasty attacks of freebooters, who in the meantime were kept at a distance by the pouring down of hot water, lime, and stones from the turreted roof of the stronghold.

The mansion-house is built against the tower, and is covered with grey freestone slate. The approach to it is by a doorway in a garden-wall, finely overhung with ivy.

HAWTHORNDEN, Laswade, in the county of Mid-Lothian, about three miles to the west of Dalkeith, the seat of Sir James Walker Drummond, Bart., who belongs to a younger branch of the noble family of Drummond of Perth, descended from Maurice Drummond, a native of Hungary.

Hawthornden is situated amongst some of the most beautiful and romantic scenery in all Scotland. It is a small fortalice, or castellated mansion, grafted as it were upon a high projecting rock which overhangs the river of North Esk, about two miles below Rosslin Castle. Like most of the old Scottish mansions, it consists of a square vaulted tower, with walls of great thickness, so as to serve for a stronghold in case of civil insurrection, or invasion from abroad. Adjoining to it were some additional buildings, also constructed for defence, but which, like the former, are now in ruins, though some part of the latter had a habitable room within the memory of those who were living only a few years since. At present a sycamore tree of considerable size is growing in the upper story of this building. Grose, who wrote in 1789, says, "The gate of entrance, though of more modern date than the tower, is probably older than the dwelling-house; the iron door was lately remaining; and over the gate are loop-holes answering to others at the bottom of the tower. At what time, or by whom this tower was built, is uncertain."

The buildings now inhabited, were partly re-edified by William Drummond, the poet, in 1638, and partly by his son and successor, Sir William Drummond, as appears from an inscription on a wall in the back court. From the windows of this half-antique mansion, as well as from the neighbouring gardens, is a most beautiful and romantic prospect, that almost seems to realize some of the happiest descriptions of fairy land. Close under the eye flows the river Esk, murmurs along through a deep rocky glen, the sides of which are clothed with wood to the very edge of the stream, that breaks here and there against the large stones or projecting rocks. These, too, assume a variety of picturesque forms, and are tinged with all sorts of colours, while occasionally bare spots occur in the banks, and through them the rocks contrast most delightfully with the abundant foliage.

A yet more remarkable feature are two ranges of caverns scooped out of the rock, under and near the mansion, which, according to popular tradition, have been the work of the Picts. Maitland, however, in his history of Edinburgh, who says, truly enough, that the vulgar in those parts ascribe to the Picts all works of which they do not know the origin; indeed, we may add that these Picts seem to play the same part in Scotland with regard to all unowned caverns that the Duergar do in Denmark and other northern countries. The same writer goes on to say—"These caves, instead of having being a castle or a palace"—videlicet, the King of Pictland's—"I take either to have been a receptacle for robbers, or places to secure the people and their effects in, during the destructive wars between the Picts and English, and Scots and English, which is in some measure confirmed by a number of works of the same kind on the English and Scottish borders, and in the northern parts of Scotland, to secure the people and their effects against the English and Danish plunderers."

Whoever may have made them, the entrance into these caverns is in the side of a perpendicular rock of great height above the river, to which you descend by twenty-seven high steps cut into the face of the cliff. Then passing along a board, about five feet in length, and ten inches broad, you mount the rock by eight steps and arrive at the mouth of the cavern. Within the entrance, on the left-hand side, cut in the rock, is a long narrow passage, reached by two steps, seventy-five feet in length, and six feet in breadth, vulgarly called the King's Gallery, near the upper end of which—likewise cut in the rock—is a narrow dungeon, denominated the King's Bed-chamber; and on the right-hand side of these is another cave, twenty-one feet long and six broad, approached by a descent of two steps, denominated the King's Guard Room.

It was in these recesses that Sir Alexander Ramsay, who performed such valiant exploits during the contest for the crown between Bruce and Baliol, used to conceal himself. Here he was resorted to by the young heroes of his day, most of whom considered it as a necessary part of their military education to have belonged at some time to his band. From this retreat it was his wont to sally forth as occasion presented itself, and attack the English then in possession of Edinburgh.

Detached from the principal cave is a smaller one—but of modern workmanship, and no part of the imaginary palace—called the Cypress Grove, where the celebrated William Drummond is said to have composed many of his works. We have an instance of this in his essay on death, which he has named after the cavern, *The Cypress Grove*, unless, indeed, the essay gave, instead of receiving a name; in either case the inference is the same, that the work was composed there.

It was to this mansion that Ben Jonson paid his celebrated visit, the cause of so much after calumny upon the great poet, and the cause of so much dissension amongst his critics. For a long time it was said and believed, without the least grounds, that Rare Ben went to Scotland for no other purpose than to see Drummond, no very likely circumstance, considering the low opinion he had of his host's poetry. Of this he says that "it smelled too much of the schools;" and that, *merely to please the king*, he wished he had been the author of Forth Feasting. The fact seems to be, that Jonson, who had many noble friends in Scotland, which, in one sense, might be considered his native country, was seized with a very natural desire to pay that land a visit. He was then in his forty-fifth year, and resolved to walk the whole way, both coming and going, a resolution by which he probably did not lose much with regard to speed, while at the same time he had thus a better opportunity and more convenience for calling upon the several friends that lay near to his intended route. After having staid at Edinburgh for some time, his last Scottish visit was paid to Hawthornden; but though Drummond kept notes of the conversations that passed between them, these have, unfortunately, been lost or destroyed, the original editor of his works having only given us what he terms "Heads of a Conversation betwixt the Author and Ben Jonson," a set of disjointed fragments, that do not in the least tend to familiarise us with the speakers.

STRATTON-STRAWLESS, Aylsham, Norfolk, the seat of Robert Marsham, Esq., a Magistrate and Deputy-lieutenant for the county. This appellation is derived from the town of Marsham in Norfolk, where the family maintained a prominent rank so far back as the time of Henry the First.

Stratton is probably a name of Roman origin, being *Stratum*, street or way, that leads to the Roman settlement at Brampton. "It passes," says Blomefield, "by several names for distinction from the other towns of the same name in this county; as STRATTON PARVA, *juxta* HEVINGHAM, *juxta* BUXTON, *juxta* BRAMPTON; but more commonly in the last centuries by that of STRAWLESS, it standing in the midst of a heath where formerly no corn grew." Science, however, assisted by industry has shown that corn will grow very well here, the ground having been frequently in due season covered with abundant harvests, while other parts of this once sterile tract exhibit some of the finest timber to be seen in England. One tree has in particular been selected for admiration; this is a noble cedar of Lebanon, which rises from the ground forty feet before it bears a branch; and at five feet from the earth is nearly thirteen feet in girth. It is said to contain full twelve loads of timber.

In the Confessor's time this estate belonged to Herold; and at the Conqueror's survey the chief part was held by Walter Giffard, and was appendant to Marsham manor: after various transitions it passed by inheritance into the hands of Sir Edward Clere, Knt., who sold it to Henry Marsham, Esq., and with his descendants it still remains.

The mansion is large, and built of white brick, consisting of a centre and two wings that form a long facade, and extend from east to west in the centre of the Park. The view on all sides is bounded by woods. On the north side the ground slopes gently down towards the lake. The pleasure-grounds are extensive, and planted with choice shrubs and trees, but more particularly with evergreens that have prospered here to an unusual degree. One of these is a Holly sixty feet high, and four feet eight inches in circumference.

EVERLEY MANOR, co. Wilts, the seat of Sir Francis D. Astley, Bart. Near the north-eastern boundary of Salisbury Plain—like an oasis in the desert—is situated the Manor of Everley, with its fertile lands, its ancient Manor House, its two retired, well ordered, and peaceful villages, and its commodious farm-houses, betokening, from the large ranges of agricultural buildings, and the numerous ricks, and other signs of abundant produce, a more than common share of agricultural wealth and intelligence. The history of this Manor is interesting. The author of the "Magna Britannia,"—says

that it was parcel of the vast possessions of Henry Plantagenet, Duke of Lancaster. On the division of his estates between his two daughters, Maud and Blanche, this Manor became the property of Maud, and she dying without issue, it descended to her younger sister, Blanche, who married John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edward III. Henry of Bolingbroke, afterwards Henry IV., inherited the estate. In the time of King Edward VI., a grant of the Manor of Everley, and Park, and Free Warren was made to Edward, Duke of Somerset, the Lord Protector, on whose attainder it reverted to the Crown, and was afterwards granted by Queen Elizabeth to her royal falconer, Sir Ralph Sadleir. Sir Ralph was notoriously fond of all field sports, and particularly of hawking, and he could not have found a place in the whole kingdom better suited to his tastes than Everley. Indeed he shows his appreciation of its many advantages, in this respect, by having built the Manor House, and made it his residence, when permitted to retire for a while from his public offices and political anxieties. He was a distinguished man in his day, and highly employed by the Crown. Lloyd says in his "State Worthies,"—"Little was his body, but great his soul." And he also adds this extraordinary testimony to his worth,—"He saw the interest of this estate altered six times, and died an honest man!" After remaining for some time in the family of Sadleir, this Manor passed to Sir John Evelyn, whose daughter and sole heiress, Elizabeth, married Robert Pierrepoint, Esq. From the Evelyns it passed to the Barkers, who sold it to Sir John Astley, Bart., of Pattishull, from whom it has descended to the present Baronet, Sir Francis Dugdale Astley. When this Manor became the inheritance of Francis Dugdale Astley, Esq., the grandfather of the existing possessor, it presented a very different appearance to that which it now wears. The church, built by William de Wykeham, the Manor House, erected by Sir Ralph Sadleir, and the ancient village of East Everley, were in close juxta position, affording a pleasing instance of that old English mode of arrangement which at once betokened security and social comfort and reliance. But here, as in almost innumerable other similar instances, the village and church were removed to a more convenient distance, the old Manor House was enlarged, and the style of the exterior probably altered, and Everley House now exhibits to the passer-by rather the semblance of a modern English mansion, with its verdant and undulating park, its groves and spacious gardens, and well-arranged paddocks, than a possession of the once warlike Plantagenets, or the residence of the Royal Falconer of Queen Elizabeth. A portion of the interior of the mansion will, however, well repay the inspection of the curious. It remains as occupied by Ralph Sadleir. The old drawing-room is particularly worthy of remark, as an interesting specimen of the style of interior decoration adopted in the country mansions of those days. The ceiling between the massive girders is a kind of labyrinth of raised work, richly gilded—the wainscoting is of oak, and a genuine portrait of Sir Ralph Sadleir in his costume as Queen's Falconer, having a hawk on his arm, and one also on his crest, has been judiciously replaced by the present owner in the position it probably occupied nearly three centuries ago.

But there is another remnant of ancient days, which to the present lords of the manor is of even more interest than the foregoing. It is a painting which hangs in the hall, being a copy from the curious original, which, as we are informed, is still to be seen at Astley Castle, in Warwickshire, where it has probably been preserved from the remote period of the actions it records. It is in compartments, each recording the progress of these transactions, viz., the feats of arms performed at Paris before Charles VII. of France, and before Henry VI., at Smithfield, by that redoubted knight Sir John de Astley, of Pattishull. The various portions of this curious historical record have been also most skilfully and beautifully worked in tapestry by the lady of Sir John Astley, the first possessor of Everley, and ornaments the ancient drawing-room which we have just described. Among the family portraits, that of this famous Sir John de Astley is most interesting and valuable. It is in every respect a fine painting. The countenance displays a character of stern determination, and the frame of the sturdy warrior, muscular and sinewy, gives a fair earnest of that invincible strength which overcame in deadly encounter two of the most noted champions of his day.

The country around Everley, partaking as it does of the general characteristics of Salisbury Plain, yet is more undulating and varied than most of that extensive tract. Its ancient aspect has, however, been much altered of late years by the breaking up of large portions of the Downs. Dwarfish oaks of every fantastic shape, clusters of ancient thorns covered with the grey lichen, and hollies of great age and large dimensions, have been in many places destroyed to make way for the plough, and it is now only in certain places that the original and wild forest character of the scenery can be discerned. But in the remains of early British and Saxon occupation the manor of Everley abounds. Tumuli, earthen works,

high banks, and deep trenches, marking former habitation, meet the eye in every direction, and proudly prominent above all stands the almost isolated eminence called Chidbury Hill, exhibiting on its apex one of the most formidable entrenchments in the country. This "camp," as it is termed in the vicinity, is seen from all surrounding parts, and commands an extensive view over the whole Plain. It encloses seventeen acres within the ramparts, is double ditched, the depth of the vallum being forty-six feet. It was probably one of that vast line of entrenchments which was thrown up by the aboriginal Britions against the Belgæ, when the latter invaded and took forcible possession of a considerable portion of Hampshire and of Wiltshire. At the foot of this bold eminence Sir Richard Hoare discovered the remains of a considerable British village, and on opening some of the numerous barrows which crowd the vicinity, he met with many interesting relics, consisting of cups, sepulchral urns, pointed pieces of metal, deposits of burnt bones, pottery, flint, arrow-heads, spear-heads of brass, and other implements of the same metal. One discovery he made in his researches here, was of so interesting a nature that we cannot refrain giving the account in the learned antiquary's own words. The tumulus in question he called "*The Hunter's Barrow:*"—"It had a large cavity in it, and appeared to have had a previous opening, and the shepherds of the Plain assured us that it had been previously opened. But having so frequently experienced the fallacy of these vulgar reports, we were not deterred from making the trial; and we were highly recompensed for our perseverance by the discovery of one of the most interesting interments we ever witnessed. The first object that attracted our attention was the skeleton of a small dog deposited in the soil, three feet from the surface; and at the depth of eight feet ten inches we came to the bottom of the barrow, and discovered the following very perfect interment deposited on a level floor. The body of the deceased Briton had been burned, and the bones and ashes collected in a small heap, which was surrounded by a circular wreath of the horns of the red deer, within which and amidst the ashes were five beautiful arrow-heads, cut out of flint, and a small red pebble."—*Vide Ancient Wiltshire Tumuli*, p. 22.

This was an interesting memorial of the habits and feelings of past ages; and for others, equally instructive, we must refer the curious to the works of Sir Richard Hoare, who was indefatigably employed for many years in the investigation of British antiquities, and in the opening of tumuli in the counties of Wilts and Dorset. Some have protested against these latter proceedings as a wholesale desecration which the results have not sanctioned. The various articles procured in these researches are now in the Museum of British Antiquities at Stourhead, the residence of the Hoare family. But not only the Britons, but the Saxons also, are known to have occupied this interesting district, and Chidbury Camp was doubtless used by them as one of their principal strongholds.

Tradition assigns a residence of the Great West Saxon King Ina to have existed near Everley House, and from the foundations of extensive buildings visible in a field behind the East Everley farm, it is not improbable that these indicate the site of the ancient palace. What adds to the probability of this suggestion is the fact of an ancient raised road extending from Chidbury Camp a considerable distance in this very direction, plainly establishing a communication between the camp and the palace and its dependent village. That this ancient way was not the work of the Britons is manifest, from its cutting through one of the large tumuli in its course. What adds also further to the probability of this interesting historical fact, is the circumstance of a large pond in the centre of the ancient village of East Everley, and close to the site we have mentioned above, being still known as "the King's Pond." But were we to pursue to their extent the details of all worthy of observation in this neighbourhood, so rich in antiquarian gems, we might fill a volume. When we add to the intellectual enjoyment which these scenes afford the exhilarating purity of the atmosphere—the singularity of the landscape—the wild state of nature in which much of this tract is yet wrapped, we may quite accord with the feelings of Sir John Astley of Pattishull, when he left the rich and warm and woody plains of Staffordshire for the more bracing and healthy Downs of South Wiltshire.

REEDHAM HALL, county of Norfolk, one of the seats of Henry Mussenden Leathes, Esq. It takes its name from the adjacent village of Reedham, so called from the quantity of reeds in the neighbouring marshes. To the latter is attached a romantic though not very probable tradition. According to this, Lodbroy, a Danish king,—or, as some say, a king of Zealand—while hawking in a boat amongst certain small islands, was carried out to sea by a sudden tempest, and being driven ashore here by its violence, was brought before Edmund, king of the East Angles, then residing at Castor in Fleggs who in a short time became attached to him for his general conduct as well as for his very great skill in hunting This wrought

so much jealousy in Bern the royal falconer, that he murdered him privately in a wood. But the Dane had brought with him a faithful dog, and the prolonged absence of his master exciting attention towards his movements, it soon came to be observed that the animal would be missing for two or three days together, when he would return, to all appearance half famished, but only to again absent himself the moment he had been fed. Hereupon king Edmund gave orders that he should be closely watched, and, as he seemed rather to invite than to shun their following him, it was not long before the secret of the murder came to light. Bern was immediately brought to judgment upon suspicion, and being found guilty, was condemned to be put into the same boat that Lodbroy had come in, and set adrift without tackle or provisions. It so happened that the little bark was carried by wind and tide to the very same spot from which it had started, when the boat was recognised and seized, and Bern being questioned, declared to save himself, that Lodbroy on his arrival in England had been killed by order of the king of the East Angles. Upon this the two sons of Lodbroy vowed vengeance against the supposed assassin, and having sailed to England in company with Bern, murdered the guiltless and hospitable monarch.

In the early Saxon days Reedham was held by Brierie, but he was dispossessed of it at the time of the Norman Conquest, and it then fell to the Scohies, who assumed the name of Reedham according to the custom of that age. After several descents in this family, Margaret daughter and sole heiress of Sir William Redham conveyed this property by marriage to Thomas Berney, Esq., whose ancestors had taken that name from the town of Berney in Norfolk. On the sale of the estates of Richard Berney, Esq., in or about 1700 the estate came to Sir James Edwards of London, and afterwards to Sir Lambert Blackwell, Bart. In the early part of the present century it was enjoyed by the family of the Latons.

The Hall as it now stands, was built by Henry Berney in 1587.

RED HALL, Darlington, co. Durham, the seat of Robert Colling, Esq., J.P., is situated on the banks of the river Skerne, close to the rural village of Haughton-le-Skerne. The pure air and dry situation of this village have occasioned it to be called sometimes "the Montpellier of the North." There are extensive foundations on the estate of what was probably the ancient hall, of which no vestige remains, save perhaps a portion of a good old oak staircase, now worked into the farmhouse near. The former building was probably, "as red as Rotheram College," *i. e.* one of the early and notable examples of the bright red brick. There is indeed very fine red clay on the spot, and a place is pointed out from whence, it is said, bricks were made. Red Hall formed a portion of "Haughton Field," a wide district owned by the Lambtons of Stainton. It passed from them to the Chaytors and Killinghalls in moieties, and about 1666 was inclosed. In 1698, the property was purchased by Mr. Robert Colling, ancestor, through a series of Roberts of the present owner. In 1625, Charles I. demanded of his richest subjects a loan, "doubting not but that, this being the first time he had required anything in this kind, he should receive such a testimony of good affection with such alacrity and readiness as might make the same so much the more acceptable, seeing he required but that of some, which few men would deny a friend, and had a mind resolved to expose all his earthly fortune for preservation of the general." Of Mrs. Lambton, of Red House, he required £15, which, of course, the lady had to pay, for, after Henry the Eighth's time such demands were considered imperative. They were badly or not at all repaid, and were one great cause of raising the kingdom to the ferment which ended in the overthrow of royalty. The miserable remnant of a very ancient causeway, extending from Northallerton to Durham runs past the Hall, under the name of Lingfield Lane; and it is tradition that there was once a direful struggle to prevent the enemy crossing the ford where Haughton Bridge now stands. Weapons of war and bones have been found about the place. The present many-gabled mansion was built in 1830, from the designs of P. W. Wyatt, Esq., of London. With a most picturesque outline, it combines extreme interior comfort of arrangement, without elaboration of ornament; solid but not heavy. Mr. Wyatt's genius prompted a plan upon the spot and on the spur of the moment. It was successfully carried out without any material alteration, and the architect deserves much credit for making so much of a rather difficult situation.

HERRINGFLEET HALL, Lowestoft, Suffolk, the seat of Henry Mussenden Leathes, Esq. The village of Herringfleet, from which the Hall takes its name, is written in Domesday book, and in all ancient deeds, Herlingflet, and Harlingflet. *Flet*, in the Saxon language, signifies "the habitation of a churl or husbandman," whence it may be inferred that the compound expresses the farm-stead of the son of Harl.

In the reign of King John this property was held by Roger Fitz Osbert, who soon afterwards founding a priory in the village, which he dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Olave, the Lordship of Herringfleet was conveyed to the prior of that conventual establishment. Upon the suppression of this house, in 1546, the manor with other estates in Herringfleet, was granted to Henry Jernegan, Esq., and Frances, his wife. In the reign of James the First, it was alienated by the Jernegans to Mathew Bedell, citizen of London. It was next in the possession of the Aubreys, when Elizabeth, widow of Herbert Aubrey, of Clehonger, in Herefordshire, conveyed it to Edward Taverner, Esq., of the same county.

By his descendant, Francis Taverner, it was disposed of to Sir Edmund Bacon, of Gillingham, and he in a few years sold it to Hill Mussenden, Esq., M.P., of Quiddenham, in Norfolk; but the site of Herringfleet Hall was not included in the transfer of the manor and estate; *that* was purchased of Sir Thomas Allin. Mr. Mussenden, dying without issue bequeathed all his estates to his brother, Carteret Leathes, Esq., of Bury St. Edmunds, who had taken the name of Leathes, in conformity to the will of his uncle, William Leathes, Esq.: with his descendants it still continues.

The family of Leathes is very ancient, and would seem to have come from Leatheswater in Cumberland, whence they derived their name. At all events they were settled there at a period little subsequent to the Norman conquest, and there continued until Adam de Leathes, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth disposed of his inheritance to the inhabitants. From him descended William Leathes, of the county of Antrim, in Ireland, who rose in a short time to much eminence under the Duke of Marlborough. In the reign of Queen Anne he was paymaster-general to the forces; and in the reign of George the First minister plenipotentiary at the courts of Brussels and the Hague. He left his property, as we have just stated, to his eldest nephew, Carteret Mussenden, on condition of his assuming the name and arms of Leathes.

When Hill Mussenden, Esq.—as above mentioned—purchased the site of Herringfleet Hall from Sir Thomas Allin, he erected a shooting-box upon it, some rooms of which yet remain. To these the present mansion was added by the uncle of Henry M. Leathes, Esq., in the modern style of architecture, but with a Grecian peristyle. It contains a fine collection of cabinet paintings, by Herman, Vander Mijn, and other great masters. Amongst these is a splendid full-length portrait of William Leathes, painted while he was minister at Brussels, for which the artist, Vander Mijn, is said to have received fifteen hundred pounds.

Contiguous to the house are a park and wood, and pleasure grounds exhibiting beautiful specimens of the ilex, laurel, and other evergreens. The north boundary is terminated by a handsome piece of water, surrounded by wood of various kinds. Within the limits of the estate, or close upon it, are several curious reliques; such as the priory of St. Olaves, near the ancient ferry across the river Waveney, or rather, we should say, the ruins of St. Olave, for nothing now remains of it but a few walls and disjointed portions in a very shattered condition: a curious old mansion, called Blocker Hall, which, though much modernised, retains many features of the domestic style of building peculiar to the Elizabethan period; and lastly the old manor-house, now converted into a farm-house, but which was for a long time the seat of Sir Nicholas Bacon.

The whole of Herringfleet belongs to Henry Mussenden Leathes, Esq., who is likewise lay prior of St. Olave's, and as such receives the tithes, appoints his curate, and has an annual immunity from the rector of Burgh. He is also the Lord of Reedham, in Norfolk, which has been already noticed.

BESSELS LEIGH, near Abingdon, Berkshire, the seat of Kyffin-John-William Lenthall, Esq., who is also the possessor of Maynan Hall in the county of Caernarvon. The manor belonged anciently to the family of Leigh, from whom it passed by a female heir, to that of Besils. On the death of William Besils, Esq., in 1516, Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of William Besils, Esq., conveyed it by marriage to Edmund Fettiplace. Of the Fettiplaces it was purchased by William Lenthall, speaker of the Long Parliament, who occasionally resided here.

The old manor-house was probably as ancient as the time of Edward the Third, and in all likelihood was partly built by one of the Leighs, large additions and alterations having been made by the subsequent possessors. Queen Elizabeth is said to have paid here more than one visit, and considering the great fancy she at all times displayed for feasting with her loving subjects, the thing seems probable enough. Certain it is that Cromwell, Hampden, and many of the most distinguished parliamentarians were frequently entertained here, which was no more than might be expected, since the place had by this time become the property of their favourite, Speaker Lenthall. At a yet earlier period, in the reign of Edward the Third, Leland tells us that a grand tournament was held here, at which the King and Queen of England were present, when the Bessels

of the day overthrew a stranger-knight, who had previously arrived and challenged him to single combat.

Upon the breaking out of the great Civil War, the known attachments of the owner, Lenthall, to the parliament, makes it most unlikely that Bessels Leigh would escape a visitation from the royalists. While Charles the First lay in garrison at Oxford, he despatched a certain Swedish engineer in his service, by name Beckman, with two hundred men, to take possession of this place. Unfortunately for the royalists, the news of their attempt and success reached General Browne, who commanded the garrison of Abingdon for the parliament. Immediately upon the receipt of it he marched out to Bessels Leigh, and having dislodged the royalists proceeded to "serve Beckman, the engineer, according to his deserts."

In 1784, the old manor-house was most illegally destroyed, and the fine avenue of elms and limes cut down.

DRAYTON HOUSE, Thrapstone, Northamptonshire, the seat of William Bruce Stopford, Esq., in right of his wife Caroline-Harriet, dau and heir of the Hon. George Germain, and niece of Charles, last Duke of Dorset. Before the Conquest the manor of Drayton was possessed by Oswinus, a Saxon nobleman. William the Conqueror, in dividing his newly acquired dominions among his followers, allotted Drayton and its appendages to Alberic de Vere, father of Aubrey de Vere, the Lord High Chamberlain of Henry I. His eldest son was Aubrey de Vere, first Earl of Oxford, and his second, Robert de Vere, to whom he gave the lordship of Drayton as his patrimony. "This manor and lordship consisted at that time of a fair ancient castle, encompased with four large high walls, embattailled round with such fortifications as were necessary, both for resistance and offence."* To this Robert de Vere, Lord of Drayton, succeeded Sir Henry de Vere, who left Drayton to Sir Walter, his son, who from the great love he bore to it assumed the name thereof; and under that cognomen this family continued to possess it until the reign of Edward III., when Catherine of Drayton married Sir Henry Greene, Lord Chief Justice of England. It continued in the family of Greene for four generations, till the time of Edward IV., when Constance Greene, the only daughter and heiress of Henry Greene, the then Lord of Drayton, carried it into the family of Stafford, by her marriage with John, first Earl of Wiltshire, third son of Humphrey Stafford, first Duke of Buckingham. But on the death of her only son Edward, second Earl of Wiltshire without children, Drayton returned to the heirs of Isabella Greene, the sister of the before-mentioned Henry Greene. She had married Sir Richard Vere, and her grand-daughter, Elizabeth de Vere, as sole heiress, carried it again out of the families of Greene and De Vere, into that of Mordaunt, by her marriage, in the reign of Henry VII., with John, the first Baron Mordaunt, who died at Drayton in the second year of Queen Elizabeth (1562). John Mordaunt, the first, and Henry, second, Earl of Peterborough, added to it, and embellished it considerably. In 1677, it came into the possession of Henry Howard, seventh Duke of Norfolk, by his marriage in that year with Lady Mary Mordaunt, only child and heiress of Henry, second Earl of Peterborough. He was divorced from her in 1700, and in 1702, she married Sir John Germain, and dying without children, left Drayton to her second husband, Sir J. Germain, who married subsequently Lady Elizabeth Berkeley, second daughter of Charles, second Earl Berkeley. Sir John Germain died in 1718, and at his death devised his seat of Drayton, and all he had acquired of the Mordaunt estate, to his second wife, Lady Elizabeth, who constantly resided there till her death in 1769.

At her death another transition of this ancient place took place: Lady Elizabeth Germain bequeathed it to Lord George Sackville, third son of Lionel, first Duke of Dorset, who according to the terms of the will took the name of Germain along with the estate, and was created in 1782, Viscount Sackville of Drayton. He died in 1785, and was succeeded by his son Charles, as second Viscount Sackville, afterwards fifth Duke of Dorset. At his Grace's death in 1843, he bequeathed Drayton and his other estates to Caroline-Harriet, daughter of his only brother, the Hon. George Germain, who married in 1837, William Bruce Stopford, Esq., son of the Hon. and Rev. Richard Bruce Stopford, Canon of Windsor, fourth son of James George, second Earl of Courtown.

The north front of the mansion is of considerable extent, and retains more than any other parts of the building the characteristic features of the Tudor style of domestic architecture. Upon one of the gables of the inner court is sculptured the date of 1584; but the mansion shows a great variety of style, each possessor, and more particularly in the time of William III., having made alterations to please his own taste and ideas without any reference to the general structure. Yet even these caprices have not been able to prevent its still being one of the finest houses in Northamptonshire.

The whole building is of stone, and of great extent, the principal entrance being

* Vide Halstead's Genealogies, p. 7.

on the south front, formed by very handsome gates of wrought iron. The stone piers of the centre gate are sculptured with massive trophies of Roman armour and weapons, and are surmounted by eagles, the heraldic symbol of the Mordaunts being the supporters of the family arms; while upon the piers of the side gates are large vases, crested with eagles. This entrance opens upon a spacious quadrangular court, enclosed by palisades, with a drive round a circular grassplot in the centre. The main building at the farther end of this court is embattled in the style of our very early castellated architecture, with a rusticated arch leading to a second court, over which is a large shield of arms in a panelled compartment.

This inner court is lavishly ornamental, the sides being fronted with a Doric colonnade that completely masks the old face of the building, while balusters crown the entablature, and on either side the centre is occupied by shields of arms. At the extremity is a facade, displaying all the richness that so peculiarly characterises the Corinthian order. The entrance, which is in the centre of this facade, is approached by a flight of steps, and the entablature of the door-way is finished by a pedimented compartment, with a shield of the arms of Germain, bearing an escutcheon of the arms of Mordaunt. The whole is crowned with vases. The angles of the court are filled with rusticated piers, above which may be seen the embattled turrets of the original Tudor building. Two large towers of that age are now terminated by cupolas and vanes.

But though the mansion itself exhibits so many distinctive marks of its various occupiers, the gardens, which were formed in the reign of Queen Anne, have undergone little or no alteration. The wall that encloses the ground is still surmounted by vases, placed at intermediate distances, and the grounds retain that air of architectural formality, which characterised the pleasure grounds of most mansions before the great reformation of English gardening.

ABERGLASNEY, in the Vale of Towy, Caermarthenshire, the seat of John Walters-Philipps, Esq., a Magistrate for the counties of Caermarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke, and High Sheriff of the first named shire in 1841. At one time this estate was possessed by the family of Thomas, three of whom were high sheriffs for the county at different periods. In the course of time it came into the possession of the Rudds, who enjoyed the honour of the baronetage. One of this name was Bishop of St. David, and proved a great benefactor to the county, leaving by his will a small estate there in the hands of trustees to secure an annual income to five unmarried men. He also established almshouses for the same, giving the nomination to the proprietor for the time of Aberglasney. He was succeeded by his son, Sir Rice Rudd, who served the office of High Sheriff in the years 1619 and 1637. A handsome antique monument to his memory is to be found in the parish church of Llangathen.

Aberglasney next devolved by purchase to Robert Dyer "a solicitor of great capacity and note," in whose family it remained for about a hundred and fifty years. But, notwithstanding the solicitor's fame and capacity in his own day, it is by his son, John Dyer, the poet, that the name is remembered in our times. John, the author of Grongar Hill, The Fleece, and various other poems, was by profession a clergyman, a profession which, no doubt, added to his personal comfort, but in all likelihood, as it made any great exertions necessary, so it prevented him from toiling at works that would have produced him a higher reputation. Most assuredly the talent was not wanting. Like Scott's Guy Mannering, the youthful poet was destined to have many narrow escapes in life, all of which he has thus recorded in his MS. diary:—

"1704. Fell, when a child, into a tub of scalding wort.

"1704. Fell on a case-knife, which, wanting a handle, was stuck upright in the ground.

"1709. Fell into a well—Job's Well, Carm'thens."

He also met with the accident, if accident it can be called, of receiving a box on the ear, whereupon he ran away from school and his father, and played the vagabond for three or four days, being at last found by some of his friends at Windsor. But to resume the tale of his actual escapes.

"1724. Narrow escape in a storm at Catwater, off Plymouth harbour in my voyage to Italy.

"1725. Narrow escape at Baiæ from some banditti, who harboured in the ruins there.

"1728. A surprising escape on horseback on a very narrow wooden bridge (in N. Wales), about fifty feet above rocks and a great torrent of water, which frightened the horse, who could not turn for the narrowness of the bridge, and entangled his feet in the side rails, &c.

"Escape at Higham when a hole was made in a chamber for a pair of stairs."

Surely no individual before him ever met with so many, unless it was Gulliver or Robinson Crusoe.

Dyer was originally brought up to the law, but to this he soon evinced an insuper-

able dislike, and upon his father's death adopted the profession of a painter; this led to his sea-escapes and his meeting with the banditti at Baiæ, for it induced him to visit Italy for improvement in his new occupation. Eventually he abandoned it for the more lucrative and less uncertain profession of the church, and in 1741 was presented by Mr. Harper to the living of Catthorpe, in Leicestershire, worth about eighty pounds a-year, a small but welcome stipend to a man who had injured his health by too much study, and who really enjoyed the retirement of a country life. That he was not a pretender in his love of solitude, as is the case with many, may be inferred from the following little poem, which is not generally known, and has never been published except in the *Patrician*—

"Have my friends in the town, the gay busy town,
Forgot such a man as John Dyer?
Or heedless forgot they or pity the clown,
Whose bosom no pagentries fire?

"No matter, no matter—content in the shades,—
(Contented? Why everything charms me),
Fall in tunes all adown the green steep, ye cascades,
Till hence rigid virtue alarms me.

"Till outrage arises, or misery needs
The swift, the interpid avenger;
Till sacred religion, or liberty bleeds,
Then mine be the deed and the danger.

"Alas! what a folly, that wealth and domain
We heap up in sin and in sorrow;
Immense is the toil, yet the labour how vain!
Is not life to be over to-morrow?

"Then glide on my moments, the few that I have,
Smooth, shaded, and quiet and even;
While gently the body descends to the grave,
And the spirit arises to Heaven."

About sixty years ago this estate came, by purchase into the hands of the Philipps', in which family it now remains.

The mansion is a large square building, each side of which exceeds eighty feet, and is supposed to have been erected about five hundred years ago. It can hardly be said to exhibit any one peculiar style of architecture, so many alterations having been made from time, and each of the possessors consulting his own taste rather than the original character of the building. The entrance-hall is spacious, being forty feet by twenty-four, while in height it is also twenty feet. It has three floors, with a colonnade carriage-entrance standing on plain, light, Ionic, pillars, and the principal part contains upwards of twenty windows.

An old-fashioned terrace walk, elevated on high arches, with castellated walls, forms part of the garden-enclosure. This terrace presents three sides of a square, the side-walks extending, each to the length of a hundred and fourteen feet, while the front walk is a hundred and thirty-four feet. From these is a pleasant and extensive view of the surrounding country.

BARTON LODGE, near Preston, in the county of Lancaster, the seat of Charles Roger Jacson, Esq. The original seat, called *Barton Old Hall*, was a brick edifice, erected about the time of King Henry the Eighth, with two gables in front, a projecting wing and mullion windows. It is now used for a farm-house. The more modern house was built in view of it about a hundred years ago, probably by the father of the late James Shuttleworth, Esq. It stands upon an elevated site, in the midst of a Park, well wooded and watered, and is of the Grecian style of architecture.

Till about the year 1612 this estate was held by the family of Barton, and till 1834, by that of Shuttleworth. It then came into the possession of the late owner, George Jacson, Esq., one of the magistrates for the county of Lancashire.

ALDERSEY HALL, Cheshire, the seat of Samuel Aldersey, Esq., whose family has been located here since the time of the Norman Conquest, nearly eight hundred years. At what period it was first built is unknown, but it was once a farm-house, which was converted into a residence about one hundred and fifty years ago by the Rev. S. Aldersey, the family having for nearly three centuries lived at another estate in the same county, called Spurstow Hall.

Aldersey, which is situated in a picturesque valley looking toward the Broxton Hills, was partly rebuilt and much enlarged in 1807, by the present possessor. It is a square house of three stories, covered with Roman cement, and having a handsome portico. The park-like grounds consist of about three hundred acres, with two entrances, one of them being through an avenue. At each end there is an appropriate lodge.

Leland speaks of salt works in this township. There is a brine-spring of sufficient strength to leave an occasional incrustation on the banks; but from the distance of any coal mine, salt has not been made here for many years.

EATON HALL, formerly **YEATON**, Congleton, Cheshire, the seat of Gibbs Crawfurd Antrobus, Esq., who in 1834 was High-Sheriff, and is now a Magistrate and Deputy-lieutenant of Cheshire.

The manor of Eaton first occurs as having been held by the family of Praers of Baddiley. After some changes, not very distinctly marked out, we find it in the family of the Breretons, the last of whose male line conveyed it to William Rode, of Rushton James, in Staffordshire, gentleman. By one of his descendants, it was sold to George Lee, Esq., and he at his death devised it to George

Ayton, Esq., who had married his niece, and now assumed the name of Lee in addition. This gentleman, jointly with his son, Mr. George Lee, on whom the estate was entailed, subsequently disposed of it to Mr. Philip Antrobus, and from him it passed by bequest to his brother, Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart. Hence it has regularly descended to the present owner.

The house is a brick building, with stone coins and mullions, in the Elizabethan style of architecture, and was built in 1829, by Gibbs Crawfurd Antrobus, Esq. Even the older mansion, which was pulled down to make way for it, does not appear to have been of very ancient date, but rather to have belonged to the reign of George the First or Second. The present house stands on elevated ground, to the left of the road from Wilmslow to Congleton, from which it is distant about a mile. The prospect, which it commands over the vale of the Dane, towards the Staffordshire hills, is exceedingly interesting.

GRAYTHWAITE HALL, Lancashire, the seat of Myles Sandys, Esq., a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of the county. The road to this mansion from Hawkshed, winds along the west banks of Esthwaite Water, and afterwards up hill and down dale, shrouded in coppice for nearly four miles without a human habitation. It was formerly a fortified strong-hold, with a moat and two towers to protect it from the Scotch marauders, who often carried their inroads into this sequestered spot. These, however, in the process of time have been removed, as the taste of the different proprietors led them to extend the prospect, and make alterations for the increase of convenience within. It now presents the appearance of a handsome stone-built structure, in the Elizabethan style of architecture, flanked on the east by a tower, and having its front wings connected by an arcade. The effect of the house is much heightened by its locality, standing as it does in the midst of extensive pleasure grounds, that slope downwards to the park, which itself is environed with luxuriant woods. Added to these natural advantages, it is not far distant from the celebrated Lake of Windermere, and is beyond doubt the principal abode in Scatterthwaite. Of late years it has been considerably improved by the present owner, who has expended great sums in enlarging its accommodations, and adapting it to the necessities of modern life. In the course of these alterations, about eight years since, the family arms were found, covered with plaister, on the outside wall of one of the rooms that were being pulled down. They were in as perfect a condition as when first cut, and bore the date 1178, and being considered a curiosity, have been placed in the south wing of the mansion.

The family of Sandys came into Furness in the reign of Henry the Sixth, towards the latter end of which William Sandys married Margaret, cousin and heir of Thomas Rawlinson, abbot of Furness, and was great grandfather of Edwyn Sandys, archbishop of York, ancestor of Lord Sandys of Ombersley, in the county of Worcester. From this ancient stock the present possessor of Graythwaite derives his pedigree.

Graythwaite Hall is sometimes called Graythwaite High, as distinguishing it from Graythwaite Low, which, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, was the abode of the Sawreys. The Hall has never been out of the possession of the Sandys.

AUCHINCRUIVE, in the county of Ayr, the seat of Alexander Oswald, Esq. The exact date of the old building is unknown, but it must have been erected at least five hundred years ago. It is mentioned in Barbour's "Wallace," and the Laigland Wood still exists, in which we are told that Wallace lay hid before burning the barns of Ayr. It has passed successively through the families of the Cathcarts and Murrays, into that of the present possessor.

The house was rebuilt in 1767 by Richard Oswald, Esq. of Auchincruive, but though convenient, it is not remarkable for architectural excellence. To make amends, the grounds are extensive, and of much natural beauty.

BOTTISHAM HALL, Cambridgeshire, half way between Newmarket and Cambridge, the seat of George Jenyns, Esq., a distant relative of the wit and poet of the same name. In 1797 the old house was pulled down, and the present mansion was built by the Rev. George Jenyns, on a site not far removed from its predecessor. The new building is a white brick house, in the modern style of architecture, and has attached to it spacious gardens, pleasure grounds, and a park of one hundred acres. There is also a fine avenue of lime trees.

BLAISE CASTLE, Gloucestershire, about four miles from Bristol, the seat of John Scandrett Harford, Esq., a magistrate for that county, who served the office of sheriff for Cardiganshire, in 1824. He is also Doctor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford, and belongs to a family of high antiquity, the cunabula of the race having been at Bosbury in Herefordshire.

The mansion is a simple but spacious

and elegant structure of stone, seated on a gentle eminence, amidst park and woodland scenery of exquisite beauty. It contains a fine collection of pictures, and is surrounded by tasteful pleasure-grounds.

The approach to it is conducted with great skill through the winding recesses of a deep glen, diversified by bold rocks and hanging woods, which make a stranger almost imagine, for the moment, that he is traversing a fine scene in the Highlands.

The castle, which gives its name to the place, is in reality a handsome castellated belvidere of a circular form, with three towers at equal distances. It is situated on the summit of Blaise Hill, and occupies the site of an ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Blasius, a bishop of Sebaste, in Capadocia, who suffered martyrdom under the Emperor Diocletian. The interior of this edifice is very handsome, and the prospect which its summit commands is justly deemed one of the finest in the West of England. It includes a bold foreground, composed of masses of the glen and of the park scenery already described, beyond which the eye ranges, in one direction, over the broad estuary of the Bristol Channel and the Severn, bounded by the Welsh hills, and in the others, over a vast extent of near and distant scenery most rich, varied, and beautiful. The castle stands on the verge of a profound precipice, covered with forest trees and beautiful evergreens, among which are seen two fine corresponding masses of rock, traditionally called Giant Goram's chair. Old Camden, in his account of Gloucestershire, refers to these rocks as "*the Giant's Chair.*"

The walks which conduct to the castle are fraught with highly romantic views. The hill on which it stands was originally a British camp, and was subsequently occupied by the Romans. The entrenchments may easily be traced out among the recesses of the wood, and numerous Roman coins have been at different times dug up from among them.

On the verge of the plessure-grounds is situated a cluster of beautiful cottages, called Blaise Hamlet, picturesquely located round a small village green. They were designed by the late John Nash, Esq., and are great objects of attraction to Clifton and the neighbourhood.

SCOTNEY CASTLE, Sussex, the seat of Edward Hussey, Esq. It stands on the west side of the Bewle, a small stream that here forms the boundary between the counties of Kent and Sussex, and was held at a very early period by a family who took their name from it. In the reign of Henry the Third it was possessed by Walter de Scoteni, who had the misfortune to be tried and hanged at Winchester in 1259, for poisoning William, the brother of Richard Earl of Clare. Yet the estate would not seem to have been forfeited to the Crown. In the reign of Edward the Third it was possessed by the Ashburnhams, and from them it passed in the time of Henry the Fifth to Archbishop Chichely. At a later period it went with Florence, his niece, to the family of the Darells with whom it remained till 1774.

Of the ancient edifice, which was castellated as early as the time of Richard the Second there are but few reliques. It had at each angle a machicollated tower, but that on the south angle is the only one that now remains; and there was also a gate-house with a guard-room, of which two uprights are till standing.

The new mansion, erected after the design of Anthony Salvin, Esq., is a handsome building in the Tudor style of architecture, and was built by the present owner in 1837.

MERKYATE, or **MARKYATE CELL**, commonly called THE CELL, Hertfordshire, the seat of Daniel Goodson Adey, Esq. It was originally built by Geoffry, one of the Abbots of St. Albans, for a nunnery, as might be inferred from the name which it still retains; but was converted into a family mansion in the reign of Edward the Sixth, the whole ground floor of the present mansion and offices, and some portions of the first floor being evidently the work of an earlier age. About 1734 a large portion of the building, including the chapel, was burnt and never restored, but a small convenient chapel, now standing, was erected in the park. In 1842 a second conflagration took place, when a great portion of the interior of the present house fell a prey to the flames; but this damage, unlike the former, was speedily made good, the great thickness of the walls having preserved the exterior from any serious injury.

After the dissolution of Monasteries it fell like other property of the same kind to the Crown, and in the reign of Edward the Sixth was granted to one of the family of Ferrers. From them it came to the Coppins, one of whose descendants sold it about the year 1800, and thus it came to the present owner, Daniel Goodson Adey, Esq., of Gloucestershire.

The mansion is partly gothic, but principally of that style called Elizabethan, a vague designation which seems to include a variety of anomalies, for which it would be difficult to find any other name. It stands upon the south side of a hill, on a projecting knoll, with a brook running at its

Stannard & Dixon, lith 7 Poland St

CROFT HOUSE, ASHTON UNDER LYNE,

THE SEAT OF J. R. COULTHART ESQ

foot, being protected at the back from the cold winds by a large rookery. Close to it is the park, from which it is separated by an ornamental wall and terrace. The elevation is exceedingly picturesque, and shows well from the high road about a quarter of a mile across the park.

CROFT HOUSE, Ashton-under-Lyne, co. Lancaster, the seat of John Ross Coulthart, of Coulthart and Collyn, Esq., banker, Chief of his name. This mansion was built in 1810, by Samuel Heginbottom, Esq., who died there without issue, 19th March, 1829; one of Mr. Heginbottom's collateral descendants being William Heginbottom, Esq., the present Mayor of the borough of Ashton-under-Lyne.

At about 300 yards to the east of Croft House, is the locally noted "Gallows Meadow," where the Asshetons of Ashton-under-Lyne were accustomed to execute summarily their disobedient vassals,

> "When lords could hang their serfs at once,
> Nor give a reason why,
> And ladies loved that tournay most
> Where most were doomed to die!"

In connection with these arbitrary capital punishments originated the remarkable local custom called "The Riding of the Black Lad," which is carefully celebrated every Easter Monday in the presence of between twenty and thirty thousand spectators, the number having been greatly augmented since the introduction of railway conveyance. The ceremony consists in the parading through the streets of the town on horseback the effigy of a man clad in black armour, and at the conclusion of the parade tearing the effigy to pieces at the old Market Cross, and burning the fragments, amid the execrations of the populace. Though the origin of this very singular custom is involved in impenetrable mystery, yet the prevailing tradition is, that it took its rise in the feudal era, when estates were not held by owners absolutely and independently, as at present, but as conditional loans only, the absolute property, or *dominium directum*, remaining in the grantor. Sir Rauf de Assheton, one of the feudal lords of the manor of Ashton-under-Lyne, living in the thirteenth century, is generally reputed to have been the prototype of "The Black Lad," and the man that earned for himself, by appalling acts of tyranny and oppression on his dependents, the unenviable notoriety which still attaches to his execrated name. Another tradition ascribes the origin of the custom to Thomas de Assheton, another feudal proprietor, who heroically captured the standard of the King of Scotland at the battle of Neville Cross, 17th October, 1346, and, being proud of the achievement, afterwards instituted amongst his tenantry the annual procession of "The Riding of the Black Lord," in commemoration of his prowess on that occasion. The former tradition, however, is the one commonly received; and the abhorrence universally associated with the name of Sir Rauf de Assheton amongst the labouring classes of this busy hive of human industry, is perpetuated in the following metrical ejaculation, which has descended with the custom to the present day:—

> "Sweet Jesu, for thy mercy's sake,
> And for thy bitter passion,
> Oh, save me from a burning stake,
> And from Sir Rauf de Assheton."

Croft House is situated within the demesne and borough of Ashton-under-Lyne, on a piece of rising ground that gently slopes to the banks of the Tame, which river it finely overlooks, commanding picturesque views of the beautifully romantic township of Dukinfield, in the adjoining county of Chester. It is in the Grecian style of architecture, having a projecting central compartment, flanked by wings on the east and west. The front façade is towards the south, and the principal entrance is decorated with a handsome stone portico. The eastern, or dining-room front, is pleasantly surrounded by shrubberies, and a flower garden. This stately mansion was built in 1810, by Samuel Heginbottom, Esq., after designs by William Cowley, Esq., architect, and in 1846 Mr. Heginbottom's executors sold the property to John Ross Coulthart, of Coulthart and Collyn, Esq., the present proprietor. The internal apartments of Croft House are spacious, and contain many choice pictures, rare specimens of antiquity, and tasteful examples of modern oak furniture. The library especially is worthy of notice, the walls being finely panelled with oak, and the bookcases, of the same material, containing about 7,000 volumes of rare, curious, and costly works, which would greatly delight the antiquary and bibliographer.

LONGPARISH HOUSE, in the county of Southampton, the seat of Peter Hawker, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel of the North Hants Militia, and Deputy-Lieutenant for Hants. This gallant officer, upon being severely wounded in one of the Peninsular campaigns, retired to his seat in Hampshire, and is well known to the world by his celebrated work on Sporting. The earliest part of the building was erected about two hundred years ago, at which time it was nothing more than a small sporting box, but in fifty years afterwards considerable additions to it were commenced by Governor Peter

Hawker, and finished by his only son Captain Hawker, upon his marriage with Miss Ryves. Hitherto, the prospect around the house had been much confined and obstructed; but now fresh land was purchased, and the river thrown open to view, with park-like meadows. Besides these improvements, the present Colonel Hawker, in 1837, converted a dreary old common into ornamental plantations, with a pond of about five acres; so that this once obscure residence, with its ancient avenues and fine old trees, is now, though not of large dimensions, yet one of the prettiest seats upon the river Test.

Longparish House has ever since its first erection been occupied by members of the present family, if we except two short intervals. It was once tenanted for a short time by the Marquess of Winchester, whose eldest son, the father of the present Marquess, was born there. Upon another occasion it was inhabited by Thomas Maitland, Esq., whose son, General Sir Peregrine Maitland, was also born there. This was when Colonel Peter Ryves Hawker resided in London, at the time he commanded the first troop of Horse Guards, now called the Life Guards.

STOKE ROCHFORD, Lincolnshire, the seat of Christopher Turnor, Esq., M.P. for South Lincolnshire, a descendant of the celebrated loyalist Sir Edmund Turnor, and son of the eminent antiquary of the same name, who composed a history of Grantham.

In 1794 a house was here built out of the materials belonging to a yet older mansion-house, erected by Sir Edmund Turnor, about the middle of the seventeenth century. In 1845 the present structure was raised by the gentleman now owning the property. It is of the Elizabethan style of architecture, and stands in a picturesque park, containing a very fine spring, that throws out one and twenty tons in a minute. Like the great spring at Holywell, in Flintshire, it comes out of limestone, and never freezes.

At a very early period this manor belonged to the Rochfords, who took their name from a town in Essex, of which they were enfeoffed soon after the Conquest.

In 1477, Joan, daughter and heir of Henry Rochford, Esq., married Henry Stanhope, Esq., and had issue Edmund Stanhope, who left an only daughter, Margaret, the wife of Thomas Skeffington, of Skeffington, in the county of Leicester, Esq., after whose death the manor devolved on his four daughters and coheirs. In 1626 a moiety was purchased by Sir Thomas Ellys, and resold to John Fountain, Esq., and Henry Heale, in 1635. In two years afterwards Sir John Harrison purchased this moiety, and soon afterwards the remaining shares, all which he gave to his daughter Margaret previous to her marriage with Edmund Turnor, Esq., in 1653.

In the neighbourhood of Stoke Rochford is the little village of Woolsthorpe, where Sir Isaac Newton was born, who succeeded to the manor and estates. These after his death were sold to Edmund Turnor, of Stoke Rochford.

NORTON HOUSE, near Stockton on Tees, in the county of Durham, the seat of John Hogg, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., F.L.S., and barrister at law. This mansion was built in 1794, by the late John Hogg, Esq. It is a handsome brick edifice, with a stone basement and stone cornices. The gardens are very good; and as they are sheltered from the prevailing winds, and especially considering the vicinity of the bleak N.E. coast, many of the more delicate and southern plants flourish in the open borders. The fields behind the house are picturesque, the ground having a varied character and being well-wooded, particularly with ash trees, which are of large size and abundant. Sloping to the south they present several views of the Billingham meadows, the course of the river Tees, the towns of Middlesbrough and Stockton, and a lovely outline of the distant Cleveland hills. A hilly field, immediately east of the plantation is remarkable for the quantity of bones that have been dug, or ploughed up from time to time, so much so, that the women whilst weeding in the field, have collected them, and sold them at the neighbouring water-mill, where machinery is at work in crushing bones for manure. The field is called *Nutton*, or *Newton Heads*, a name most probably derived from the skulls or heads of men found there not unfrequently. At no time has anything appeared to denote that these remains had been interred in coffins, or after any regular plan of sepulture, nor does there seem the least probability of the spot having ever been the site of a burial-ground attached either to church or monastery. Mr. J. Hogg, in endeavouring to account for these reliques, examines the three following accounts which have been given to us in various local histories:—

First:—Hutchinson in his *History of Durham*, says, "Billingham is memorable for a great battle fought there by Ardulph, King of Northumberland." And the same is related by a later author—(Brewster, in his *History of Stockton*), more fully, thus:—"A civil war broke out in the Kingdom of Northumberland, when the malcontents assassinated Ethelred, the King, at Corbridge, A.D. 795. Wada was chief of the conspirators, and was attacked by Ardulph, who after a short interval had succeeded Ethelred (about A.D. 800), and a pitched battle was fought near Billingham, which is represented to

have been attended with a very great slaughter."

Second:—In one of the irruptions of the Danes, about A.D. 910, a king, called Reingwald, landed a great force on the coast of Northumberland, and expelled or murdered several of the principal inhabitants; and one of his generals, called Scula, laid waste the country from Eden Dene to Billingham.

Third:—In the tenth century, between A.D. 920 and 925, Edward the Elder reduced the Danes throughout Northumbria.

Those who are curious for a farther investigation of this subject will find an interesting article in regard to it in the Report of the eighteenth meeting of the British Association, p. 95. Report 1848. Transactions of the Sections.—In the meanwhile we may observe, that there seems no reason why all causes should not have combined to produce the results in question.

LOXLEY PARK, co. Stafford, the seat of C. T. Sneyd Kynnersley, Esq., a minor. The old house, which was of brick, with pilasters, balustrade, and pediment of stone, and parts of which were of very great antiquity, was nearly rebuilt by the late excellent and respected proprietor, Thomas Sneyd Kynnersley, Esq., about the year 1817; before the revival of the taste for "old English" house architecture, and when the *Style* of the exterior was less considered than substantial comfort within. It has now the character of a plain modern stone mansion, with low pitched roof and portico. The curious and venerable entrance hall however was retained unaltered. It is large and lofty, and wainscoted with oak. At the north end is a gallery supported on fluted columns—at the south a spacious open fireplace, with richly carved pillars, and frieze. It appears from the date on the wainscot to have been executed in 1607. In panels on the walls are portraits of the apostles and evangelists, and on the cornice, and also over the fireplace are the arms of the nobility of the kingdom, and the gentry of the county, together with a table of the descent, with the armorial bearings of James I. and his sons, Henry Prince of Wales, and Charles Duke of York, (Charles I.) from Edward II.

Above the wainscot are several family portraits. One, a full-length of Thomas Kinnersley, who was Sheriff of Staffordshire and Shropshire, in the seventeenth century, and whom an inscription at the back records to have been a great pedestrian. Tradition asserts that he frequently walked from Badger, his estate in Shropshire, to Loxley, between breakfast and dinner. Certainly he would appear, from the portrait, to have possessed length and strength of limb sufficient for any amount of bodily exercise.

In addition to these

"The good old hall is hung about with pikes and guns and bows,
And swords and good old bucklers that have borne some good old blows,

and never was there a more worthy representative of the "good old English gentleman, all of the olden time," in kindness to old and young, rich and poor, and genuine, unostentatious, ungrudging hospitality, than he whom we have above commemorated as the second founder of the house.

He succeeded to the estate on the death of his uncle, Clement Kynnersley, Esq., in 1815, and between that year and the year of his own death, 1844, he spent large sums in rebuilding and improving farm-houses and cottages, draining the cold clay land, and planting numerous woods and coppices, in the pruning and care of which he took great delight, and possessed much skill and experience. The house stands on an eminence, and looks over the park, and a well-timbered and picturesque country.

Loxley has been in the same name and family since the reign of Edward II. in the early part of which John de Kynnardsley (a nephew of John de Kynnardsley, secretary to the patriot Thomas of Lancaster, and in immediate descent from Kynnardsley, of Kynnardsley in Herefordshire, at the time of the Norman Conquest), became possessed of it by marriage with Johanna, daughter and heiress of Thomas de Ferrers, of Loxley. It appears to have been part of the possessions of Ferrers, of Tutbury, and to have been granted to the English founder of that family, Henry de Ferrers, by the Conqueror. Thomas de Ferrers was grandson of Robert de Ferrers, of Loxley, fourth son of William, Earl Ferrers, Nottingham and Derby, by Agnes, his wife, sister and heir of Ranulph de Meschines, Earl of Chester. The estate therefore can hardly be said to have changed hands from the time of the Conquest to the present day. There is a perfect chain of evidence, shown by deeds and family settlements at Loxley, from the time of Henry the Third downward. Many of the most ancient are very small strips of parchment with seals attached, being feoffments of land in and about Loxley, to Thomas de Ferrers, and John and William de Kynnardsley. Several of the parcels of land described in them are still recognizable by name. Others cannot be traced. It is a singular, and, unhappily, a significant fact that while many lands are described as lying "juxta Ecclesiam de Lockesle," "juxta Crucem," and "juxta furcam," all tradition of even the locality of Church and Cross should have passed away, but that the name of the

"Gallows tree field" should be still preserved.

DINEVOR CASTLE, Carmarthenshire, the seat of George Talbot Rice de Cardonnel, Lord Dynevor, Lord-lieutenant of the county, and custos rotulorum, as well as Colonel of the Carmarthenshire Militia. The ancient Castle of Dinas-Fawr, as it was called, and which was the habitation of the Princes of South Wales, stands upon a bold and woody eminence overlooking the river Towey, while in the valley beneath, at about a mile distance, is situated the more modern mansion which has succeeded to the name of Dynevor Castle. The beautiful scenery around has been well described by Dyer in his poem of Grongar Hill, so well, indeed, and graphically as to make any prose account of the same landscape seem tame and vapid after it:

"Below me trees unnumber'd rise,
Beautiful in various dyes;
The gloomy pine, the poplar blue,
The yellow beech, the sable yew,
The slender fir that taper grows,
The sturdy oak with broad spread boughs.
And beyond, the purple grove,
Haunt of Phyllis, queen of love;
Gawdy as the opening dawn,
Lies a long and level lawn,
On which a dark hill, steep and high,
Holds and charms the wandering eye.
Deep are his feet on Towy's flood,
His sides are clothed with waving wood,
And ancient towers crown his brow
That cast an awful look below,
Whose rugged walls the ivy creeps,
And with her arms from falling keeps;
So both a safety from the wind
In mutual dependence find.
'Tis now the raven's bleak abode,
'Tis now the apartment of the toad,
And there the fox securely feeds,
And there the poisonous adder breeds
Concealed in ruins, moss, and weeds;
While ever and anon there falls
Huge heaps of hoary, mouldered walls.
And see the rivers how they run,
Through woods and meads, in shade and sun,
Sometimes swift, and sometimes slow,
Wave succeeding wave they go,
A various journey to the deep,
Like human life to endless sleep."

It is in the woods of Dynevor that Spenser also has placed his imaginary cave of Merlin, and decorated the scene after his own wonderful fashion. There is something so vivid in his description, and so truly applicable to the spot in question, that we are tempted to borrow from fiction the colours of reality:

"To Maridunan, that is now by chaunge
Of name Cayr-Merdin cald they tooke their way;
There the wise Merlin whylome wont (they say)
To make his wonne low underneath the ground,
In a deep delve, farre from the veu of day
That of no living wight he mote be found,
Whence he counsell'd with his sprights encompest round.
And if thou ever happen that same way
To travell, go to see that dreadful place;
It is an hideous hollow cave, they say,
Under a rock that lies a little space
From the swift Tyri, tombling down apace
Emongst the woody hilles of Dynenowre;
But dare thou not, I charge, in any cace
To enter into that same balefel bowre,
For fear the cruel feendes should thee unawares devowre.
But standing high aloft low lay thine eare,
And there such ghastly noyse of yron chaines
And brasen caudrons thou shalt rombling heare,
Which thousand sprights with long enduring paines,
Doe tosse that it will stonn thy feeble braines;
And oftentimes great grones and grievous stownds
When too huge toile and labour them constraines;
And ofentimes loud strokes and ringing sowndes
From under that deepe rock most horribly rebowndes."

The first castle was built upon this spot by Roderic the Great, and by him bequeathed to his son, Cadell; but it is no longer possible to say with whom the fortress orginated, of which we now see the remains. These ruins comprise an open area about one hundred and five feet long by ninety feet wide, which was enclosed by walls of great thickness. It would seem also that originally there were strong towers at each of the angles. Two of these are yet in existence—a square one upon the north-east, and a large round tower immediately above a tremendous precipice on the south-east. In the latter was an apartment kept for visitors, till a few years ago it was destroyed by fire.

The successors of Cadell removed the seat of government to Carmarthen, and there it long continued to be till the progress of the English arms and the settlement of the Anglo-Norman invaders along the coast compelled them to return to Dynevor, where the castle was repaired or rebuilt. It was one of the last places held by the descendants of the great Roderic.

Henry the Seventh granted the Dynevor estates to Sir Rhys ap Thomas Fitz Uryan for his services in the bloody field of Bosworth, and he was afterwards made a knight companion of the garter, upon which Fuller observes in his quaint fashion, "Well might Henry give him a garter, by whose effectual help he had recovered a crown." His grandson, Rice ap Griffith Fitz Uryan, Esq., becoming suspected of a design to assert the independence of the principality and separate it from the English Government, he was arraigned for high treason, found guilty and beheaded. On the accession of Mary, his only son, Griffith, had his blood restored, and got back a portion of the estates. At a yet later period King Charles the First relinquished to Henry Rice, Esq., all that part of the property which still remained in the hands of the Crown; but even then the whole formed but a small fragment of the original family possessions.

The barony of Dynevor was at an early period granted to William, the first Earl Talbot. He married Mary, daughter and heir of Adam de Cardonnel, and their daughter, Cecil, became the wife of George Rice, Esq., the descendant of Sir Rhys ap Thomas. Upon the death of the first Lord Dynevor, in 1782, his daughter became Baroness Dynevor, and, by the will of the late Countess, took the name and arms of De Cardonel, in

1787. Her ladyship died on the 14th of March, 1793, and was succeeded by her eldest son, George Talbot Rice Baron Dynevor.

The modern mansion of Lord Dynevor is a large quadrangular structure, approached through an avenue of noble oaks and chestnuts that extends to a considerable distance. Amongst many objects of interest to be found in it are two curiously decorated chairs, which are said to have been used by Sir Rhys ap Thomas, and are good specimens of the furniture peculiar to the Tudor era. From the castle may be seen Grongar Hill, Dryslyn Castle, Middleton Hall, and Golden Grove.

Nothing can be more happily situated than the park, for the mountains in the neighbourhood cross the country at right angles, and bound three vales, each possessing a distinct character of its own. It extends up to the town itself, and contains within its limits the ruins already mentioned, the chief features of which are a massive keep, an apartment called the Ladies' Dressing Room, and a subterranean passage.

NESTON PARK, Wiltshire, the seat of John Bird Fuller, Esq., a magistrate for the county. This estate has successively passed through the hands of the Eyres and the Hanhams, and from the last-mentioned to the family of the present owner.

The mansion of Neston Park is supposed to have been originally built by the ancestors of Sir James Hanham, somewhere about the commencement of the sixteenth century, but was afterwards restored, and almost rebuilt, by the late John Fuller, Esq., in the year 1802. It is in the Grecian style of architecture, exceedingly commodious, and stands pleasantly situated in the midst of well-wooded grounds.

ESHTON HALL, Skipton, in Craven, Yorkshire, the seat of Mathew Wilson, Esq., stands upon a gentle slope, with a foreground of the finest verdure, in strong contrast with the brown and rugged summits of Elso. On the east a trout stream runs through a secluded and thickly-wooded valley. This mansion was rebuilt in 1825. It is of white freestone, and a fine specimen of the style of architecture that prevailed in the latter end of Elizabeth's reign, and in that of her successor. The entrance hall opens by folding doors upon a handsome saloon staircase of carved oak, thirty feet square, lighted from the roof by a dome of glass. From this staircase is the approach to all the principal apartments. The library, drawing, and morning-rooms (which are all three fitted up as libraries), contain twenty-thousand volumes, collected by Miss Richardson Currer, and embracing every class of literature, perhaps most rich in theological works, among which there are Polyglott, Hebrew, and some choice specimens of early English bibles. There are also some valuable manuscripts, particularly "The Correspondence of Lord Dacre, Warden of the West and Middle Marches, from June, 1523, to August, 1524." The whole collection is preserved in oak cases, beautifully carved. Articles of vertu, in marble and bronze, antique sepulchral vases of earthenware, from Nola, cabinets of coins and medals, and some good paintings by the old masters, as well as family portraits, adorn the rooms.

The village of Eshton, which has given its name to the Hall, is so called from the ash-trees that abound there, *esh*, in the dialect of Craven, meaning *ash*. The first mesne lords of this manor were the De Estons, Ranulph de Eston living there in 1186, Sir John de Eston in 1314, and William, the son of Robert de Essheton, a minor, in 1391; in 1450 Henry de Preston lived at Eshton, and in 1539 Lancellot Marton, whose grandfather, Lyonell Marton, of Marton, in Craven, married Jannet, daughter and coheir to Henry Preston. It was by him sold to the Cliffords, and in 1597 or 1598, by George, Earl of Cumberland, mortgaged to Robert Bindloss, of Borwick Hall, with a clause that upon non-payment of that sum within five years, the purchase should be absolute. It never was redeemed, and the Bindlosses held Eshton till the year 1648, when it was once more sold by Sir Robert Bindloss, Bart., to Mathew Wilson, of Coleman Street, in the city of London, merchant clothier, and Blackwell Hall, factor, ancestor of the present possessor.

PLEASINGTON, or PLESSINGTON HALL, Lancashire, the seat of John Butler Bowdon, Esq. In 1381, Plessington was possessed by Sir Robert Plessington, Baron of the Exchequer, who derived his name from the estate, according to the very common custom of those days. This family terminated in a daughter, who conveyed the estate by marriage to Roger Winckley, of Winckley, who also dying without male heir, the estate passed in marriage with his daughter to Ainsworth of Ainsworth, though, according to some accounts, it was previously in the possession of the Cunliffes, or Cundeclifs. with the Ainsworths it remained until 1777, when it was sold by Lawrence Ainsworth to Richard Butler, a branch of the family of Rawcliffe. In the regular course of descent it came to Mary-Anne, daughter and heir of Richard Butler, Esq., who dying unmarried, the estate devolved to her cousin, John

Bowdon, Esq. Hereupon that gentleman assumed, by sign-manual, dated 21 January, 1841, the name of Butler, in addition to and before his patronymic, as also the arms of Butler quarterly with Bowdon.

The ancient Manor House of Plessington, which still remains, is situated in a low warm spot, sheltered by Billinge Hill, and a large wood, having been built in 1587, as appears by a date upon the porch. It may be considered as a good specimen of the Hall of an English gentleman in the time of Queen Elizabeth. It consists of two projecting gables connected by a low body, a porch giving admittance to a large hall, at each end of which is a room of considerable dimensions.

The modern house was erected by John Francis Butler, Esq., at an expense of twenty thousand pounds, in the years 1804, 1805, and 1806. This building is of the Grecian style of architecture, and stands upon an eminence, overlooking the old Hall in the valley below, which is partially hidden by pine trees, and otherwise commanding a beautiful extent of prospect.

BOROUGHBRIDGE HALL, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, about seven miles from Knaresborough, the seat of Andrew Lawson, Esq., an acting Magistrate for the North and West Ridings, and Liberty of Ripon, and also a Deputy Lieutenant. The Hall takes its name from the town of Boroughbridge, which itself is so called from a bridge thrown over the river Ure soon after the Norman Conquest. Near this spot a battle took place in 1322, between the forces of Edward the Second and those of the Earl of Lancaster, in which the latter was defeated, made prisoner, and conducted to Pontefract, where, according to the barbarous fashion of the times, he was beheaded. While raising the banks of the Ure in 1792, a quantity of human bones, swords, fragments of armour, and other military reliques were discovered by the labourers.

The earliest part of Boroughbridge Hall is in the Elizabethan style, but the rest is chiefly of Jacobean architecture. It lies in a valley, below Aldburgh Manor, at the junction of a small brook with the river Ure. The building had fallen considerably into decay, when it was restored by Andrew Lawson, Esq., the present owner. The grounds are finely timbered, and are of remarkable fertility, with a continuous ascent up to—

ALDBURGH MANOR HOUSE, near Boroughbridge, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, also the seat of Andrew Lawson, Esq., late M.P. for Knaresborough. It is a modern structure, on the hill of Aldbrough, overlooking the town of Boroughbridge, and was chiefly erected by the present owner. From the tower is a splendid and most extensive prospect.

In the grounds are many Roman antiquities of different kinds, but more particularly tesselated pavements. The gardens present an excellent collection of pinus and other valuable shrubs and plants.

The name of Lawson, though uncommon in the southern part of the island, is widely spread throughout Scotland and the northern counties. So early as the first year of Henry the Third's reign, we find John Lawson, Lord of Fowlesgrove, near Scarborough, in Yorkshire, to whom the baronets of Cumberland and Westmoreland trace their foundation. From the same locality, at a much later date, came John Lawson, of whom Clarendon says —"he was of Yorkshire, near Scarborough."

Mr. Lawson of Aldburgh Manor and Boroughbridge Hall, is the direct male descendant of Sir George Lawson, Treasurer of Berwick and Lord Mayor of York in 1530.

Aldburgh Lodge is the residence of Andrew Sherlock Lawson, Esq., eldest son of the former gentleman.

OGSTON HALL (in Doomsday Book, Oughedestune), co. Derby, the seat of Gladwin Turbutt, Esq. The mansion is supposed to have been originally built in the time of Edward the First, when the family of Revel removed hither from Warwickshire. Still no part of the structure that we now see appears to date farther back than three centuries, and a great portion of it was pulled down, and the modern front built by the grandfather of the present possessor, who has himself made considerable alterations and improvements. Though varying in detail, the whole presents a pleasing and picturesque effect, enjoying, as it does, a commanding situation, in the midst of a hilly and richly wooded country.

This property came into the possession of the Turbutt's family at the commencement of the eighteenth century, by the marriage of Richard Turbutt, of Mount St. John, near Thirsk, Yorkshire, with Mary, sister and coheiress of William Revel, who died a minor without issue, thus terminating a race that had been illustrious for its knightly achievements. Of one of these Garter King at Arms has left us the following legend:—

"Hugo de Revell, in the seventeenth year of King Edward the Confessor, being a person of great courage, prowess, and generosity, and what else hath exalted the never-dying reputation of his glorious ancestors, encountered a most furious lioness in the deserts of Arabia, which at this time had young ones; and she at first time and sight coming to accost the said Revell with a resolved fury. He thereupon darts his lance through the heart of the daring lioness; whereupon she immediately fell down, and

he, taking his advantage, and cutting off her dexter paw, had by the king—in perpetuam rei memoriam—this honourable crest conferred upon him and his deserving posterity as a just remuneration of that bold achievement: viz., an armed arm dexter, and gauntlet proper, grasping a lion's paw, erased gules, and unguled azure, which is the paternal and proper crest belonging to the Revells of Newbold, co. Warwick; Revells, of Ogston, co. Derby; and Revells of Stannington, co. York.

NEVILL-HOLT, Leicestershire, the seat of Cosmo Nevill, Esq., a direct descendant of the illustrious House of Nevill. It derives its name from the neighbouring village of Holt, which is so called from its situation upon an eminence; for in old English *holt* signifies not only "woods, groves, and plantations of fruits or forest trees," but also "hills and high places." The house itself stands on the summit of the highest hill in Leicestershire, commanding an extensive prospect in a most healthy air, and surrounded by fertile lands.

In the reign of Henry the Sixth we find permission granted to Thomas Palmer, Esq., and his heirs, to close and enpark certain lands in Holt. From that family it came to William Nevill, of Rolleston, by his marriage with Katharine Palmer, in whose descendants it still continues.

The village of Holt is celebrated for a fine mineral spring, the discovery of which is thus related in a little pamphlet by Dr. Short, originally published in 1742, reprinted in 1743, and again published also in his *General Treatise on Various Cold Mineral Waters in England*, though in this last work the account is less minute than in that first cited.

"A tenant, who rented the close on which it rises, wanted water for his grazing cattle, and always observing a moisture here, which he expected would afford his beasts water, he attempted to make a pond. On the boggy surface being removed, there appeared in a reddish stiff hard clay, somewhat like honeycombs, full of little holes, and yellow, and on breaking them they were lined with a hard iron-like rust; but when the pond was finished the cattle would not taste the water, which then was rough, harsh, bitter, and brackish, though then nothing near so much as after; when all other water, sink, or drain was effectually made out from it; the sludge in the bottom of it was exceeding black, though neither drunk nor fouled by beasts' feet. In this manner it lay some time, and was tried and used medicinally on brutes only, and some of it was sent up to be examined by the late Dr. Strother, of London, who not accustomed to such kind of inquiries pronounced it a nitrocalcareous chalybeat. After these trials, and Dr. Ferrer, of Market Harborough's recommendation, many people began to drink it with great avidity; in a little time the whole neighbourhood flocked in to drink and carry it away, to the great detriment of the farmer, who had his grass and herbage trodden down. Then the proprietress of the land, the late Lady Miglioraici, built an arch over the place where the spring was supposed to rise, dug a trench close to the wall, and rammed it very well with stiff clay, which prevented any drain of common water with this. After that a strong mineral water seemed to ooze out behind the arch, which was with much labour brought into the first receiver. In their long course of digging up the hill in quest of the spring—in which they went twenty feet deep, and beyond the very appearance of minerals or their water—in the clay through which it strained, they found great quantities of talo, which (after being powdered and given in warm ale, from a dram to a half, or a whole ounce) was found a sovereign remedy in most obstinate loosenesses. There were also some porous substances found in the clay, like honey-comb or sponge; there were again capillaceous or filamentous sprigs found in it, like some of the coralline tribe; another sort of earth was of a whitish blue colour, like very pale coloured alum stone; but when dried exactly resembling fullers earth, and answering the same purposes, being destitute of smell or taste. The clay itself is a rich English bole, which though so hard and stiff, yet, on being exposed to the hot sun, becomes quite greasy and soft like butter. The hill, out of which it rises, consists chiefly of clay, free-stone, lime-stone, and some iron-stone, which seem to lie superficially at some distance from the spa; as long rains, or sudden great land floods, were sometimes observed to give the water the property of tinging purple with galls, and at no other time, as the late Mr. Levinz, of Holt, had several times observed. This earth abounds with nitre. The spa affords only a hogshead of water in twenty-four hours, and sometimes less in a great drought: but then it is intolerably strong of the mineral. The spa rises up half a measured mile from the manor house in a close, formerly covered with wood. It rises not up like other springs, but is a mere exudation from a black narrow list, of several scores of yards long between two different strata of earths or minerals. This exudation gathers into drops, which trickle down in a small gutter of the same length with the black list, whence by a little wooden spout it falls down into a stone receiver. In winter when the receiver has stood some time full of water, it lets fall a thick jelly, like a shot star, which stinks intolerably; and this

is sometimes the fate of water sent out, if it is either put into wet bottles, or being not well sealed has got air through the cork. The water is perfectly limpid as it drops into the receiver; for it never runs, only drops one, two, or three drops. It weighs fifty-nine grains in a pint heavier than common water, at the source; but gains eighteen grains more by standing or carriage. It is void of smell, but at the spring has an uncommon briskness and quickness as well as sharpness. If poured into a glass at the spring it throws up many bubbles, especially if shaken well in a narrow-mouthed vial-bottle, with a thumb kept on it, and then taken off suddenly it makes a kind of explosion, and some water squirts up with it. If it is poured fresh into a long cylindric chrystal tube, it increases in weight, but decreases a little in bulk. It bubbles and boils much if set under a glass receiver in the air-pump. The water curdles soap or milk. Twelve ounces of water and eighteen of boiling milk will make a charming clear posset, the whey very cooling, and a great quencher of thirst in fevers. Powder, or tincture of galls turns it blueish, pale, and muddy; but on three or four days standing in the glass it is a deep green. It is a purple colour with infusion of logwood; it alters not the colour of sublimate, but with fresh infusion of the purple flowers of wild-william,—lychnis pulonaria sylvestris simplex—cuckoo flower or ragged robin, it is a beautiful pale pink; and so is this infusion with all things that contain alum; so that this is as sure a test to discover alum, as galls are to discover a chalybeate, or solution of silver to detect common or sea-salt."

Many other properties are inherent in this water too minute for repetition here, but all of which may be found in the works already mentioned, or in Nishollis' Leicestershire.

Near the road leading from Medbourn to Holt, about a quarter of a mile from the latter is a shepherd's race, called the *Maze.*

MONACHTY, or, as it was anciently and more correctly written, Mynachty, in Cardiganshire, the seat of Alban Lewis Thomas Jones Gwynne, Esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the same county. The word *Mynachty* is Welsh, and signifies a monastery, plainly indicating what we otherwise know to have been the case, that it was at one time the site of a conventual building. In fact, upon the ground now occupied by the more modern edifice there formerly stood the Abbey of *Strata florida.* This estate including the Lordship of the barony of Abaraeron, has descended to the present possessor through a long line of ancestors in unbroken regularity.

The ancient pile, which was built about two hundred years ago, was pulled down in the middle of the last century, and a new house built upon its site by Lewis Gwynne, Esq. Since then—1807—large additions have been made to it by the gentleman now possessing the estate. At present it has the appearance of a handsome building in the modern Greek style of architecture, with Doric pilasters, standing about three miles from the sea-coast and the town of Abergavenny. The grounds, which are environed by romantic scenery, are themselves well-wooded, besides having local associations of no little interest to those who delight in the chronicles of the past. Within their limits is a small hill between two others called Hero Castell, and in all probability the site of the keep to Disserth Castle, which seat was so named either from its position upon the river, Arth, or from the father of Howell who lived in the eleventh century. In the year 908 the Danes under Uther and Rahald came to St. David's with a great fleet upon one of their usual predatory expeditions, and afterwards fought the battle of Disserth. In 1135 Howel ap Meredydd and Rhys ap Madoc ap Idnerth razed the castles of Disserth and Caerwedross and returned home in triumph. In 1158 it was taken possession of by Roger Earl of Clare, who thereupon fortified it with the utmost skill of those rude ages. In 1199, it was besieged, and taken, by Maelgon, when he put the garrison to the sword with a vindictive feeling that has not always been absent from modern warfare. It had before then belonged to his brother, Grufydd; but so fearful was he of its being retaken by Prince Llewelyn that in the year 1208 he demolished the place, rather than lose it, although he had himself fortified it only a short time before.

KNEBWORTH, Hertfordshire, the seat of Sir Edward Earle Lytton Bulwer Lytton, Bart., who succeeding to the Knebworth estates by the will of his mother, took the surname of Lytton by sign manual.

Knebworth appears to have been a fortress at a very early period, and was held as such by Eudo Dapifer at the time of the Norman Conquest. Important in itself, Knebworth receives a yet deeper interest from the names of its many illustrious owners, for in every change we find it possessed by some distinguished character —distinguished either for birth, or for military reputation, or for connection with the highest offices of the state, till in the present days it has become the property of one, who unites in himself the varied characters of the statesman, the poet, the dramatist, and the romancer. To go back to early times. In the reign of Edward II., it was possessed by Thomas de Brother-

ton, fifth son of King Edward I. His eldest daughter and co-heiress, Margaret, brought the lordship of Knebworth to the celebrated Sir Walter Manny, Knight of the Garter, and at his decease, she continued to hold it under the title of Duchess of Norfolk. From her Knebworth passed to her daughter and heir, Anne, wife of John de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke. It appears then to have been sold to John Hotoft, treasurer of the household to Henry VI. From him it went to Sir Thomas Bourchier, (son to Sir John Bourchier, Knight of the Garter), and was purchased of him by Sir Robert Lytton (of Lytton in the Peak), a Knight of the Bath, Privy Councillor to Henry VII., keeper of the wardrobe, and under-treasurer. No sooner had Sir Robert Lytton come into possession of his fort than he set about enlarging it, and what he had thus begun but left unfinished, was continued by his successor, William de Lytton, governor of Boulogne Castle. But in those days they would seem to have built slowly as well as massively, and he also left his work imperfect; nor was it completed till the reign of Elizabeth, when all remaining deficiencies were made good by Sir Rowland de Lytton, who by the many offices he held could scarcely have been of less distinction than any of his predecessors. As lieutenant for the shires of Hertford and Essex at the time of the Spanish invasion he commanded the forces of those counties at Tilbury Fort. He was also captain of the gentlemen pensioners, so renowned for their wealth and rank in the reign of Elizabeth, and constituting an able as well as gallant body.

Even before the time of this distinguished favourite, Knebworth had become noted from Sir Robert de Lytton having had here under his custody the Earl of Warwick, son to George, Duke of Clarence and Isabel, eldest daughter of the

"Proud setter up and puller down of kings."

but it is now that the old building, enlarged and castellated, assumes more peculiarly an historical interest. Queen Elizabeth was frequent in her visits to the knight, an honour which he perhaps in some measure derived from his wife's relationship to the maiden queen, for she was the daughter of Oliver, Lord St. John of Bletsoe, and great grand-daughter of Margaret Beauchamp. The room, in which Elizabeth slept at the time of the Armada, is still preserved, and goes by the name of Queen Elizabeth's Chamber.

The house, which stands on the highest hill in the county, was originally a large quadrangle with outer walls and courts, the east front or gateway having, in truth, been a portion of the ancient fort. For many years it had received little attention from its various owners, being for the most part uninhabited, till in 1811 Mrs. Bulwer Lytton, the mother of Sir Edward proceeded to the task of renovation with as much spirit as good taste and judgment. It was now found necessary to remove three sides; the fourth side, built by Sir Robert de Lytton in the earliest style of Tudor architecture, resembling Richmond Palace erected in the same reign, was preserved, strict attention being paid in all the repairs to the ancient character. The principal apartments are the banquet hall, the oak drawing-room, the library, and the great drawing-room, or presence chamber. The ceiling of the banquet-hall belongs to the age of Henry the Seventh, the screen is Elizabethan, and the chimney-piece with the panelling appears to date from the time of Charles the Second, when Inigo Jones had made the Corinthian column fashionable. One door in this leads to the oak drawing-room, where in the reign of Charles the First, the great parliamentary leaders, Pym, Elliott, and Hampden used to meet to concert their measures; for the Sir William Lytton of that day, who sate in parliament for the county, was their staunch supporter. That he was in high estimation with them is evident from his having been appointed one of the commissioners to treat with the king at Oxford, but at a later period he opposed Cromwell, and was one of the members confined in the place popularly called *Hell-hole.* To commemorate this event an old subterranean chamber in one of the towers, since removed, received the same appellation.

A second door in the banquet-hall communicates with a large cellar, this being a rare remain of a singular ancient custom. In the olden time it was usual for the gentlemen after dinner to retreat, for the purpose of drinking, to a cellar adjoining the great hall, which with that view was always kept in the utmost order, and this vault is the more curious from the fact that there are few houses now remaining with similar constructions.

The library, a large Gothic apartment, is entered from the oak drawing-room. The chimney-piece of this noble chamber is ornamented with the arms of the Lyttons, St. Johns, Beauchamps, Robinsons, Stanleys of Hooton, and Grosvenors. A double flight of stairs leads to the state-rooms, the carved balustrades of which support the lion rampant, one of the ancient crests brought into the family by its alliance with the Strodes. The staircase itself is hung with trophies of armour of the time of Henry the Seventh and Henry the Eighth, and also with various pictures, some being family portraits. The windows are blazoned with descents from the alliance with Barrington and that of the St. Johns.

The first state-room, though small is

ancient, and curious from its walls being covered with old stamped leather, richly gilt, and in high preservation, while the wood-work is grotesquely carved in panels. Upon the ceiling are painted the arms of Sir Rowland Lytton as heir general to the families of Booth, Godmanster, Oke, Burnavil, and Durward.

Between this room and the long anteroom there is a communication. The latter deserves notice as being hung with *bugle tapestry*, of which it is probable that there does not exist in England a second specimen. From thence, an oval drawing-room conducts to the old Presence Chamber, converted by modern habits into a drawing-room, upon the ceiling and windows of which are ninety-nine quarterings brought in through the ancient families of Norreys and Robinson in the time of Anne, while the frieze below shows the arms of the descents of the late Mrs. Bulwer Lytton from the ancient British kings through Sir Owen Tudor and Elystan Glodrydd,—from the Plantagenets through Ruth Barrington—and from the Tudors through Sir Wm. Norreys' marriage with Anne Tudor, aunt to Henry the Seventh. Amongst many relicks of the olden time preserved in this room are two Gothic cabinets, belonging to the age of Henry the Seventh, sets of chairs with the old cloth of gold, a very curiously carved and gilt procession of our Saviour to the cross (the workmanship of the fourteenth century), and some ebony tables that were made in the time of Henry VIII. With these are blended some rarities of a very opposite character; such for instance as chairs of solid ivory and gold that once belonged to Tippoo Saib. Yet more interesting to the antiquarian are the pictures that may be said to present a sort of historic gallery, illustrating our ancient chronicles. Artists themselves are too much in the habit of undervaluing portraits, for what pictures after all affect the mind so strongly as these shadowy representations of the great and the good of other times? Among the portraits in these rooms, is a remarkable head of Shakespere in profile, at the age of 31—the original of a very rare engraving of the Poet, which is prefixed to it—here too, in the midst of his kindred companions, are the portrait of Sir Philip Sydney, his own gift to Sir Rowland Lytton; the *vera effigies* of Edward the Sixth,—and rendered doubly valuable, as in the former instance, by having been a gift from him whom it represents to William de Lytton, his governor of Boulogne Castle—the likenesses of Lord Strafford and his wife, and many others of scarcely less value. But every room in the house teems with rarities of one kind or another. The collection of armour scattered about is excellent, furnishing specimens from the time of the Crusaders to the period of the Civil War. The lover of the fine arts, however, will no doubt be more attracted by an exquisite Magdalene by the Spanish painter Gallego; a beautiful Nativity by Albert Durer; several Dutch pictures of no ordinary merit; and some highly valuable specimens on wood of the earliest period of Dutch, and perhaps of English art.

Over the hall is the music gallery, communicating with the round-tower-chamber, fitted up with golden stamped leather after the fashion that was so prevalent in the time of Charles the Second. From this is a corridor opening into the Hampden room, so called, if we may trust the family tradition, from the illustrious John Hampden having once slept there. The same passage leads to Queen Elizabeth's chamber, wherein is an oaken bedstead, the only one of its kind, we believe, in England, with the exception of that to be found in Berkeley Castle. At one time the antique tapestry had been removed, but it has latterly been brought back; and with equal good taste the chimney-piece has been restored, affording a curious example of the workmanship of other days. Upon it is this inscription—

"Hic anno devictis armis Hispan. memorabili requievit Elizabetha, R.A. 1588."

The gardens to the west of the house, are laid out in straight walks, decorated with statues, urns, and similar ornaments, and surrounded with a deer-park of about four hundred acres, intersected with avenues of lime, chestnut, and oak, most of which have attained a great age. The ground is high, broken by dells, and is remarkable for the prospect it commands from the east. The deer are said to be some of the finest in the county, and if this ample space of amusement be not sufficient for the owners of Knebworth they have a right of free warren over the whole of the surrounding districts, granted to them in the time of James the First.

At one time this mansion was honoured, as every old building should be, with its own peculiar ghost. The phantom was known as "Jenny Spinner," or the Hertfordshire ghost, and about forty years ago the very spinning-wheel was extant which it used in its nightly wanderings.

SOMERHILL, or **SUMMERHILL,** Kent, about two miles from Tunbridge, late the seat of James Alexander, Esq., M.P., and now of Baron de Goldsmidt.

Somerhill originally formed part of a large district called South Frith, which comprehended a manor, forest, or chase, and was no doubt part of the demesnes of the family of Clare, Earls of Gloucester and Hertford, the possessors of the castle and manor of Tun-

bridge. With them it continued till Gilbert de Clare being slain in the battle of Bannockburn, and not leaving any surviving issue, his three sisters became his coheirs. In the division of the estate South Frith fell to Elizabeth, widow of John de Burgh, upon whose death it was inherited by her son, William. He died without male heir, when the South Frith was brought by his daughter in marriage to Lionel, Duke of Clarence, third son of King Edward the Third, who left an only daughter and heir, married by the King's command to Edmund Mortimer, the third Earl of March. Passing over many intermediate steps, the property reverted to the Crown upon the death of the Duchess of York, mother to King Edward the Fourth; and with the Crown it remained till King Edward the Sixth granted it to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, who, being created Duke of Northumberland, reconveyed it to the monarch and his heirs in exchange for other premises. Queen Mary next bestowed it upon Cardinal Pole, but he dying without any particular devise of it, the property came back again to the Crown, and was, by Elizabeth, given to the Earl of Leicester for a term of years, at the expiration of which she granted the fee of it to Frances, daughter of the celebrated statesman the Earl of Walsingham,* and widow of the Earl of Essex, beheaded for high treason. The countess afterwards conveyed it by marriage to the Earl of Clanricard, who immediately upon coming into possession, set about erecting the present noble mansion, and called it Somerhill, from one of his Irish estates. He did not, however, complete the edifice till the latter end of James the First's reign, so slow was the rate of building in those days. That it was begun soon after the commencement of the seventeenth century is evident from the dates of 1611 and 1613 upon some of the water-spouts. His son and heir, Ulick, was a staunch adherent of Charles the First, which was a sufficient cause for the parliament to declare him a delinquent and sequestrate his estates accordingly, when they bestowed them upon their General, the Earl of Essex, to be held during the term of his natural life. Upon his death the property again fell into the hands of the parliament, who this time conferred it upon John Bradshaw, the president of the tribunal that had tried Charles. At the restoration it was given back to the legitimate owner in the person of Margaret, only daughter and heir of Ulick. Having survived two husbands, this lady married a third time, the object of her choice being Mr. Fielding—commonly known under the soubriquet of Beau Fielding. Upon her death it descended to her son, John Villiers, calling himself Duke of Buckingham, who alienated the manor of South Frith with the seat and park of Somerhill to Dekins, who, dying without issue, devised it to Cave, and he, about the year 1711, conveyed the estate to Mr. John Woodgate, of Penshurst. With his descendants it remained till 1816, when it became by purchase the property of James Alexander, Esq., the late owner.

The mansion stands upon a beautiful eminence in the northern part of the grounds, amid extensive woodlands. It is of considerable size, and, although it has been partly rebuilt, and much repaired, preserves not a little of its fine old character. The large bay-windows are still retained, a feature of so much importance in a country residence, and which so well accords with the Elizabethan style, though totally at variance with Greek or Roman architecture. Much, too, is added to the picturesque effect of the whole by the pointed gables and ornamented chimneys. The principal front is the west, overlooking the town of Tonbridge and a beautiful tract of country. From a turret in the court of the north side of the house are seen the Canterbury hills, near Dover, at a distance of about fifty miles. This view, however, and the several objects comprised in it, are best enjoyed from a rising hill, on which grow two large beech trees, at a little distance southward of the house.

Much of the improvements is owing to the late proprietor, Mr. Alexander, who, in adapting the house to modern ideas of comfort and convenience, has exhibited all an antiquarian's regard for its ancient character. The library in particular is a noble room, executed from the designs of Sir Jeffrey Wyatville. It extends the whole depth of the house, being about one hundred feet in length, and is ornamented with eight columns, and lighted by five bay-windows, which, from their unusual number, produce a singular effect.

There is a tradition, still believed by many, that Charles the Second held his court here, when he and his queen visited Tunbridge Wells in 1664. But this rests upon too slight a foundation to be received in direct opposition to the testimony of Count de Grammont, who being one of the party at the time, could hardly have been mistaken upon a point so simple. "Lady Muskerry and Miss Hamilton," says the gay but licentious narrator, "were at Summerhill, having left the melancholy residence of

* According to some writers, Queen Elizabeth granted this estate to Sir Francis himself. Hasted, in his "History of Kent," distinctly stated that the Queen first gave the estate to Leicester for a term of years, at the expiration of which she granted the fee of them to Frances, Countess of Essex, widow of Robert Devereux, who had been beheaded within the Tower.

Peckham. *They went every day to court, or the court came to them.*" So far as the Count is concerned, nothing can be plainer or more decisive than his evidence, and it is not difficult to understand how the frequency of the royal visits to Summer-hill should have given to a report, that Charles and his queen held their court within its walls.

SNITTERFIELD, Warwickshire, the property of Mark Philips, Esq., who is possessed of estates by inheritance adjoining Snitterfield in the parishes of Wolverton and Bearley, of which he is Lord of the Manor; also of an estate called Ingon in the parish of Hampton Lucy, and Welcombe in that of Stratford-on-Avon. His other estates are in the counties of Lancaster, Stafford, Monmouth, and Glamorgan.

At an early period Snitterfield was possessed by the Graunts till Walter Graunt died without male heir, leaving only several daughters, coheiresses. One of these, in the reign of Henry VII., married Sir John Spencer, of Radbourn in Warwickshire, who thus becoming possessed of the estate in right of his wife sold it to John Hales, Esq., of the Whitefriars, Coventry. The family of Hales were "owners of great part of the Lordship. From John Hales it passed to his brother Bartholomew Hales, by the will of John Hales, of the Whitefriars in the city of Coventry, commonly called Club-footed Hales, from an injury he received in his foot from a dagger. He married Mary, daughter and heiress of George Harpur, Esq., and he it was that erected the Manor House here, and was High Sheriff of this county in the second year of King James the First, 1604." In the Hales family Snitterfield remained for several generations; but Sir Stephen Hales, Knight of the Bath, dying without issue, it was sold by his widow, Lady Elizabeth, to Thomas Coventry, Esq., afterwards Lord Keeper, and finally Earl of Coventry. In 1815, it again shifted hands, being disposed of to Robert Philips, Esq., of the Park, near Manchester, younger brother of John Philips, Esq., of the Heath House, co. Stafford, and the descendant of a family resident in that shire for many centuries. Mr. Robert Philips dying in 1844 bequeathed Snitterfield and his other estates in this county to his eldest son, Mark Philips, Esq., then M.P. for Manchester, and High Sheriff of Warwickshire 1851.

The old mansion was a square red-brick building, with stone base pilasters and capitals, and projecting cornice of carved wood. It is now pulled down, but the old avenue of elms still remains. The present Mr. Philips has fitted up, for his residence, an ancient dwelling in Snitterfield Park.

WITTON HOUSE, Lancashire, about two miles west of Blackburn, the seat of Joseph Feilden, Esq., who served the office of High Sheriff of Lancashire in 1818, is a deputy-lieutenant, and holds the commission of the peace for the county. He is the representative of the Lancashire Feildens, who claim on very good grounds, to be scions of the noble house of Feilding, sprung from the Counts of Hapsburg: the junior branches of the Witton family are respectively represented by John Feilden, Esq., of Mollington Hall, Chester, and by Sir William Feilden, Bart. of Feniscowles in Lancashire.

The Witton estate has been in the possession of this family since the days of Queen Elizabeth. During her reign, in the year 1567, we find that Randle Felden, or Ffeilden, was appointed under the Queen's charter one of the Governors of Blackburn Grammar School, at the time of its being royally founded.

The former mansion, called Witton Hall, an old fashioned structure, now lies in ruins. The present house was erected in 1798 by the father of the gentleman possessing the estate. It is an elegant building in the Grecian style, constructed of cream-coloured stone richly veined, which was brought from the quarries at Longridge Fell. In the centre of the eastern front is a portico supported by columns of the massive, yet simple Doric order. The principal apartments are of handsome dimensions, and are enriched with a variety of paintings in oils and water colours by the best modern masters.

The situation of this house has been admirably chosen with regard to the beauties of the surrounding country. It stands on a rising eminence, embosomed in woods at a short distance from the river Darwen, that seen from the house forms a delightful prospect, its banks swelling up into gentle knolls, and thickly covered with timber. Indeed it may be said that the landscape presents every variety of view. From the summit of the hill behind the house called Billinge Hill, the greater part of which is now covered with thriving timber, and which is enclosed within the park wall, in clear weather may be seen the mountains of Ingleborough and Pennigant in Yorkshire, Black Combe in Cumberland, the hills near Frodsham in Cheshire, and the whole coast of North Wales. The house is screened against the north winds by the bold hill of Billinge, the termination of a long chain which extends from Yorkshire to the county of Lancaster.

The pleasure-grounds are extensive, and well worthy of the Mansion, the natural advantages of the locality being well seconded

WRETTON HOUSE, Co. LANCASTER.

THE SEAT OF JOSEPH FEILDEN ESQR.

by the taste and skill displayed in their arrangement.

BROUGHTON CASTLE, Oxfordshire, the seat of Frederick Twisleton Wykeham Fiennes, Lord Saye and Sele, D.C.L., High Steward of Banbury.

Rich as England is in such remains of the feudal ages, it has not many that can compare with the picturesque magnificence of this castellated mansion. Its grey walls, its lofty battlements, its numerous gables, its ivy-covered towers, and the great extent of the entire building, combine in a wonderful way to impose upon the imagination. Even the confusion of the many parts into which it is broken, with their innumerable lights and shadows, and their abruptness, never blending as in the graceful lines and imperceptible gradations of Greek or Roman architecture, only tend to make it the more picturesque. That the Gothic style has this advantage over its classic rivals is indisputable, as any one must admit who recollects how much deeper was the impression made upon himself when standing in the aisles of Westminster Abbey, than when placed under the mighty cupola of St. Paul's. It is the same with the external appearance of either; and this effect is much increased when the Gothic building stands, as Broughton Castle does, amidst woods, and water, and undulating grounds, which whether in storm or sunshine, winter or summer, equally harmonize with it, though lending it in each change a sterner or softer character.

If such be the feelings excited by this venerable pile when seen from without, and while we are yet ignorant of the historical associations belonging to it, what effect must be produced upon the mind when we pass within the fabric. This staircase was once trodden by Cromwell, and still bears his name—by Hampden, Pym, Oliver, St. John, and the Earl of Bedford, in their way to the council room. Pass on into that small dark room, (the council room) with its walls so thick that it would seem no sound could either enter or escape from it. Massive as they are, tradition tells us that at one time, "there would be great noises and talkings heard, to the admiration of those that lived in the house." It is a chapter in romance, and the mystery, so far from losing, rather gains by its solution. The Lord Saye and Sele was considered, as Anthony à Wood tells us, the godfather of the discontented party in Charles the First's time, and these mysterious noises arose from the secret consultations under his lordship's auspices.

Leaving the regions of conspiracy, we come into a lighter room where it is said once stood Queen Anne's billiard-table.

Straying on in a most irregular fashion—something like travelling from York to London, and taking the Land's End by the way—our attention is directed to a cupboard where, the story is, Charles the First was for awhile concealed, after the unfortunate battle at Banbury. This tale certainly does not agree with the politics entertained by Lord Saye and Sele at the time; but instead of attempting to reconcile the apparent contradiction, we will rather, while upon this ground, break a lance with Lord Clarendon in vindication of the then owner of the castle. The historian, as might be expected from his violent party-politics, has painted him in colours more than sufficiently dark; yet from the midst of all these vituperations—for Clarendon meant to be honest, and was honest so far as strong prejudices would allow him—the truth peeps out—"his parts were so much above many of his own rank and authority in parliament"—"he had not the least thought of dissolving the monarchy, and less of levelling the ranks and distinctions of men." Let us add to this, that he was the valued friend of Hampden — no slight praise to the best and greatest—and the fair inference will be that, although decidedly opposed to the many arbitrary measures of the court, he was no less the friend of monarchy within its just and wholesome limits. This estimate of his character is fully confirmed by the part he subsequently played. After Charles had been put to death by a sentence which, both then and in our own times, has so much divided men's opinions, not less as to its justice than as to its necessity, it was in vain that Cromwell invited him to share his honours. "He turned away," says Noble, "from that great man with disgust and abhorrence, as the betrayer of the common interest of the Republic, and retired to the Isle of Lundy." That he should have done so, is a sufficient proof that he had all along been actuated by no private ends of his own, and that he was no less magnanimous than sincere, for he had ever been regarded with intense animosity by the ill-advised monarch. Throughout the whole period of the dispute between the king and his parliament, the former never seems to have abated of his hatred even for a moment; Lord Saye was one of those for whom there could be neither pardon nor remission. Thus, for instance, in a "Proclamation of his Majestie's Grace, Favour and Pardon, to the Inhabitants of his County of Oxon, dated the 3rd of November at Oxford, where his court was then held, he particularly excepts the Lord Say, Nathaniel Fynes, Esq., Sir William Cobb, and John Doyley,

Esq., against all which we shall proceed according to the rules of law as against traitors and stirrers of sedition against us." The same bitterness of feeling is again distinctly shown when, in the month of March, 1642, the parliament applied to Charles for a safe conduct for certain of their commissioners to treat of peace. The plain and obvious maxims of sound policy demanded a ready assent to so reasonable a request, whereas the reply was, that his Majestie hath sent a safe conduct for the Earle of Northumberland, Mr. Pierpoint, Sir William Ermyn, Sir John Holland, and Mr. Whitelock; but hath not admitted the Lord Saye to attend him, as being excepted against by name in his Proclamation at Oxford of the third of November, and by a writ to the Sheriffe proclaimed then in that county, on which his Majestie's intention is declared to proceed against him as a person guilty of high treason. As if this were not enough, we have other instances of the vindictive spirit of the court in his regard. Not to multiply examples more than is absolutely requisite, we need only refer to the fact of his house and lands being ravaged by an especial warrant under the King's own hand, as appears from the following statement in the Speciall Passages.* "It is certain that Prince Robert have plundered the Lord Saye his house, Master Fynes his house, Master Whitelock's house, Members of Parliament, and taken away all his cattle, and destroyed his deere; and such as they could not kill, they broke down the Parke Pales to let them out. And that when the Maior of Banbury shewed Prince Robert the King's hand and seale that the towne should not be plundered, for that his Majestie had accepted of a composition, Prince Robert threw it away, and said, 'My unkle little knowes what belongs to the warres,' and so commanded his men to plunder, which they did it to the purpose, and had no respect of persons, for the malignants suffered more than the honest men of the towne, whom they called Roundheads." [This is curious, as showing that the nickname of *Roundheads* was only just now coming into use.] "But that which startled us most is a warrant under his Majestie's owne hand for the plundering the Lord Say his house, and demolishing of it, and invites the people to doe it, with a grant unto them of all the materialls of the house; we had thought till this was produced, that the king had not been accessary to these horrible pilfering courses; there is a Banbury man gone up to the Parliament with the warrant, who informes of most wicked and devillish outrages committed by Prince Robert his forces, yet to put a colour upon this business it is given out it is against the king and Prince Robert's minds to plunder; hanged a man but yesterday, and yet they plunder the more. This warrant under the king's owne hand is an undoubted truth, and fit for to be knowne to all the kingdome, that they may see what they are like to expect."

The conduct of the royalists, as related by the pamphleteer, becomes doubly atrocious when we learn that Broughton Castle, which was garrisoned only by a troop of horse, and held out but for a day, then surrendered upon terms. Prince Rupert would neither abide by his own treaties, nor would he obey the king's warrant under the royal hand and seal, if it enjoined him to show mercy to the conquered.

It surely must be allowed that in forgetting this havoc of his property, and this openly avowed determination to take his life if possible under form of law, Lord Say evinced no slight degree of magnanimity. In September, 1648, being employed as one of the commissioners at the treaty of the Isle of Wight, he upon his return to London sided with those who voted the king's answers to be a sufficient ground for considering of a peace; and, as we have already remarked, he entirely broke off with Cromwell when the more determined spirits of his party proceeded to take off the head of Charles. He was concerned too with General Monk in the new, or convention-parliament, and was evidently considered to have done good service to the royal cause, for he rose high in favour with Charles the Second, being made by him Lord Privy Seal, Lord Chamberlain of the Household, and Lord Lieutenant of Oxfordshire. He died at the advanced age of eighty, when he was buried at Broughton church.

The family of Fiennes, or Fenys, as it was anciently written—the head of which bears the title of Lord Saye and Sele, has long possessed Broughton Castle. In most periods of English history we find the members of this house playing a distinguished part. Yet, such is the power of poetry—few of them are so familiarly known to us in the present day as the Lord Saye of Shakspeare; his condemnation to death by Jack Cade, "an it be but for pleading so well for his

* See a collection in the British Museum under the title of "The Passages in Parliament;" "A Perfect Diurnall of the Passages in Parliament;" "Speciall Passages and Certain Informations," &c., &c. for this rare and valuable medley consists of divers flying sheets published from time to time by various printers during the Civil War, to record the events of the day. The paper in question is dated frem Maidenhead, November 5th, 1642, number 13; but the reader may experience some difficulty in finding it, there being more than one number 13 in the volume. The book itself must be sought for in the catalogue of periodicals under the year 1642. It bears the press mark, 11——. There is also much useful information upon these topics in Husband's Collection of Orders, &c." Folio: London, 1646. Husband was printer to the House of Commons, and these ordinances, &c. were published under their authority.

BROUGHTON CASTLE

OXFORDSHIRE

life," is a better memory than any in brass or marble. He had, however, given the people other and greater causes of offence than even his eloquence or his knowledge of Latin, for he was high in the royal favour, being constable of Dover, warden of the Cinque Ports, Lord Chamberlain to the king, a member of his council, and finally Lord High Treasurer of England.

The prevailing style of architecture in Broughton Castle is Elizabethan, but with this are mingled portions of a yet earlier period, indeed of the time of Edward the First; and it may be that some parts date from William the Conqueror, for we have a few scanty gleanings in Domesday book of Broughton, or, as it is there written, Brohtune. Thus a part of the north front was built by the Fiennes, in 1544, but the walls of the eastern extremity, and several apartments with their groined stone roofs, belong to the fourteenth century. In like manner the south front presents at its east end an old tower, with loop-holes and Gothic windows that in a great measure retain their former character. This side is rendered yet more picturesque by the dense masses of ivy, which cover it in such profusion as only at intervals to allow of the walls becoming visible, intwining with them so closely as to be well nigh inseparable. Sultan Mahmoud's owls, had they been settled here, would hardly have missed their ruined villages; and, indeed, one almost expects to see one of their fraternity peeping out from amidst the dark green foliage, which harmonises so wonderfully with all around.

Extensive as the building still is—and at one period with its outer defences it occupied a much larger space,—it is completely surrounded by a broad deep moat of running water, the only access to the open area beyond being, on the north side, over a stone bridge of two arches, and through a tower, which still remains in what may not unaptly be called a green old age, so little has it been injured by time. This is connected with the main building by a battlemented wall, having cruciform apertures, or arrowlets, from which the besieged, standing upon a continuous terrace along the inner face of the battlements, could discharge their arrows with little danger to themselves.

In addition to the two styles of architecture, that have been already mentioned as prevailing in this building, it may now be observed that the western side is of a later period than the northern and southern sides of this castellated mansion, and dates in 1599, having been erected by Sir Richard Fiennes, who was recognized, confirmed, and created Lord Saye and Sele by JAMES I., in the first year of his reign. This diversity serves to give yet more life and truth to its historical associations, for has not this noble pile successively been the abode of the Molins, of the Hungerfords, the Broughtons, and the Wykehams, till at length it devolved to the noble family of Saye and Sele by intermarriage with Margaret, the heiress of Sir William Wykeham, and great-great niece of William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, and founder of Winchester and New Colleges, Oxford. The various parts bear the impress of the successive owners, and of the age in which they lived. After all, it is a mere matter of uncertain taste to what extent uniformity is desirable; is it to be confined to a house, to a street, to a city? If we are to take nature, — as we are so much in the habit of appealing to her example,—why, nature loves variety, and even the green livery of the forest, so essential to her purposes in summer, has yet every possible shade and hue, from the darkest to the lightest. But the architect and the antiquarian must settle the matter between them, while we go on with our description.

The principal entrance to the hall is in the north front through the side of the eastern central oriolum. It is of considerable dimensions, being fifty-five feet long, and twenty-five feet broad, and the ceiling is enriched with numerous pendants, one of those singular inversions of the natural order of things so frequent in Gothic architecture, the ornaments growing like stalactites out of the roof which they appear to be supporting, without, in fact, having base themselves.

In visiting Broughton its church should not be forgotten. This noble relic stands near the bridge and tower leading to the castle, and although not very large possesses an interest from its antiquity, belonging as it does to the thirteenth century. It consists of a chancel, nave, and south aisle, the interior being about ninety-one feet from east to west in length, while it is full forty-four wide, inclusive of the aisle, which equals the nave in width, and extends fourteen feet beyond it on the side of the chancel. The east window is in the decorated style, with the geometrical tracery, which prevailed at the beginning of the fourteenth century.

Let the reader now place himself in fancy at the west end of the chancel, and imagine that he is looking southward into the aisle, as the best point of view, and for the clearer understanding of what follows. On the left he will be struck by a recess profusely ornamented with the most beautiful Gothic tracery, in which is a tomb with two recumbent figures belonging to the Wykeham family, as we learn from the small crest on the helmet of the male effigies, which is

moreover invested with a collar composed of roses and sunbeams. The female also has a collar, but of S. S. At one time there were springing arches in front of the recess, that must have contributed greatly to its elegance and general effect. These, however, have been destroyed, not by time or accident, but, if we may believe tradition, by barbarians on one side or the other, in the great Civil War, though, from what has been already said, it would seem most probable that this havoc was committed by the royalists. Though the soldiers on the opposite side were no doubt equally fond of destroying, they must yet have been restrained by strong considerations from committing such spoliation upon the property of one, who held so high a place with their own party, and who would therefore possess the power in their case, as he must full surely have the inclination to punish the offenders.

Numerous memorials of the Saye and Seles will be found in the ledger stones of the chancel floor and of the south aisle; and on looking into the aisle a monument meets the eye with a recumbent image of one of that illustrious race; the legs, however, are not crossed, and the whole is so decayed that nothing curious can any longer be traced in the details of his armour.

The principal ornament of the church occurs in the south-eastern corner of the aisle, half hidden, however, by a memorial of the Saye and Seles. This is a monument of a beautiful Gothic character beloning to a De Broughton, and dating so far back as the reign of Edward the Second. It is placed under a canopy let into the wall, and although time has nearly effaced the arms and the inscription upon the tomb, yet a lingering tradition still remains, and with many finds credit, that this figure represents the founder of the church and castle. No certain indications can be gathered from the monument itself; the arms have scarcely a distinguishable trace left, and the only clue we have to the inscriptions upon the tomb, or to its former tenant, is a manuscript of Anthony à Woods in the Ashmolean Museum. In that antiquary's collection for Broughton, the laborious Skelton found a detached slip of paper with a memorandum to this effect—"Thomas de Broughton miles quondam Dominus de Broughton qui multimodis ornamentis hanc ecclam adornavit, cujus animæ propitietur Deus Amen" Skelton considers that this is a transcript of the inscription upon the tomb, which is no longer to be deciphered; but if his conjecture be right, it is clearly decisive against the figure representing the founder of the church and castle; had such been the case, the epitaph would hardly have recorded the knight as having only "contributed much towards decorating the edifice." The lesser merit of decorating would not have been remembered while that of actually founding was omitted.

Here then it is time to take leave of Broughton, a place so interesting in itself, and so full of high and noble recollections that we would willingly have lingered there a little longer. Enough, however, to tempt the curious traveller in these parts, a few miles out of his way, and to direct his attention to some of the leading features of the church and castle, and more than this was hardly necessary.

TICHBORNE, in the county of Southampton, the seat of Sir Edward Doughty, Bart., between two and three miles from New Alresford. The name of the village—and in all likelihood therefore the name also of the family—was variously written Ticceburn and Ticceburnan, and at a more recent date, Titchbourn, Tychebourn, and Tichborne.

This family is beyond doubt of high antiquity; both Camden and Trussell have traced its settlement at Tichborne to a period before the Norman Conquest. It was then most probably of Saxon origin, and belongs to the early ages of Saxon predominance in England.

The old house, being decayed, was pulled down in 1803. It exhibited many decided marks of having been erected at a remote period; one of the wings in particular was remarked as containing a tower, unquestionably of Saxon origin, and the body of the edifice, though less ancient, exhibited many of the features considered as belonging to the times of feudalism. It has thus been described from a picture of it painted by Giles Tilbourg, a famous artist in his day, and which is still extant:—"On entering through a massy porch, a passage presented itself with the battery-hatch on one side, and a row of open arches leading to the baronial hall on the other. A gallery ran round this venerable apartment; a wide cavern of a chimney yawned on one side; and on the other, deeply embayed in the thickness of the wall, were two large windows, whose recesses, as was the fashion of former days, were frequently filled with implements of sylvan sport. At the farther end a raised step led to the parlour, and a staircase of black oak conducted to the gallery and the various rooms with which it communicated. A complication of secret passages, apartments, and stairs; a courtyard surrounded by the offices, a chapel, and a moat, completed the picture of one of the halls of our forefathers. The exterior of the main front had undergone some alterations which did not entirely correspond with its original character. About the middle of

the last century sash windows had been inserted in the principal apartments, and other repairs executed, which, however they might add to domestic comfort, did not harmonize with the general appearance of the venerable old house."

The picture, upon which this account has been mainly founded, is altogether a very curious production. It contains upwards of one hundred portraits, including the Sir Henry Tichborne of the day and his lady (of the house of Arundel) and their family, friends, and retainers, who are represented in front of the building, employed in the annual distribution of bread, called the DOLE, from the Saxon *delan* to divide,—*dele*, a portion. This extensive liberality, however, which embraced all comers who chose to ask for it, was not peculiar to the Tichbornes of that day. It had its origin in those good old monkish times when the church really and truly played the part of the belly in the fable, and might have answered its maligners in the words of Menenius :—

"True it is, my corporate friends,
That I receive the general food at first,
Which you do live upon ; and fit it is ;
Because I am the storehouse and the shop
Of the whole body ; but if you do remember
I send it through the rivers of your blood,
Even to the court, the heart, the seat o' the brain,
And through the cranks and offices of man.
The strongest nerves, and small inferior veins
From me receive their natural competency
Whereby they live."

The tradition of the Tichborne Dole runs thus in substance, though not perhaps in exact words.

In the reign of Henry the First, there flourished a valiant knight, yclept Sir Roger de Tichborne, who in his moments of leisure from giving and taking blows found time to marry. The lady to whom he addressed himself, and who was graciously pleased to accept him, was a certain Mabella, sole heiress of the house of Lymerston in the Isle of Wight. As to the lady's claims to beauty, the chronicler says nothing, probably thinking it a matter of little importance in the case of one who possessed so many broad lands, and whose ancestors had been lords, and almost princes, in their little island. Moreover she was renowned for sanctity, to the extent even of working miracles, a gift highly prized in those days, although it was then much more common than it is with us in the present age. In this way she not only did good to others, who stood in need of such aid, but also, as was reasonable, obtained some slight benefits for herself. Not the least of the advantages which thus rewarded her superior sanctity was a miraculous log of wood, which had the charm annexed to it of preserving her life so long as it remained unburnt. This legend is the less questionable as the very same thing has been told,—and of course never disputed—of Ogier the Dane, to whom the fairy Morgue gave a brand, which was to be preserved from burning, for so long as it remained unconsumed, so long should he continue in life. The Lady Mabella, however, was not so fortunate in her gift as the knight; the latter was reconveyed to fairyland before he had experienced any of the inconveniences of old age, although he had attained his hundredth year, whereas the pious lady became so infirm and ancient that she grew tired of life, and "determined to shuffle off this mortal coil." Thus resolved she cast the charmed billet into the fire, and calling her loving husband to her bedside, besought him as her last request that he would allow her as much land as she could go over in the vicinity of the park, the produce of which was to be annually laid out in a dole of bread to all such hungry souls as might come to claim it. The brand was now nearly wasted; the dame, it was evident, had only a short time longer to live, and was certainly in no condition to make a long pilgrimage, so that there was little danger of her being able to gain much land by the bargain. Her husband therefore consented with a good grace. But Mabella was as crafty as she was pious; and renovated no doubt by the idea of outwitting her husband, she ordered her people to carry her to the park boundaries, where by dint of *crawling*, she managed to get over many a rich and goodly acre. Having achieved this exploit, greatly to her own comfort and satisfaction, she returned home that she might,

"Like immortal Cæsar die with decency."

To make sure of her husband and his descendants keeping to their bargain, she left her curse upon all those who should divert her bounty from its proper purpose, assuring them that whenever any one should be found wicked enough to do so, the old house of Tichborne would fall over his head, and both race and name become utterly extinct from lack of male posterity

Having uttered this valediction, or malediction—it is hard to say which term is the more appropriate—the lady Mabella was gathered to her forefathers ; or, what seems most probable in her case, was received into the company of the saints, whom her whole life had been spent in emulating.

Thus far the legend, not indeed *totidem verbis*, but much to this effect, and if any one should feel inclined to doubt its truth, we must rebuke his unbelief by telling him that the field of the lady's creeping pilgrimage still bears the name of *Crawls*. The custom too of the dole continued for centuries, and it is well known that about twelve

hundred loaves were in general baked for the purpose. If they proved insufficient, as would sometimes happen, then the superabundant applicants received instead a gratuity of two-pence each. It is even stated that one year when the day of the Dole chanced to fall upon a Sunday, twelve hundred and twenty-five loaves were distributed, and that immense supply proving inadequate to the demand, a farther dole was added of eight pounds in money.

In process of time—the world we must suppose having become worse—it was discovered that this charitable work was the source of much disorder, and thereby gave great offence to the surrounding landholders. They had no idea that such an assembly of beggars should come

"Betwixt the wind and their nobility."

Vagabonds, it was said, gypsies, and idlers of all kinds gathered from every quarter, trespassing and pilfering throughout the neighbourhood, whereupon the gentry and magistrates, in the wholesome correction of this offence, represented the same to the baronet then possessing Tichborne. He, nothing loth it may be supposed, listened to these benevolent promptings, and soon afterwards, in the year 1794, suppressed the public distribution of the DOLE; but as if to make a compromise with his saintly ancestress he substituted a private relief to the industrious poor in the neighbourhood. The defunct Lady Mabella, however, was not so to be satisfied; she seems to have insisted upon absolute and unconditional compliance with her last injunction. Even the house itself—meaning thereby the brick and mortar—took part with its former mistress, and when a portion of it had been removed for the purpose of being rebuilt, the rest, which had been destined to stand, fell down of its own accord, thus fulfilling in one sense the prophetic denunciation. It has not, however, been reserved for our times to justify it in the more important way of taking the word, "house;" there is still male heir of the family living in the present day, so that the Lady Mabella's valediction has not come to pass, whatever may have been her share in it. It would have been a subject of much regret had this been otherwise, for from the days of Mabella the house of Tichborne has been distinguished by a long line of worthies. If we examine the record we shall find successive generations of knights and baronets, of knights of the shire, of high sheriffs of Hampshire and other counties, of peers and ambassadors, of alliances with some of the noblest families in England. Amongst these some individuals stand forward yet more prominently. Thus, Sir John Tichborne, in the reigns of Edward the Second and Edward the Third, attained to great eminence, being repeatedly sheriff of Hampshire, Wiltshire, and Dorsetshire, as also knight of the shire for the former county. By Edward the Second he was appointed castellan and warden of the royal castle of Sarum; and by Edward the Third he was made one of the king's justices itinerant. A more doubtful grant was that of the fishery of Cheriton, which his descendants enjoy to the present day.

But the prince of good fellows, if they have written his story aright, was the first baronet, Sir Benjamin Tichborne, and to this he seems to have added a good share of political sagacity, that enabled him to see which way the wind was like to blow while others only waited for its coming. Upon the decease of Queen Elizabeth he came forward at once without delaying to see what orders the cabinet might give, and as high sheriff proclaimed the accession of James the First at Winchester and throughout the county, for which good service he and his sons were knighted by the new monarch, who was at all times as profuse in bestowing honours as Elizabeth had been chary. Nor was this all. The sagacious sheriff was rewarded with a handsome pension for himself and his successor, besides receiving a grant of the castle of Winchester in fee farm to himself and his heirs for ever. The truth is that his zeal in the royal cause, and his qualities as a boon companion, joined to his natural frankness, had completely won the heart of James, who had practically very little of the habits of a monarch except it was in spending. It has even been said that he granted an honourable addition to the armorial bearings of the house of Tichborne, rarely accorded as an hereditary distinction to any under the degree of a peer. They bear supporters to their family shield, two lions *guardant gules*, and according to tradition it thus arose:—In one of the king's visits to Tichborne—and they were frequent—being warmed by the frank hospitality of his entertainer, he asked what he could do to gratify him, to which "old Ben," as the monarch familiarly called him, replied by requesting permission to bear these lion supporters to his paternal coat. But if this story be true at all, the grant must have been not for the origin but the revival of such a distinction, which for some now unknown reason had been discontinued, for "there is, or was, a deed in existence, executed by John de Tichborne in the 10th of Henry IV. 1409, to which was appended a seal with the same arms, crests, and supporters that his descendants now use. This John de Tichborne may have worn sup-

porters as a Knight of the Bath, created, among others, at the coronation of Henry the Fourth."

However this may be, it is certain that king James was extremely fond of his society. Often in his progresses amongst the seats of the neighbouring nobility and gentry he would get tired of their more ceremonious hospitality, when he would on the sudden declare to those about him his intention of going back to "old Ben," who it seems set his best before the monarch, and never troubled himself with apologies that it was not better. Whether the tale be true or not, it is sufficiently in accordance with the general character of James—*se non è vero è ben trovato.*

HAUGHTON, Shropshire, the seat of the Rev. John Brooke. Of the former house, which stood at the back of the present mansion, there are records extending as far into the olden time as 1268, when it was called Haleston, it being then in the possession of Sir Hugh de Haleston. Near to it used to be a chapel, now destroyed, but its site is marked out by an old yew-tree, standing in a meadow that still retains the name of the *chapel-field*, and thus gives evidence of its having once existed, even if we did not know the fact from other sources.

This estate has been successively held by the Moretons, the Brigges', the Brookes, and the Townshends. To the last named family it passed by female descent. Frances, daughter of the Rev. John Brooke, son of Leigh Brooke, Esq., by Elizabeth, his wife, sister and coheir of Sir Hugh Brigges, Bart., having married George Salesbury Townshend, Esq. Their son, George B. B. Townshend, came into possession in 1747, when by his uncle's will he took the name of Brooke.

The present house was built in the year 1718 by Leigh Brooke, Esq., of Blacklands, parish of Bobbington, who became possessed of this by his marriage with Elizabeth Brigges, the daughter and heiress of the then owner.

DILLINGTON HOUSE, about a mile from Ilminster, Somersetshire, the seat of John Lee Lee, Esq., many years M.P. for Wells.

The manor of Ilminster with the whole district was given by king Athelstan in 939 to the abbey of Muchelney in this county, founded by Ina, king of the West Saxons. Upon the dissolution of Monasteries, king Henry the Eighth granted it to Edward Earl of Hertford, subsequently created Duke of Somerset by his nephew Edward the Sixth, but better known in history as Protector of the kingdom during that prince's minority. In consequence of an act of attainder passed against Somerset, the manor reverted to the Crown, but was afterwards restored by Elizabeth to his son, Edward Seymour, whom she reinstated in all his father's honours and possessions. He died, however, without issue, whereupon the estate devolved to a younger branch of the same family. John Lord Seymour, Duke of Somerset, having encumbered the property with debts and annuities the manor was sold in 1684 to Sir Thomas Travel, Edward Ryder, and John Gore, in order to discharge them. At a subsequent period we find it in the possession of Colonel Speke, who entertained the Duke of Monmouth there during the rebellion. In this family it must have continued for a long time, as in 1724 George Speke, Esq., then in possession of the whole manor, bequeathed it by will to Anne, his only surviving daughter, who conveyed it by marriage to Lord North. From this family it came into the hands of William Manning, Esq., whose son, the present owner, assumed the surname of Lee—his mother's name—by sign manual in 1822.

The old house had been considerably added to by Lord North, but was pulled down and rebuilt in 1838 by John Lee Lee, Esq., who now possesses the estate. It is constructed of Ham stone, and is of the Elizabethan order of architecture, forming a handsome and extensive mansion.

In the village of Dillington is a mineral spring, which at one time was reputed to have great medicinal virtue. Of late years it has lost this character, though perhaps undeservedly, fashion, or caprice rather, having much more to do in such cases than science or common sense.

HEMSTED, Cranbrook, co. Kent, the seat of Thomas Law Hodges, Esq., a magistrate for the counties of Kent and Sussex, and deputy-lieutenant for the former. During the Irish rebellion of 1798-9, Mr. Hodges served in the West Kent regiment of Militia, in which he became major. He was for many years chairman of the Bench of Quarter Sessions at Maidstone, and was elected M.P. for Kent in 1830.

Early in the reign of Henry the Third, Hemsted belonged to Robert de Hemsted, who assumed his surname from it. His descendants, however, did not long continue here, for in the tenth year of Edward III., James de Echyngham paid aid for it at the making the Black Prince a knight. In the beginning of the next reign, King Richard the Second,—Sir Robert Belknap, Knt., Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, became possessed of it, but having too strongly advocated the claims of that prince, he was attainted upon Bolingbroke's acces-

sion to the throne, and this amongst his other estates became forfeited to the Crown. By the new king it was speedily granted to William de Guldeford, who kept his shrievalty for the county at his seat here, and made great additions to the mansion. One of his descendants received Queen Elizabeth at Hemsted, and entertained her for three days. In the reign of Queen Anne, Robert Guldeford procured an act of parliament for the sale of this manor, and vested it for such purpose in the hands of trustees, who accordingly disposed of it to Sir John Norris, Knight, Admiral of the British fleet, and Vice-Admiral of England. In this family the estate remained, till in 1780 John Norris obtained an act of parliament vesting it in the hands of trustees that it might be sold, which it subsequently was to Thomas Hallet Hodges, Esq., sheriff of the county, in 1786.

THE HILL, in the county of Cumberland, the seat of Sir James Robert Grant, C.B., K.H., K. St. Anne, Inspector General of Army Hospitals. The name of "The Hill," which belonged of old to the mansion, is supposed to have been given to the first eminence on the road leading across the border. The prospect from the house is very grand and striking. It overlooks the great plain of the Solway Moss, and extends into the valleys of Eskdale and Liddesdale. At one time its site used to be considered as falling within the limits of the debateable land. In crossing the western borders from Scotland, the Hill, after passing Netherby, is the first gentleman's residence seen in England.

Sir James Grant represents the Mulochaird branch of the ancient family of Grant.

CASTLE HOWARD, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, about four miles from New Malton, the seat of George William Frederick Howard, Earl of Carlisle, Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding of that county.

Upon the site of the present edifice there formerly stood the ancient castle of Hinderskelf, which was destroyed by fire, when, as we are told by an inscription on an obelisk facing the western avenue, "Charles, the third Earl of Carlisle, of the family of the Howards, erected a castle, and called it Castle Howard. He likewise made the plantations in this park, and all the outworks, monuments, and other plantations belonging to this seat. He began these works in the year 1712, and set up this inscription, Anno Dom. 1731.

This pile, which was built from a design of Sir John Vanburgh's, and is in the same style as Blenheim, but has a more extended front, consisting of a rich centre of the Corinthian order, with a cupola rising from the roof, and two large wings, that on the east being finished according to the intentions of Vanburgh, while that on the west being completed by another architect, is not altogether in keeping with the rest of the building. The south, or garden front, is exceedingly magnificent. Its centre consists of a pediment and entablature supported by fluted Corinthian pilasters, and is approached by a grand flight of steps. At the extremity of the east wing is the kitchen, with a square tower at each angle. The intermediate space is filled up by a numerous assemblage of roofs, cupolas, vases, and massive clusters of chimneys.

Once within the walls of this magnificent building, the first thing that strikes the spectator, is the extreme loftiness of the rooms, so much beyond the usual idea of architectural proportions. Thus the hall is sixty feet in height, though only thirty feet square, terminating at top with a spacious dome, one hundred feet high, and adorned with columns of the Corinthian and Composite orders. All the principal rooms are upon the same scale of grandeur, and all are filled with precious reliques of antiquity, or with masterly pictures so numerous as to make the mere catalogue of them far too extensive to be given in detail. From the names of Reubens, Titian, Ludovico Caracci, Annibal Caracci, Velasques, Tintoretto, Giulio Romano, Salvator Rosa, Canaletti, and Domenichino, the nature and worth of the collection may be easily imagined.

The dining-room is a noble apartment, the chimney-piece of which is supported by fluted columns of sienna marble; its cornice is of sienna and white marble, with groups in the middle, and upon it are three bronzes, Brutus, Cassius, and the Laocoon. Here also are two slabs of Sicilian jasper, and an urn of fine green porphyry, with two busts, one of Marcus Aurelius, the other of a Bacchanal.

The same magnificence is found in the saloon above stairs, the walls of which are painted by Peligrini with representations of the principal events in the story of Frog. The saloon below, which is longer, but not so wide, is full of busts and statues.

There are two drawing-rooms; the one called the *Blue*, is floored with a mosaic pavement; and both are filled to profusion with works of art. But indeed every room,—not excepting the bed-rooms—is adorned in the same way; and if anything be yet wanting to gratify the spectator's love of art and antiquity, there are the museum, a large room twenty-four feet square, and the antique gallery, a hundred feet long, in which he may pass hours, and yet find something fresh for admiration. A particular gem of the mu-

seum is a cylindrical altar, about four feet and a half high, which once stood in the temple of Delphi, and was worshipped by multitudes from every state in Greece. Upon the top of it is a slab with these lines inscribed :—

"Pass not this ancient altar with disdain;
'Twas once in Delphi's sacred temple rear'd.
From this the Pythian pour'd her mystic strain,
While Greece its fate in anxious silence heard.

What chief, what hero of the Achian race
Might not to this have bowed with holy awe,
Have clung in pious rev'rence round its base,
And from the voice inspir'd received the law.

A British chief, as fam'd in arms as those,
Has borne this relic o'er the Italian waves;
In war still friend to science this bestows,
And Nelson gives it to the land he saves."

If we leave the splendid collection of paintings, some of which may well be called beyond all price, and wander into the pleasure grounds, we shall find fresh themes for admiration. The park is beautiful, as well as extensive, and has of late years been much improved by the addition of a small artificial lake at no great distance from the house. The taste of the noble disposer of these grounds seems to have constantly led him to combine art with nature. At every step we are met with something to remind us of this union, in the shape of obelisk, or mausoleum, or temple, or some kindred work of art. Contrasted with the high state of cultivation exhibited in these pleasure-grounds is the distant prospect of the moors as seen from the north front of the castle.

The name of Howard lends a yet higher lustre to all this magnificence. On going back to the time of Henry the Sixth, we find Sir Robert Howard marrying Margaret, daughter and coheiress of Thomas de Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, one of the oldest families in the country. Their son was the celebrated John, Duke of Norfolk, who was slain at the battle of Bosworth Field—Shakspeare's "gentle Norfolk," to whom came the mysterious scroll on the eve of that bloody day—

"Jocky, of Norfolk, be not too bold,
For Dickon, thy master, is bought and sold."

A yet higher character in this illustrious race is the accomplished Earl of Surrey, who was beheaded by Henry the Eighth. But in truth the headsman did not enjoy a sinecure in those days. Then too there was the Lord Howard of Naworth Castle, and many others, the line of heroes and statesmen seeming to spread out interminably like the shadows on Banquo's glass in the witch's cavern—

"I'll see no more."

WESTON BIRT, Gloucestershire, about sixteen miles from the provincial capital, three miles below Tetbury, and four from Malmesbury, the seat of Robert Stayner Holford, Esq., a magistrate for the counties of Gloucester and Wilts, and High Sheriff of the former in 1843.

At one time this manor belonged to the Crewes, a branch of the ancient family of that name in Cheshire. The male line having become extinct, the daughter and heiress of the last of the Crewes conveyed the estate by marriage about the end of the seventeenth century to Sir Richard Holford, Knight; who was appointed Master in Chancery in the year 1693. Robert Holford, Esq., was also Master in Chancery in 1712, and was succeeded in 1750 by Peter Holford, Esq., who died senior Master in 1804. He was also one of the Governors of the New River Company for several years.

The early possessors of this property are most minutely traced by Atkyns, whose account when compressed within reasonable limits amounts to this. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, Weston Birt was held by Elnod; in that of William, by Earl Hugh; in the reign of King Edward by Briosi; and in the time of King William, by William, the son of Baderon.

In the seventeenth year of King John's reign Weston Birt belonged to Maurice de Gaunt, Earl of Lincoln. Hugh de Despencer, the younger, was seized of this manor in the fifth year of Edward the Second. Margaret, widow of John Gifford, held it in the sixth of Edward the Third. Sir Ralph de Willington died seized of it in the twenty-second year of Edward the Third, as were Sir John Paulet and Margaret, his wife, in the fifteenth year of Richard the Second; and in the twentieth of the same monarch, John, son and heir of Ralph de Willington, and grandson of Sir John de Willington, died possessed of the manor and of the advowson of the church. In the thirteenth year of Henry the Fourth it was held by John, the son of John Wroth and Joan Willington.

In the reign of Henry the Sixth we find this estate passing successively into three different hands at very short intervals; first, it was held by Isabel, daughter of William Beaumont; next, by Sir John Berkeley, and then by Sir Thomas Beaumont. In this family it remained till John Beaumont, clerk, and John Chichester and Margaret, his wife, levied several fines of Weston Birt, in the sixteenth, eighteenth, and twentieth of Henry the Seventh, to Richard, Bishop of Durham, and to divers other bishops, to the Earl of Oxford, Sir Giles D'Aubeny, and many other persons of name and rank. Giles, Lord D'Aubeny, died seized of this manor in the Sixth of Henry the Eighth. Sir William Berkeley possessed it in the fifth of Edward the Sixth, and was succeeded by his son, John Berkeley. It was next held by

Edward, Duke of Somerset, and after his attainder it was granted to James Bassett, in the fourth of Mary. It was again granted to Arthur Basset in the seventh of Elizabeth. In the year 1608 Nicholas Dymery was Lord hereof, and subsequently it came to the Crewes, from whom we have already traced the possession into other hands.

The old mansion was probably erected in the time of Queen Elizabeth, or it may be a little later, the house being surmounted in the usual style of those days by pointed gables terminating in small carved finials. To the same time may be referred the handsome clustered chimneys, also adorned with various mouldings on the shafts. The windows were square, with stone mullions, and headed by the label cornice, but the centre entrance was by a pointed arch doorway.

The present mansion was built in 1810 by the late George Peter Holford, Esq., within a few hundred yards of the spot upon which the old manor house had stood.

PUDLESTON COURT, in the county of Hereford, not quite six miles from Leominster, the seat of Elias Chadwick, Esq., late of Swinton Hall, Lancashire, a magistrate for that county.

The old Pudleston Court stood at no great distance from the church, but it has long since disappeared, and a substantial farmhouse now occupies its place. The building of the new mansion was commenced by the present owner in 1846, and is not yet completed. It cannot therefore boast of any of that peculiar interest which belongs to the venerable halls of our forefathers; but what it loses in this way, it more than gains in elegance and comfort, which are as much the attributes of modern buildings as the picturesque is to our baronial fortresses. The style of its architecture is what for want of a more appropriate name we may perhaps be allowed to designate as the old embattled English.

This estate was long held by the family of Duppa. The last of that name, who possessed it, was the Rev. J. W. Duppa, rector of Pudleston, upon whose decease it passed by purchase to Elias Chadwick, Esq., the gentleman now owning it. The living also is in his patronage. The present Rector is the Rev. G. T. Whitfield, A.M.

The parish, in which the house stands, contains about two hundred and eighty inhabitants. The country around is exceedingly beautiful, as indeed may be said of almost the whole county.

BROOMHOUSE, Berwickshire, the seat of George Logan Home, Esq., Knight of the Legion of Honour of France, and Knight of the Redeemer of Greece.

Prior to the year 1814 there stood on the site of the present building the ruins of an ancient castle belonging to a very early period of Scottish history. This fortress had been burnt down by the English under Sir Ralph Evers and Sir Brian Latour prior to the battle of Ancrum Moor, which gave rise to the war-cry in that fight,—"Revenge! Remember Broomhouse."

At one time this property had formed a part of the church's possessions; but it was assigned by Adam, prior of Coldingham, with the consent of the Pope's commissioners, to Patrick Home, the younger son of Sir David, of Wedderburn. This took place in 1530, and the estate has ever since remained with his descendants, without any of those mutations arising from attainders, deficiency of heirs male, and such causes which we have so often seen interrupting the thread of possession in other families.

The present building was erected in 1814, on the site of the ancient ruins by Lieutenant-General James Home. It is in the castellated style, harmonizing well with the surrounding scenery.

MILTON HOUSE, Berkshire, about three or four miles from Abingdon, the seat of John Basil Barrett, Esq. The manor belonged at a remote period to the abbot and convent of Abingdon, but was granted in 1547 to Lord Wriothesley. From him it passed in a short time to the family of Calton, with whom it remained upwards of two hundred years. About the year 1768, it was purchased of the Caltons by John Briant Barrett, Esq., in whose family it still remains.

The mansion house was originally built from designs by Inigo Jones:

> "Master Surveyor, you that first began
> From thirty pounds in pipkins to the man
> You are; from them leap'd forth an architect
> Able to talk of Euclid, and correct
> Both him and Archimede—
> By all your titles and whole style at once
> Of tireman, mountebank, and Justice Jones,
> I do salute you."

Notwithstanding this satirical account given by "Rare Ben" of his former friend and coadjutor, Milton House would by no means justify his low estimate of the architect. To be sure, the house was greatly added to and improved in 1791 by the grandfather of the present owner; so that it may be difficult to say how much of the merit really belongs to "Master Surveyor."

BROADWATER, co. Surrey, is the beautifully situated residence, not far from Godalming, of George Marshall, Esq., son of the late Robert Marshall, Esq., and the descendant of an old Sussex family;

Stannard & Dixon, lith 7, Poland St

BROADWATER, Co. SURREY,

THE SEAT OF GEORGE MARSHALL ESQ

settled in that county for many generations, and transplanted about the middle of the 18th century to Surrey, by Thomas (son of Thomas Marshall of Easebourne) who *m.* Mary, only daughter of William Bryant of Haslemere.

Broadwater, from its well-chosen position, and the lovely lake, that forms so marked a feature in the landscape, is one of the most delightful spots in the county of Surrey.

ASHRIDGE, Buckinghamshire, the splendid seat of the Egerton family.

This place, formerly written AESIRUGGE, —that is, *a hill set with ash trees*,—was, in olden times, according to Leland, "of the foundation of Edmund, erle of Cornwall, and owner of Berckhamstede Castel." This nobleman was the son of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, brother of King Henry the Third; and his institution was for twenty brethren, called *Bonhommes*, or *Boni Homines*, whom he had brought over from the south of France. Of the twenty brethren, thirteen were to be priests. By some they have been termed a set of mystics, and confounded with the Albigenses; but Mosheim much more correctly, as it seems to us, declares they were a remnant of the Paulicians. They were bitterly opposed to the *Preaching Friars* and *Minorites*, whose pretensions to superior holiness and purity, they held up to contempt by carvings and paintings in the most disgusting forms of caricature. It has been supposed that the figures remaining, in 1794, upon the walls of the cloisters of the college at Ashridge, were subjects chosen to deride the Preaching Friars and Minorites; but, whether this be true or no, it is certain that the latter, who were introduced into England about the year 1221, incurred much popular odium, from their great wealth and noble buildings, as contrasted with their affected poverty and mortification. The Bonhommes, however, did not themselves escape without some rude attacks upon their character and reputation. It seems, that the monastery contained a portion of the blood of Christ, of which the following account is given by the historian, Hollinshed:—

"Edmund, the son and heir of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, second son of King John, being with his father in Germany, and beholding the relickes and other precious ornaments of the ancient Emperors, he espied a box, of gold, whereof he perceived (as the opinion of men, then given), that therein was contained a portion of the blood of our Saviour. He, therefore, being desirous to have some part thereof, so interested him that had the keeping of it, that he obtained his desire, and brought it over with him into England, bestowing a third part thereof, after his father's decease, on the Abbeie of Hailes, as it were to adorne and inrich the same, because that therein both his father and mother were buried; and the other two parts he reserved in his own custodie; till at length, moved upon such devotion as was then used, he founded a Abbeie, a little from his manor of Bercamsted, which Abbeie was named Ashrug, in which he placed the moonks of the order of Bonhommes, being the first that ever had been seene, of that order, in England; and herewith he also assigned the two other parts of that blood to the same Abbeie. Whereupon followed great resort of people to those two places, induced thereunto by a certaine blind devotion."

Speed improves upon this story, by telling us that the supposed blood was "only honey clarified and coloured with saffron."

Now, besides that saffron seems a curious ingredient for giving honey the colour of blood, the fraud, it is plain, did not originate with the Bonhommes, since they received the box from Earl Edmund, and said no more of it than was said to them; moreover we cannot help remarking, that the history of the poor monks has not often been written by unprejudiced chroniclers.

In 1291, King Edward the First, who resided here, near to his Castle of Berkhamstead, held a parliament, in which were long and earnest debates with regard to the origin and use of fines, and their necessity. It was of short duration, but though no acts were passed therein, yet several judgments were given, as appears by the record which made it a parliament.

In 1294, the King being involved in a second war with France, many of the clergy and others made contributions towards the carrying of it on, for which they received in return particular protection or other benefits. Amongst such contributors to the royal necessities were the Bonhommes, of Ashridge, but though such aids were called voluntary they were in truth compulsory; and in the same year one-half of the annual profits, derivable from the benefices so acquired in exchange, was granted to the king, and orders issued that those who resisted should be dealt with as public enemies. According to Kennett, neither the revenues of these, nor of other churches, were originally designed for the particular use of such establishments, but were entrusted to religious men, that they might the better discharge the duty of patrons, and provide an able incumbent with less chance of being corrupted in their choice; yet, the convents determining to make these inheritances their own, would purchase a deed of gift from the Pope, and quickly make themselves perpetual

rectors. "This," says Lipscombe, "was the illegitimate birth of most impropriations, the lay patrons devoutly resigning their rights of presentation to religious houses; and the latter, by their interest or money, procuring from the Papal See, an annexation of the tithes to themselves, with an arbitrary portion, or a small settled reserve for a dependent of their own called a vicar.

The revenues of the college were so considerably augmented by Edward the Black Prince, that he acquired the honour of being looked upon as its second founder. But at length came the semi-protestant time of Henry the Eighth, "who spared neither man in his wrath nor woman in his lust," and down fell the monasteries, Ashridge amongst the rest. Soon afterwards it became again, as it had been in early days, a royal residence; for Edward the Sixth bestowed it upon his sister, the Princess Elizabeth, who continued to reside there during the reign of Mary. Elizabeth, when established on the throne, granted it to William George, one of her gentlemen-pensioners, for a term of years, in reward of his good and faithful services. Afterwards, in the seventeenth year of her reign, she made a grant of the manor to John Dudley and John Ayscough and their heirs, who subsequently granted it to Henry, Lord Cheyney, and Jane, Lady Cheyney, his wife, and their heirs. In the forty-fourth year of Elizabeth, it again changed hands, Lady Cheyney selling the manor to Ralph Marshal, and he, in the following year, conveyed it to Randolph Crew, Thomas Chamberlain, and their heirs. In the second year of James the First, these last-named occupants granted by their indenture the manors of Ashridge, Gaddesden, and Frithsden, to Sir Thomas Egerton, Lord Ellesmere, and the heirs male of his body; and, in default of such heirs male, to the use of the right heirs of the said Lord Ellesmere for ever, who also purchased the manor of Lucies, formerly belonging to the college.

Amongst the many illustrious names belonging to this family, the most memorable perhaps is the Duke of Bridgewater, who has been called "the father of inland navigation in England." *Qui facit per alium facit per se*, says the law in criminal matters, and the same should in reason apply to this sagacious nobleman, who employed the genius of Brindley in carrying his canal through mountains, and over rivers as well as valleys. The brilliance of this great achievement has no doubt been thrown much into the shade by the gigantic system of railways, but the name has of late become a subject of public interest by the singular will of John William, seventh Earl of Bridgewater. By this document the late Lord Alford succeeded to the hereditary estates of Egerton upon condition of his obtaining a higher grade in the peerage than that of earl within five years; failing which, the property was to go to his brother, the Hon. Charles Henry Cust, subject to the like term. But Lord Alford died within little more than one year, and then came the question, was his brother or his son entitled to the estate? On the one side, it was urged, that the late possessor being dead without having obtained the stipulated grade, his descendant had thereby incurred the penalty of forfeiture. To this it was replied, that only one year having expired, the matter must as yet be considered doubtful. Both parties appealed to law, and law has decided in favour of the first-named litigant. What a curious volume might be compiled from the Wills in Doctors' Commons of human weakness, bigotry, singularity, and madness. Well and wisely sang the moral bard,—

"All feel the ruling passion strong in death."

The old college was surrounded by a park about five miles in circuit, and full of noble oaks, beeches, and ash-trees, the ground being broken up into hill and dale, and covered with the richest verdure. The front, formed out of the remains of the college, was enclosed by a court having a gateway, and many convenient apartments presenting, as it stood during the greater part of the last century, a range of seven gothic windows in the hall, having two wings, with each a bay window, and two smaller wings beyond them, belonging to the time of Elizabeth or James the First. On one side of the passage at the entrance of the house, was the buttery hatch; on the other, the hall, into which there were two doors. The cloisters, which formed a quadrangle, were also a subject of curiosity, being vaulted with good ashlar work of Totternhall stone, and the college arms in the centre. On the walls were beautifully painted, in water colours, forty compartments, representing the principal events in the life of Christ. The conventual church stood in what was the garden, ranging with the cloisters.

This old pile, which was entirely surrounded by walls, contained an extensive gallery hung about with family portraits. Many curiosities were also preserved here. In one room, called Queen Elizabeth's apartment, was an ancient bed, which, according to tradition, not only belonged to her, but was in great part the work of her own hands. In the same chamber were a toilet and two pair of rich shoes, which are also supposed to have been her property. Some of these reliques may yet be seen at Ashridge.

A small neat chapel adjoined the cloisters, said to have been built in 1699. It should also be mentioned that most of the bed-

rooms were hung with old tapestry, exhibiting subjects taken from Holy Writ.

Lord Ellesmere went to no little expense in repairing and beautifying the body of the house, and up to the time of the great Civil War Ashridge exhibited the utmost magnificence, both in its internal and external appearance. At that time, the Earl of Bridgewater being upon the king's side, his property and his house were much damaged by the Roundheads. Eventually he was forced to compound with them for all his property.

The new mansion was erected under the immediate direction of John William, seventh Earl of Bridgewater, from the designs of Wyatt, and occupies the site of the conventual buildings, standing on the confines of Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire, about three miles from Berkhampstead, and five from Hemelsted. At a short distance from the mansion towards the south, is a rude arch, formed of oölites and native rock, where this junction of the two counties takes place; the line of separation being continued from here, towards the north, through the house, completely divides it; that portion of the building, which comprises the principal apartments, together with the chapel and conservatories, is in Buckinghamshire, while the inferior domestic offices and stables with their accompaniments westward of this line are in Hertfordshire.

The principal fronts of the buildings are towards the north, the south and the east. The first extends from the eastern angle to the western point, more than one thousand feet in length, consisting of a varied and irregular line of towers and battlements, arched door-ways, mullioned windows, corbels, and machicolations, with a massive turretted centre, fine Gothic porch, and a beautifully proportioned and graduated spire surmounting the chapel. From the north front of the mansion are fine vistas, towards the north and north-east end, cut through large plantations of forest trees. The chief entrance is by a richly-decorated Gothic porch, with octagonal towers, foliated spandrils, and open battlements. Above it is a window, twenty-one feet high, of stained glass exteriorly, and plate-glass within, while above, carved in stone, are the armorial bearings of Egerton impaling Haynes.

The hall is ornamented with a line of armorial bearings, springing from those of Henry the Seventh, in the central compartment on the east side. On the corbels, which support the roof, are the arms of Thomas, first Lord Ellesmere, and his descendants; and upon a brass plate near the door is an inscription to the effect that the foundation was laid by Catherine Anne, Countess of Bridgewater, 25th Oct., 1808,—the anniversary of King George the Third's accession, and the mansion inhabited 11th Oct., 1814.

The grand stair-case is thirty-eight feet square. It consists of double flights of magnificent stone-steps, with an iron balustrade, by which is the ascent to a gallery on the east side by three low pointed arches, the walls on the south-west and north being adorned with niches, corbels, canopies, and statues. The light is admitted by twelve windows, also with pointed arches, close under which is a gallery with an iron railing. The ceiling is highly ornamented, and in the centre, ninety-five feet above the floor, is a wind-dial. Figures of the following individuals connected with the ancient college of Bonhommes stand in the several niches; namely,—Sanchia, wife of Richard, King of the Romans, and mother of the founder; Richard, King of the Romans; and the Earl of Cornwall—besides which are some very fine portraits.

In the hall at the foot of the stair-case are carved frames of oak, whereon are placed slabs of alabaster and marble, which at one time formed the grave-stones of the monks, or of persons buried in their college. Folding doors of oak open from the ante-room into the chief apartments.

The library, which has a richly-grained roof, is lighted by five windows looking out upon an arcade. The book-cases are of ebony, inlaid with brass, and the chimney-piece is of black marble to correspond. From the arcade just mentioned is a descent, under five Gothic arches by a flight of steps to a parterre of flowers.

The family apartments are in the eastern wing, opening at the end to a green-house and orangery, supported by iron tracery that divides the building like the nave and aisles of a church, and ends in an open octagon tower, fifty feet in height. In the same wing is a billiard-room, and an ante-room adjacent to the library.

The dining-room opens, by a plate-glass window at the western end, into an immense conservatory, with an open-worked roof of oak, ornamented with china jars and vases of Malta stone. From this conservatory a door opens into the south side of the ante-chapel, to which there is another approach by a corridor formed by a line of arches. The west doors are finely carved, in the florid Gothic style, and formerly belonged to the old college. Todd gives the following glowing description of the chapel:—"From the point at which the chapel is entered, it is difficult to say what most excites admiration. The perforated oak screen, the highly-wrought Gothic ceiling, the windows filled with beautifully painted glass, and throwing around their various coloured and subdued light, the elaborately

carved altar-piece, and the brass rail which encloses it, all of which demand our particular notice."

The other adjuncts of the chapel are in perfect harmony with this account of its solemn splendour; but it has never been officially consecrated, although divine service is regularly performed in it by one or more of the domestic chaplains when the family is at Ashridge.

The prospect from the central tower of the mansion is, of its kind, almost unrivalled. It extends over the Surrey Hills, at the distance of forty miles, over Windsor Forest, and a great part of the west and north-west part of Bucks., on the verge of the Chiltern Hills, Crossley Wood (said to be visible from the sea), the hills of Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire, which are the boundaries towards the east, and on the north-west, those of Warwickshire are plainly visible.

The park is about five miles in circumference, and is much celebrated for its variety of ground, as well as for its fine plantations of oak, ash, and beech. Its great defect is the want of water, which, according to the poet, Skelton, was so complete, that the "canes ibi hauriunt ex puteo altissimo"—the dogs drink there out of a deep well. He thus describes it after his quaint fashion, in his "Garlande of Laurell:"—

"Of the Bonehoms of Ashrige, beside Barkamstede,
That goodly place to Skelton moost kynde,
Where the sank royall is, Cryste's blode so rede,
Whereupon he matrefyde after his mynde,
A plesaunter place than Ashrige is, harde were to fynde
As Skelton rehersith, with wordes few and playne,
In his distichon made on verses twaine
Fraxinus in clivo frondetque viret sine rivo,
Nonest sub clivo similis sine flumine vivo."

At one time the park was in two divisions, one of which was stocked with fallow-deer, and the other with red deer. The latter of these was situated north-west of the house, and was bounded by a lane leading from Bishop's Heath, part of Ivinghoe Common to the south towards Berkhampstead, and Pitston Copse.

In the gardens, which are on the south side of the mansion, are many ornamental objects. Amongst them are a fountain, a grotto, a Gothic cross, and several rustic buildings, the approach to which is by a gently undulating gravel path, that at intervals presents several fine views of the house itself. Upon the whole, there are few more interesting seats to be found throughout England.

WOKEFIELD PARK, Berkshire, the seat of Robert Allfrey, Esq., a magistrate of the county. The manor of Wokefield, anciently called Hocfelle, and since then Wookefield otherwise Wukfield, belonged to the crown, at the time of the Norman survey, as an appendage to Aldermaston, but was afterwards held with Stratfield by the Mortimers, and was with that manor in jointure to the Queen of King Henry the Seventh in 1495. His son, Henry the Eighth, settled it upon Catherine Parr, the last of his many wives. Subsequently it came by purchase to the celebrated lawyer, Serjeant Plowden; by his descendant, Francis Plowden, it was sold to Peter Weaver, Esq., whose grandson, by his only daughter was Francis Parry, envoy to Portugal in the reign of King Charles the Second. This last-named gentleman had only one son, who died early, and four daughters, who, surviving him, divided the estate into four equal parts, when the eldest, Catherine, retained her share, but the remaining three parts were sold in October, 1742, to the Earl of Uxbridge. By this nobleman the estate was again disposed of to Bernard Brocas, Esq. The new possessor left it to his widow for life, with a condition that upon her death it should go to his son, who however died before the lady. It thus devolved to Bernard Brocas, Esq., whose trustees, upon his demise, sold the estate in 1842, to the present proprietor, Robert Allfrey, Esq. By him the mansion, which had been repaired in 1745, was almost wholly rebuilt, and it now presents the appearance of an elegant Italian structure.

KILGRASTON, in Perthshire, the seat of John Grant, Esq., a deputy lieutenant, justice of peace, and commissioner of supply, in the same county, is pleasantly situated in the lower part of the vale of Strath Earn, in a well-wooded park, with kept lawns and shrubberies, and a large walled garden with vineries. The mansion, which was built by the father of the present proprietor about forty-five years ago, is large and commodious, being an oblong square of Grecian architecture three storeys in height, composed of red freestone; the public rooms, on the first floor, being entered from a spacious saloon in the centre, on which floor are also the family apartments, and above the saloon is an open gallery giving access to the principal bedrooms, which, with the staircase leading to it, are lighted by cupolas on the roof.

In the public rooms is a valuable collection of pictures by the Old Masters, including the names of Guerçino, Alessandro Veronese, Salvator Rosa, Domenico Feti, Spagnoletto, Van der Heldst, Leonardo da Vinci, Schedoni, Gherardo della Notti, Zurberan, and Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Kilgraston is surrounded by picturesque hills, having Moncrieffe Hill on the north,

and the Ochills on the south. It is within four and a-half miles of the city of Perth, one mile of the Bridge of Earn, and not far from the confluence of the Tay and Earn, the latter of which rivers bounds part of the property on the northern side. Within a mile of the house, and on the estate, are the mineral wells of Pitkaithly.

The properties of Kilgraston and Pitkaithly, now united, came into Mr. Grant's family by purchase during the last century.

GORHAMBURY, in the county of Hertford, the seat of the Earl of Verulam, lord-lieutenant of the same. The place in all probability derived its name from Robert de Gorham, an abbot of the monastery of St. Alban's, who himself was so called from his birth-place, Gorham, near Caen in Normandy. In this family the manor remained for several generations, when it came into the possession of the Countess of Oxford, who however sold it to Thomas de la Mare, the thirtieth abbot of the monastery, to which it thus became once more annexed. With the monks it continued till the dissolution by Henry the Eighth, who gave it to Ralph Rowlatt, Esq., and by his son it would seem to have been conveyed to Sir Nicholas Bacon, Keeper of the Great Seal, and one of the queen's Privy Council. Although he did not escape without experiencing some of the vicissitudes belonging to the capricious temper of Elizabeth, yet he contrived to maintain her favour to the end, and even to be the subject of the royal witticisms. Towards the end of his life he became very corpulent, which occasioned her to observe that "Sir Nicholas's soul was well lodged;" a jest which at another time he more than requited with a notable piece of courtesy. In one of her progresses she paid him a visit at his new mansion of Gorhambury, when she observed that "his house was too little for him"—"Not so, madam," he adroitly replied; "but your majesty has made me too great for my house." His death is said to have been caused, or at least hastened, by the following circumstance. He was under the hands of his barber, and the weather being sultry he ordered a window before him to be thrown open. As he was exceedingly stout, he presently fell asleep in the current of fresh air that was blowing in upon him, and awoke after some time distempered all over. "Why," said he to the servant, "did you suffer me to sleep thus exposed?" The latter replied that "he did not presume to disturb him." "Then," said the Lord Keeper, "by your civility I lose my life." And so it proved, for being removed to his bedchamber he died a few days afterwards.

Gorhambury by his will devolved to Anthony Bacon, his eldest son by a second wife, the true and constant friend of Essex, whose disgrace and death are said to have hastened his own dissolution. Dying unmarried, he bequeathed the estate to his brother, the celebrated Francis, but the life of this great man is written indelibly in some of the brightest as well as darkest pages of English history, and to enter here into its details would be useless repetition. It is only necessary to add of him, that during his lifetime he conveyed the manor and estate of Gorhambury to trustees, by whom after his decease it was conveyed to Sir Francis Leigh and others in trust for the sole use of Sir Thomas Meautys, the private secretary and confidential friend of the chancellor. Sir Thomas Meautys married Anne Bacon, eldest daughter of Sir Nathaniel Bacon (second son of Sir Nicholas), and heiress of Francis, Lord St. Albans.

Upon the death of Sir Thomas Meautys, his widow married Sir Harbottle Grimston, who purchased of Sir Henry Meautys his interest in the estate of Gorhambury. Sir Harbottle came of an ancient family, long seated at Bradfield Hall, near Manningtree, Essex, at which place he was born, A.D. 1594, or about that period.

From him the estate came to his second son, Sir Samuel Grimston, and he having no male issue adopted William Luckyn, grandson of Mary, daughter of Sir Harbottle Grimston, who had married Sir Capel Luckyn, of Messing Hall in Essex, when he took the surname of Grimston, and was created Viscount Grimston.

The old house was pulled down by one of its late owners, but fortunately an account of it has been preserved by Pennant, which we cannot do better than transcribe. It should be observed that he visited the mansion—prior to its demolition—in his "Journey from Chester to London," and that he speaks of it as a thing still in being.

"The building consists of two parts, discordant in their manner, yet in various respects of a classical taste. On the outside of the part, which forms the approach, is the piazza or porticus, with a range of pillars of the Tuscan order in front, where the philosophic inhabitants walked and held their learned discourse; and within side is a court with another piazza, the one being intended for enjoying the shade, the other to catch during winter the comfortable warmth of the sun. The walls of the piazzas are painted al fresco, with the adventures of Ulysses, by Van Koepen. In one is a statue of Henry the Eighth, in the other a bust of the founder, Sir Nicholas Bacon, and another of his lady. Over the entrance from the court into the hall are these plain verses,

which prove the date of the building to have been 1571;

'Hæc cum perfecit Nicoläus tecta Baconus,
Elizabeth regni lustra fuere duo.
Factus eques, magni custos fuit ipse sigilli,
Gloria sit soli tota tributa Deo.
Mediocria firma.'

Some lines over the statue of Orpheus, that once stood on the entrance into the orchard, show what a waste the place was before it was possessed by this great man:—

'Horrida nuper eram aspectu, latebræque ferarum,
Ruricolis tantùm numinibusque locus.
Edomitor fausto hic dum forte supervenit Orpheus
Ulterius qui me non sinit esse rudem,
Convocat avulsis virgulta virentia truncis,
Et sedem quæ vel diis placuisse potest.
Sicque mei cultor, sic est mihi cultus et Orpheus;
Floreat O noster cultus amorque diu.'

In the orchard was built an elegant summer-house (no longer existing), not dedicated to Bacchanalian festivities, but to refined converse on the liberal arts, which were deciphered on the walls, with the heads of Cicero, Aristotle, and other illustrious ancients and moderns, who had excelled in each. (Weever's Fun. Mon. p. 584.) This room seemed to have answered to the diæta, or favourite summer-room, of the younger Pliny, at his beloved Laurentium, built for the enjoyment of an elegant privacy apart from the noise of his house. (Lib. ii, Epist. 17.) Methinks I discover many similitudes between the villas of the Roman orator and those of our great countryman. This building, the porticos suited to both seasons, (Lib. v., Epist. 6) a crypto-porticus, or noble gallery over the other (Lib. ii., Epist. 17), and finally towers placed at different parts of the building, recall to mind many parts of the villa so fully described by its philosophic owner."

It must always be a subject of regret that decay made it necessary to pull down so noble a mansion, and which was hallowed by so many glorious recollections. The new building was begun in 1778, and completed in 1785, from the designs and under the direction of Sir Robert Taylor. The portico of the great entrance is supported by well-proportioned Corinthian columns, to which the ascent is by a flight of steps leading to the hall, that, like most of the apartments, is both large and handsome. Many valuable pictures are to be found here, many of them valuable as works of art, and others no less interesting from their subjects. Amongst the latter class may be mentioned the portrait of Queen Elizabeth, supposed to have been given to Lord Bacon by the queen herself; the portrait of the Earl of Clarendon; of Lord Chancellor Bacon; of Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury; of the Earl of Southampton; of General Monk; of the famous Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke; of Thomas Wentworth; of Sir Harbottle Grimston; and many others of reputation inferior only to these illustrious characters. Here also are valuable paintings by Vandyck, Annibal Caracci, Holbein, Titian, Salvator Rosa, Domenichino, Teniers, Poussin, Paul Potter, Breughel, Carlo Maratti, Tintoretto, &c.

The park and grounds are supposed to comprise about five hundred acres, abundantly covered with fine timber of various kinds. The surface, though not hilly, is diversified by gentle slopes and hollows, the whole being rendered yet more interesting by the vicinity of Prè Wood.

RADCLIFFE-ON-TRENT, co. Notts; the Hall, the seat of William Taylor, Esq., the descendant of an old Lancashire family: he became possessed of his estate here and at Woodborough, in this county, by the marriage of his ancestor, James Taylor, of Caythorpe, Esq., who died in 1734, with Jane Moore, the granddaughter and heiress of the very ancient family of the Wodes, or Woodes, of Colwick, Lamley, and Woodborough, a family which, by intermarrying with various eminent Nottinghamshire ones, became possessed of large estates, several of which passed away with junior branches, whilst a principal one still remains vested in Mr. Taylor, as the representative of the senior branch. From Thoroton's Nottinghamshire, and a beautiful illuminated pedigree, drawn up by St. George, Norroy *temp.* James I., in the possession of the family, continued from one of an earlier date on vellum, of the Wodes of Swynsett, in the county of York, also in Mr. Taylor's possession, and which matched with the chief knightly families of the North, such as the Conyers of Sockburn, the Caythorpes, Constables, Pickerings, and St. Quintyns, &c. &c., it appears that Henry Wode, or Woode, of Enfield, co. Middlesex, Esq., living *temp.* Rich. III. and Hen. VII., was one of the representatives of this ancient Yorkshire house. He married Elizabeth, sole daughter and heiress of John Chauntrell, Esq., and left, at his death, a son, Henry Woode, of Enfield, Esq., who wedded "one of the daughters" of John Strelly, of Woodborough, co. Notts, gentleman, a family of great antiquity, being the second branch of the Strellys of Strelly. His son, Robert Woode, Esq., was seated at Lamley, in the said county, and married Elizabeth, "the sole daughter and heire" of Robert Slorye, Esq., of Colwicke, co. Notts, of whom Thoroton, in his history, at page 278, remarks, "that he was a man of large possessions;" while St. George, in his pedigree, says, "This Slorye married one of the daughters and heires of Sir Giles Colwick, of Colwick, by whom he had Nether Colwick;

and Sir John Byron's ancestor married another of the daughters, and had over Colwick; and afterwards Robert Woode, Esq., who married Margaret Montague, sould Nether Colwick to Sir John Byron, Knt."

The next in succession was this Robert Woode, of Colwick, Esq., living *temp.* of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Queen Elizabeth, who married into the great family of Montague, having espoused Margaret, the fifth daughter of Sir Edward Montague, Knt., Lord Chief Justice of England, 30th Henry VIII., by his third wife, Ellen Roper. This Sir Edward Montague was descended from the celebrated house of Montacute, Earls of Salisbury (*v.* Peerages), and was of Royal lineage, through his direct ancestor Sir John de Montacute, who died A.D. 1389, having married Margaret daughter of Thomas Lord Monthermor, son and heir of Ralph de Monthermor, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford, by his wife, *Joan* of *Acres*, second daughter of Edward I. Lord Chief Justice Montague was the ancestor of the late Dukes of Montague, the present Duke of Manchester, and of the Earls of Halifax and Sandwich. Robert Woode and Margaret Montague left issue ten children, of whom the second son, Montague Woode, married Frances, one of the daughters and heirs of Sir Francis Willoughby, Knt., of Wollaton, and had issue. The females married into the families of Dudley, of Clopton, co. Northampton, and Parkins, of Bramwick, co. York; the eldest son, John Woode, of Woodborough, Esq., married Katherine, the daughter of Richard Hewson, Esq., of London, "merchant adventurer," and had a most numerous progeny. John Woode, of Woodborough, Esq., was their eldest son, and was living *temp.* of James I. and Charles I.; he married into the ancient family of the Chaworths, viz., to Katherine, one of the daughters of Sir John Chaworth, of Wyvreton and Annesley, Knt., father to the first Viscount Chaworth, and at their decease left issue, one son, Montague Woode, of Woodborough, Esq., living in 1673. He married Bridget, daughter of Richard Carrill, or Caryl, Esq., of Thorpe, co. Surrey, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Alexander Scofield, Esq., of Scofield, co. Lancaster, and had issue three sons, and as many daughters; one of the sons, Montague, was rector of St. Michael's Royal, London. All the sons died without issue, and two of the daughters, viz., Katherine and Elizabeth, died unmarried — the former of whom, in 1716, purchased the estate at Radcliffe of the ancient family of the Rosells, now in the possession of Mr. Taylor. Bridget, the third daughter, and eventually sole heiress, married John Moore, Esq., whose sole issue, Jane, born in 1702, married, as has been before related, James Taylor, Esq, of Caythorpe, the grandfather of the present William Taylor, Esq., of the Hall, in this place, and also of Woodborough, the now sole representative of the ancient family of the Woods. The said John Taylor died in 1734, and his widow married again in 1740 Mr. Hedges, and their only son died *s.p.* A.D. 1760. Several of the more ancient estates have long since been carried out of the family, but the Woodborough estate has been in the possession of Mr. Taylor and of his ancestors, the Woodes, from the time of Elizabeth and James I.

Mr. Taylor quarters with his own family arms those of Woode, Chauntrill, Slorye, Colwick, and others. Mr. Taylor is a magistrate for the county.

DODDINGTON HALL, in the county of Lincoln, the seat of George Knollis Jarvis, Esq., the son of Lieutenant-Colonel Jarvis, who died on the 14th of June, 1851.

The hall is a handsome mansion, in the Elizabethan style of architecture, and is supposed to have been built by Thomas Tailor, Esq., in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It consists of two wings and a centre, the approach to it being under the archway of an old-fashioned gate-house, with gables.

DECKER HILL, the residence of Beriah Botfield, Esq., is situate on a lawn, near the town of Shiffnal, surrounded by thriving plantations, and approached by two lodges from the Newport road. This place is first described as a messuage and premises in Drayton, in the parish of Idsall, *alias* Shiffnal, and was in 1727 in possession of James Aaron, the elder, who, in 1730, was succeeded by his son James. The next possessor was James Wright, of Old-street, in the parish of St. Luke, in the county of Middlesex, carpenter, under whom, in 1743, Edward Dover appears to have occupied the house for nineteen years. In 1768 Thomas Sambrook, of Shiffnal, gentleman, purchased the estate, and subsequently mortgaged it to Thomas Botfield, of Little Dawley, yeoman. This incumbrance was discharged upon the sale of the property in 1784 to the Hon. T. Fitzwilliam, who enlarged the house, erected the outbuildings, and first called it Decker Hill. The next owner of this property was Joshua Williams, of the city of Exeter, Esq., who sold it, in 1808, to Thomas Bishton, of Kibrall, Esq., by whom, two years afterwards, it was resold to William Botfield, Esq., of Mallinslee, who shortly afterwards transferred his residence to this place, when he considerably enlarged the estate, embellished the grounds, and rebuilt the mansion. Upon his death in 1850, his widow continued to occupy the house, and was succeeded upon her death, in 1851, by her nephew. The house is in the simplest style of architecture, but spacious

and commodious within. From the terrace on the south point, the eye looks over the embankment of the Shrewsbury and Birmingham Railway, Shiffnal, and to the wooded heights of Apley, the horizon being bounded by the varied outline of the Clee Hills. The pleasure grounds are chiefly remarkable for the different views which they command of the adjacent country, extending from the Wrekin to Wolverhampton, embracing the woods of Weston, of Lilleshall, the turrets of Tong, the observatory of Wrottesley, and the groves of Aston, and of Haughton.

GILESTON MANOR, in the county of Glamorgan, the seat of the Rev. Frederic Francis Edwardes, the present owner of the manor, which has successively belonged to the Giles', Allens, Carnes, Willis', and Edwardes'. In Hugo Spencer's survey made in the year 1320, the lordship of Gileston is recorded to have been then possessed by the family of the Giles'; and their ancestors are believed to have held it prior to the conquest of Glamorgan by Fitzhammon. Major William Giles dying in 1673 without male issue, the property was transmitted in the female line, and by the second marriage of his grand-daughter, Mary, was conveyed to the Rev. William Willis, maternal great-grandfather of the reverend gentleman now possessing the estate. He descended from the Willis', lords of the manor of Fenny Compton.

The modern house was erected, after designs by Inigo Jones, in the reign of George the First, during the occupancy of the aforesaid Mary, relict of Richard Carne, Esq., of Ewenny Abbey. This lady was daughter of James Allen, Esq., by Winifred, only child of the Major William Giles, already mentioned as having died without male issue, and seems to have proceeded with much taste and judgment in choosing the site of the ancient manor-place for the ground of her new building. It stands most beautifully situated within half a mile of the Bristol Channel, of which and the opposite coast of Somersetshire it commands a delightful prospect. The timber around it is of great age and size, mingling an air of antiquity with the more modern semblance of the house itself.

NORTHCOURT, Isle of Wight, about two miles from Brixton, in the parish of Shorwell, the seat of Sir Henry Percy Gordon, Bart. This mansion was built in part by Sir John Leigh, in the reign of James the First; but he, being advanced in years, died before he could finish the work, and left its completion to his son. From the Leighs it passed, about sixty years ago, to Richard Bull, Esq., who much improved it. We next find it in the possession of Richard Alexander Bennet, Esq., from whom it has come into the hands of the present possessor.

The style of architecture prevailing in this seat may be inferred from the time of its erection, the various improvements not having much altered or disturbed its original character. Over a porch in the centre are a shield of arms and the date 1615. The projecting portion of this front, however, and the whole of that on the north side, are later additions to the original design.

The grounds are well laid out, and command an extensive view of the sea. A succession of terraces, the work probably of the original proprietor, still remain; they are cut out in the side of the hill that adjoins the mansion at the south end.

QUERNMORE PARK, sometimes called Park Hall, Lancashire, the seat of William Garnett, Esq., a magistrate for the county, high sheriff for the same in 1843, and Master Forester of Her Majesty's forest of Bleasdale, assigned to him, with the crown's consent, by John Fenton Cawthorne, Esq., M.P., in 1826, and confirmed by patent from the crown, in 1842.

The name, Quernmore, has, in all probability, been derived from the stone which is found here, called *Hungerstone*, full of hard flinty pebbles, and similar to ancient Roman querns, whereof small mill-stones were formerly made. This conjecture seems to be confirmed by the discovery of several querns, which have recently been dug up in the neighbourhood.

At one time, this estate belonged to the Lords Clifford of Chudleigh, and the Hon. Edward Clifford, who succeeded his brother in the title, lived at the old Hall, which is now converted into a farm house. By him it was sold in 1793, to Charles Gibson, Esq., the builder of the present mansion, in the year following.

In 1842, this estate passed into the hands of William Garnett, Esq., who bought it from the trustees of Mr. Gibson, then deceased. As we have already observed, he was High Sheriff for the County Palatine of Lancaster in 1843, and it is a remarkable coincidence mentioned in Baines's *History of Lancashire*, that in the time of King John there was a family of the same name, who held the manor of Halton, and one of whom was high sheriff, and was also Master Forester of Quernmore and of Bleasdale. Quernmore was finally and totally disafforested by Act of Parliament in 1811, from which time the customary septennial perambulation has been confined to the borough.

William Garnett belonged to the celebrated firm of Robert and William Garnett,

so distinguished in Manchester for their large commercial operations, more especially with Russia. But in 1832, he retired from business, when he was put into the commission of the peace, and acted in the division of Manchester so long as he resided in that neighbourhood at Lark Hill, Salford, now Peel Park. By purchases made at different times, he has become owner of a large portion of the entire forest of Bleasdale, and has agreed with the Duchy for the forestal rights in perpetuity over so much of the land as belongs to himself.

The mansion at Quernmore is a handsome quadrangular edifice, three stories high, with wings, after a design by Mr. Harrison, an eminent architect of Chester. The style of it may perhaps be designated as the English-Italian; for its character is hardly decided enough to bear a stricter appellation. It is built of freestone, and commands a fine view of the valley of the Lune, looking towards Hornby Castle, the river flowing at a little distance below, while behind, the prospect is terminated by a mountain ridge, whence there is an extensive view of Morecombe Bay, embracing the entire range of the mountain scenery in Cumberland. Opposite to the house grows a coppice-wood, upon an eminence called Flodden Hill. According to a legend, familiar amongst the peasants of the neighbourhood, it was here that the men of Lancashire, belonging to these parts, celebrated the battle of Flodden Field, to the gaining of which they had so mainly contributed. Hence came the appellation; and it is supposed by many, that the name is yet further justified by a real or imaginary resemblance between the two places.

Many natural curiosities have been found about here, particularly specimens of petrified moss, and remarkably fine septaria. The last are found in a brook not far distant. Numerous specimens of fossil plants are also found in the freestone.

NEWTON, now called Condie, in the co. of Perth, the seat of Laurence Oliphant, Esq., at one time M.P. for Perth.

Condie was first built about 1545, by William Oliphant, brother to Laurence, third Lord, at which time he married his cousin, Mary Oliphant, heiress of Berridale, in Caithness. It was sold about the year 1590 to Sir William Oliphant, a cadet of the family.

A tragical story is told, and currently believed, in connection with this house. Lady Oliphant, who was the wife of Sir James, son of the above William, was killed by her own son in one of the rooms, somewhere about the year 1623.

It is nearly a hundred years since this property was bought by the grandfather of the present Laurence Oliphant, who since the death of the late James Oliphant of Gask is now the lineal descendant of the first William, and claims to represent the ancient house of Oliphant. By him, as by his predecessors, the mansion has, at different times, undergone various alterations, and though it cannot, perhaps, boast of much architectural beauty, it is exceedingly commodious, and adapted to modern notions.

OTTERHEAD, in the county of Devon, the seat of William Beadon, Jun., Esq. It is doubtful by what families this estate has been possessed; but there are faint indications of its having at different times passed through many hands. At one period, it was held by the Coombes, of Earnshill, and the present owner became possessed of it in right of his wife, Ann, eldest daughter of William Oliver, Esq., of Hope Corner, in the county of Somerset.

Otterhead is romantically situated at the head of the valley of the Otter, on the wild track of hills forming the Black-Down range, and is equidistant about eight miles from the well-known towns of Taunton, Wellington, Honiton, and Chard. At this point, the Otter divides the counties of Devon and Somerset, taking its rise at a short distance from the house, to which it has given the name of Otterhead. The house and estate have received considerable additions from the present proprietor, the mansion being built in the early Tudor style of architecture.

The grounds, which were at one time very densely wooded, lost much of their most valuable timber during the late war, when the demand for that article became more than usually pressing for various purposes. The remains still exist of two avenues approaching the mansion, that sufficiently indicate its former character of an old manor-house.

Game is abundant here, and of more various kinds than are usually to be met with on the same spot. The principal are, woodcock, snipes, plover, partridges, pheasants, and black-game, in addition to which, a great variety of wild fowl is frequently attracted hither in severe weather by the sheets of water. Hares, too, are numerous. Trouts, in the proper season, may be caught in abundance, and sea fishing is within the compass of a short drive.

The country of the Otter presents numerous features of historical and geological interest. In every direction are evidences of the Romans having once been here. On the Otterhead estate alone, there are no less than four mounds or barrows, and the remains of smelting processes. It would seem that the iron lay so abundantly on the surface they had no need to make excavations, but collected the ore in small heaps,

as is seen by the quantity of scoria lying evenly scattered over many of the arable fields. There is no doubt of iron still existing in considerable quantities upon the Black-Down hills.

The geological character of the country is the green sand-stone formation; and numerous specimens of the marine life of very remote ages are to be found even on the highest grounds.

The course of the Otter is studded with places of note,—Up. Ottery, Mohun's Ottery, Ottery St. Mary, &c. Speaking of this last place, Risdon says, "Ottery St. Mary, the prime place to which the river Ottery, or river of water-dogs, communicates its name, hath its dedication to St. Mary, in Roan, to which it was given by King Edward the Confessor, who was the son of Emma, sister of the second Duke Richard, of Normandy; and his bringing up in those parts for the space of twenty-five years, caused him so much to affect the Normans, that the acquaintance they got here by his means procured them such liking of the land that their Duke, William, shortly after conquered this kingdom, and settled it on his posterity."

Hence it would appear, it was this part which first attracted the cupidity of the Normans, and led to the battle of Hastings, so fatal to the Anglo-Saxon domination. The tale is probable enough, for the course of the Otter is through some of the fairest parts of the country.

LANGLEY PARK, in the county of Norfolk, near the small town of Loddon, which is on a branch of the river Yare, about ten miles south-east from Norwich. This noble mansion is the seat of Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bart., a vice admiral in the royal navy. It was commenced in 1720, or thereabout, for Mr. Recorder Berney, who before it was completed, sold the property to George Proctor, Esq., and he, dying in 1744, bequeathed it, with a considerable estate, to his nephew, William Beauchamp, Esq., afterwards Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bart., and Knight Companion of the Bath. By him the mansion was much enlarged and beautified, and upon his death, in 1773, he was succeeded by his son, Sir Thomas Beauchamp Proctor, who died in 1827. The estate then devolved to Sir William, son of the last named baronet, and its present possessor.

Langley Hall is a magnificent structure, but it is difficult to say to what style of architecture it exactly belongs. Perhaps the term Anglo-Italian may be most appropriate, as comprising in that somewhat indefinite name the generality of its characteristics. The centre, or main building, is in five divisions, with a portico of the Doric order; but the two original wings have been pulled down and re-built by Sir William, who has likewise added much to the comfort and convenience, as well as to the embellishment, of the mansion.

Few English country seats are richer than Langley Park in works of art, of the very highest order. We have only to name Michael Angelo, Salvator Rosa, Nicolas Berghem, Canaletti, Vandervelde, Andre del Sarta, Wouverman, Teniers, Vandyck, Leonardi di Vinci, Claude, Albert Durer, the two Poussins, Murillo, Cornelius Jansen; besides these, numerous antiques, and many paintings of the best English masters, such as Gainsborough, Wilson, and Sir Joshua Reynolds.

The park possesses an agreeable variety of surface, and is covered with extensive plantations and fine timber. One part in particular deserves notice, being a walk that extends from the east door to the church, through a shrubbery and pleasure-ground that are kept in excellent order.

Sir William Beauchamp, the first baronet of that family, took the name of Proctor, by royal permission, under the will of his uncle, George Proctor, Esq., from whom, as already mentioned, he inherited the estate.

ASGILL HOUSE, Richmond, in the county of Surrey, the seat of Benjamin Cohen, Esq., a justice of peace, and a deputy-lieutenant for the same county.

The mansion was originally built by Sir Robert Taylor, the bank architect, for Sir Charles Asgill, Bart., Lord Mayor of London in 1758. Since his time, it has been successively possessed by Mrs. Osbaldeston and Whitshed Keane, Esq., and lastly, by, the present owner.

Asgill House stands upon a part of the site of the old palace of Richmond, the rest being in like manner leased out by the crown to various persons. Its style of architecture is Tuscan, after a design by the celebrated Palladio, "remarkable for its chaste and simple elegance."

The grounds are exceedingly beautiful, Mr. Cohen having expended considerable sums in their improvement, and the skill of the gardener having been wonderfully seconded by nature, if indeed we ought not rather to call her the principal, from the facilities she has afforded to the hand of taste and judgment. The lawn is overshadowed by noble elms, which add not a little to the general effect of the surrounding landscape—a landscape, so luxuriant, so diversified by hill and dale, rendered yet more lovely by the waters of "the silvery Thames," as fairly to merit the Anglo-Saxon name of *Sheen, the beautiful*, conferred in early times on sunny Richmond.

WHITTINGTON HALL, Lancashire, in Lonsdale Hundred, the seat of Thomas Greene, Esq., M.P., whose family was originally located at Slyne, near Lancaster, which property is still in his possession, though his residence is at the Hall.

The general appearance of the building is Elizabethan. It is in part the remains of an old border-tower, to which additions have been made from time to time, according to the taste or the necessities of the different owners, but the newest portion has been built by the present owner.

Along the whole eastern side of the parish, in which this mansion is situate, flows the Lune, which is here celebrated for its salmon fishery. A small stream, called School Beck, and running out of Whittington, flows into the river at Arkholme.

CLIFTON HALL, in the county of Stafford, the seat of Henry John Pye, Esq., the lineal descendant of Sir Robert Pye of Farringdon, Berkshire, the senior representative of the Pye family, temp. Charles I.

The manor of Clifton-Camville, together with the village of the same name, fills up the most eastern angle of the county and hundred of Offlow North. It takes its name from being situated on a bank with the Mease to the north east, for *Cliffe* or *Clive*, in the Anglo-Saxon language signifies not only a *rocky place*, but any shelving ground.

Before the Conquest it was held by Earl Algar; soon afterwards it was in the King's own hands, being a place, even at that early period, of as much importance as it is in the present day. Subsequently it came to Hugh, Earl of Chester, with whose descendants it remained till Agnes, sister and coheir of Ranulph Blondevil, Earl of Chester, conveyed it in marriage to William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby. Under the Earls of Chester and Derby this manor was held from the time of Henry the Second at least, by Marmion, and afterwards by Camville, from whom it took its additional name. From him it passed to the family of Stafford, usually denominated of Pipe, a manor about two miles west of Lichfield. We next find it in the possession of Lord Keeper Coventry, who bought it of Sir Walter Heveningham, Knt. With the Coventries it remained till 1700, when it was again sold to Sir Charles Pye, Bart., descended from the Pyes of the Meende or Mende Park, near Kilpec Castle, in the county of Hereford.

In 1708, Sir Charles Pye began to build the present Hall at Clifton, but on so extensive a plan that he only completed the two wings, leaving the centre altogether untouched. One of these wings has since served the family for a dwelling, while the other has been used for various purposes, but principally for stabling. Sir Charles left two sons and three daughters, who all died unmarried. Mary, the last survivor, according to a compact made between herself and her sister Philippa, bequeathed Clifton for life to General John Severne of Shrewsbury, the son of Thomas Severne, by Elizabeth, eldest sister of Sir Charles Pye. By the same will, after his death, the estate passed to the Rev. Richard Watkins, rector of Rock, in the county of Worcester, also, though more distantly, connected with the family of Pye. At last it reverted to the present owner

Clifton Hall belongs in its style of architecture to the reigns of Queen Anne and George the First, a style that may be not unaptly called an English version of the Italian, but which, however distinguished for solidity and comfort, has few of the lighter graces of the original. The building has that never failing ornament of the best English mansions, a handsome park full of noble trees. It is approached by an avenue of lofty elms, both broad and long, or at least sufficiently so to make the first aspect of the place yet more striking and imposing.

Dr. Plott in his "Natural History of Staffordshire," tells us of a curious stone found. The passage alluded to occurs in the chapter on *Formed Stones*, and is to this effect:—

"After stones made out of waters and resembling inanimate figures we come, next, to such as represent the forms of animals, the inhabitants of that element, whether fishes of the marine or fresh-water kind; of the latter whereof, as in Oxfordshire, I met with only one; and that of the same species, but of a different colour, it being a reddish yellow stone found somewhere about Clifton-Camwill"—Camville—"by the worshipful Francis Wolferstan, of Statfold, Esq., not unaptly resembling the middle part of a barbel."

The Doctor then goes on to say that "as for stones found like sea-fish, though in this mediterranean county, I have met with many, and of many sorts, but chiefly resembling shell-fish of the testaceous kinds, both univalves and bivalves; and of the former of these, some not turbinated, and others again of the turbinated kind."

The conclusion that he draws from such facts is that "these formed stones cannot be shaped in animal moulds," a conclusion which may well admit of dispute, and the rather as he offers no theory of his own to account for their formation.

BRYN Y PYS, near Wrexham, Flintshire, the principal residence of Edmund Peel, Esq., who is also the possessor of Landrinio Hall, near Welsh Pool, and Wallington Hall in Norfolk; all of which are strictly entailed

upon himself and his brothers and sisters, the children of the Rev. Charles Wicksted Ethelston, of Wicksted Hall, in Cheshire, by Anne, his wife, daughter and heir of Robert Peel, Esq. of Wallington Hall, brother-in-law and nephew of the first Sir Robert Peel, Bart.

The mansion of Bryn y Pys was built about the year 1670, by Francis Richard Price, Esq. of Ballyhooly, in the county of Cork, Ireland, in whose family it remained till purchased by Mr. Peel in 1850. Since that time the building has received many additions and alterations. The style is Italian. The site of it is exceedingly pleasing and picturesque, being on high ground above the river Dee. The house commands a fine prospect of the Welsh hills, and of the entrance to the Vale of Llangollen. The grounds are not very extensive; but many additions and improvements are in progress, and the surrounding country is pre-eminently beautiful.

Upon attaining the age of twenty-five, Mr. Edmund Ethelston succeeded to the property of his maternal grandfather, Robert Peel, Esq. of Wallington Hall, Norfolk, having dropt the name of Ethelston, and taken that of Peel only.

SOMERFORD BOOTHS, Cheshire, the seat of Clement Swetenham, Esq., who served in the Peninsula under Wellington, and also at the battle of Waterloo, and is now a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the county.

This mansion is delightfully situated on the banks of the Dane, a small stream, which, after flowing through some of the most picturesque parts of the county, joins the Weever near Northwich. It is about three miles to the north-west of Congleton, in that part of the parish of Astbury, in Northwich, which extends into this hundred. Erected in 1612 by Edmund Swetenham, it still retains all the principal features of its early character. The north front is particularly distinguished by some bold projections terminating in pointed gables, and by its ancient windows with labels and stone mullions. Some material alterations have been made by the present owner under the superintendence of Webb the architect; and the moat, which originally surrounded the house, was filled up some years ago. The library is handsomely panelled with oak, and decorated in a style corresponding with the date of the early parts of the building.

The prospect commanded by Somerford Booths is picturesque and beautiful in the extreme. It stretches over the fertile valley of the Dane, and has for its background a chain of hills between Mole Cop and Cloud End, two objects of peculiar interest in the landscape.

It seems probable that this township is included in the Domesday description of *Sumreford*. In ancient documents it is called *Somerford juxta Morton*, to distinguish it from Somerford Radnor. Beyond question the family of Swetenham was settled in this township so early as the reign of Richard the First; and in the time of Edward the First, they had a grant of lands here from the Somerfords, with whom they were connected by marriage. It is, however, by no means certain that this was their first settlement in the same township, though there can be no doubt of their having continued seated here in the male line until the death of Edmund Swetenham, Esq., which took place in 1768. After the decease of his widow, upon whom the Somerford Booths estates had been settled for life, they passed to his great nephew and heir, Roger Comberbach, Esq., who, in consequence, took the name of Swetenham. From him they descended to his son, the present holder of the property.

STAPELEY HOUSE, near Nantwich, co. Chester. This mansion was originally built in 1778, by John Burscoe, Esq., near the site of the old family residence, which was taken down a few years ago, and, instead thereof, some cottages were erected for domestic purposes.

The house and grounds have lately been much improved by the present proprietor, under the able superintendence of Anthony Salvin, Esq. The mansion is brick, with stone coins, and in the centre rises a campanile, with belvidere, after the Italian style, commanding an extensive view of the adjacent country. The gardens are also tastefully laid out, after the designs of the same accomplished architect.

Of the Burscoe pedigree, there are few particulars extant, prior to the time of the above John Burscoe, but the following memorandum refers to his grandmother's family.—

By lineal descent, on the female side, he sprang from a younger branch of the sovereign Dukes of Brittany in France, from which province it removed to Normandy, before the Conquest. Robert and Roger de Eurus, bearing the same Arms as the Dukes of Brittany, came over with William the Conqueror.

From Robert, the immediate ancestors of the *Percevals* or *Percivals*, of Sugnal, co. Stafford, are descended, into which family, Richard, the grandfather of the late John Burscoe, Esq., married.

This John Burscoe married Elizabeth Turner, and had issue two sons, James and John who died *s p.*, and one daughter, Katherine, the wife of William Harwood Folliott, Esq., of Chester, by whom she had, with other issue, a son and heir, James, in Holy Orders, the present proprietor, who married

Stannard & Dixon lith 7, Poland St

STAPELEY HOUSE — CT CHESTER.

THE SEAT OF THE REVD JAMES FOLLIOTT

Stannard & Dixon 7 [illegible]

HENLLYS [illegible] ANGLESEY,

THE SEAT OF CAPTAIN HAMPTON-LEWIS

Mary Anne Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. Enoch Clementson, Incumbent of Church Minshull, co. Chester, and has issue one son, James, born at Rome, 1836.

BODIOR, near Holyhead, in the parish of Rhoscolyn, county of Anglesea, North Wales, the seat of John Lewis Hampton Lewis, Esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Anglesea, and also a magistrate for the Queen's County, Ireland.

Bodior, which is of very ancient but uncertain date, was built by an ancestor of the present proprietor, in whose family it has been for time out of mind. It signifies the "habitation of the governor;" BOD, meaning *a fixed abode*, and IOR, *a lord or governor*, a name given to it, in all probability, from its having been the fortress of a Roman commander, at the time when Anglesea was invaded and subdued by Agricola. From "Rowland's Mona Antiqua Restaurata" it appears that Bodior was one of the three principal places in the island. Near it are some Roman remains, and traces of a Roman road. The walls of this building are of prodigious thickness, the architecture irregular, and additions have been made to the whole since its first erection, as appears from a stone in one of the gables, bearing the date 1529. It is situated at no great distance from the sea, amidst very extensive grounds, and in a sheltered highly cultivated nook, that forms a striking contrast with the scenery about it. All around is wild and broken, and intersected with rocks, that in some parts of the estate have a considerable elevation, giving to the landscape an air of rough grandeur.

The owner of this fine estate is also possessed of Henllys, near Beaumaris.

HENLLYS, in the parish of Llanfaes, near Beaumaris, in the county of Anglesea, the seat of John Lewis Hampton Lewis, Esq., the owner of Bodior.

The family of Hampton came to Henllys in the reign of Edward the Fourth, having obtained from him the grant of this property, together with the lieutenant-governorship of Beaumaris Castle. It will by some perhaps be deemed a curious coincidence, that in 1546 the Richard Hampton of the day was high sheriff for the county, while, in 1846, the same office was held by his descendant, Captain John Lewis Hampton Lewis, the present proprietor.

There is a stone in an old portion of the present mansion, indicating that it was built in 1460. It has undergone, since that time, many additions at various periods, and has lately been almost entirely rebuilt by Captain Lewis, in the Elizabethan style of architecture. The situation of the house is well chosen, near one end of Baron Hill, commanding extensive views of the Carmarthenshire range of mountains, the sea, and the Menai Straits. Too much indeed cannot be said in admiration of this charming domain, which is generally considered to surpass in variety the most beautiful portions of the island.

Amongst the numerous relics, which are treasured up in the house, is a bedstead, which belonged to the celebrated Owen Tudor, a name cherished in Wales above all others.

KNILL COURT, Herefordshire, the seat of Sir John Walsham, Bart. The period at which the ancient mansion was erected is uncertain, but it was entirely rebuilt in 1830-31, by the present baronet, upon the old foundations, and in its old style. The more modern part of the building, as it stood previous to this re-construction, had been added by John Knill, in the year of his shrievalty, 1561; the more ancient part was supposed by Mr. Nash to have been erected in the reign of Edward the Second. But amidst all this uncertainty in regard to the date of the various portions of the building, it is quite clear that the Knills and Walshams have been lords of Knill in lineal descent from parent to child, since the twelfth century, towards the end of which, Sir John de Knill, one of the younger sons of William, Lord de Braose, received the manor of Knill, with many other estates, in gift from his father, who had inherited them from his maternal grandfather, Bernard de Newmarch, one of the companions in arms of William the Conqueror, and himself the conqueror of Brecknockshire. Knill passed from the Knills to the Walshams in the time of James the First, by the marriage of John Walsham, of Presteigne, in Radnorshire, with Barbara Knill, the granddaughter, and eventual heiress, of the above mentioned John Knill.

Knill Court is a building in the Elizabethan style of architecture, and stands on the edge of a precipitous bank, overhanging a mountain stream, called Knill Brook. The original residence of the Knills was unquestionably one of the small castles of the Welsh marches, entirely commanding the pass through the narrow vale of Knill from Radnorshire into England.

PYLEWELL, formerly PILEWELL, in the co. of Hants, the seat of George Montagu Warren Peacocke, Esq. This mansion, which was built some centuries ago, though we can no longer fix the date with certainty, has been possessed by the Worsleys and the Welds, and at one time was inhabited

by the Prince of Wales and family for the benefit of sea-bathing. It is of the Italian order of architecture, the south front, which consists of an elegant suite of apartments, being the most striking. The library forms its west wing, a noble and well proportioned room stocked with a variety of choice works. A well timbered park surrounds the whole, that is washed by the Solent, a narrow channel of the sea dividing the Isle of Wight upon the north from the opposite coast. The grounds command a beautiful prospect ranging from the Needles to Spithead, almost unrivalled indeed to those who more particularly admire sea-views. Like the poet's mist,

> "The sea is here, the sea is there,
> The sea is everywhere."

ROECLIFFE MANOR, co. Leicester, the seat of Sir Frederick W. Heygate, Bart., is situated about seven miles north of Leicester, and almost in the heart of Charnwood Forest. The ancient manor which is a member of Swithland, but, we believe parochially independant, includes one of the most picturesque portions of Charnwood. Its name is derived from the circumstance of its having been a deer park and hunting ground of the Norman Earls of Leicester. It was purchased from the Danvers family by the late Sir William Heygate, the father of the present Baronet, to whom must be ascribed the merit of first pointing out Charnwood Forest as an eligible site for a mansion. A Forest cottage was the first erection on the spot which is now graced by a mansion that is justly considered one of the great ornaments of this interesting locality. A possessor void of taste would perhaps have begun his improvements by obliterating, as far as possible, the wild features of the forest. Not so Sir William Heygate: by judicious planting he soon produced the necessary shelter, and preserving all the strikingly picturesque scenery, and cultivating only plain and upland, he formed an oasis in the desert, of wild and singular beauty. Mountain scenery, landscape, gardening and high cultivation are perhaps nowhere so effectively combined as at Roecliffe Manor. The house is in the Italian style and is at once elegant and commodious. To the stranger passing over the wild Charnwood hills and coming unexpectedly on this beautiful retreat the contrast is inexpressibly striking; and if the Roecliffe of twenty years ago could be presented to him he would probably allow that in no spot in England had the hand of taste and the judicious application of capital produced a more delightful change or been more felicitously employed.

BURLTON HALL, Shropshire, the seat of Robert Chambre Vaughan, Esq. From time immemorial it has been the principal messuage or mansion of the lords of the manor of Burlton, which manor was granted A D. 1087, by Roger de Montgomery to the abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul, Shrewsbury. It continued attached thereto, till the dissolution of monasteries by Henry the Eighth, who seized it into his own hands, when it remained in the crown until the second year of Queen Elizabeth. In that year we find it mentioned in the partition of the estates of a person named *Griffiths*. It then passed to the Lawleys, to which family belonged Sir Edward Lawley, K. B. Upon his death it came to his only daughter, Ursula, who married, first, Sir Robert Bertie, K.B., and secondly, George Penruddock, Esq., who was a zealous royalist, and who, as colonel, commanded a regiment of horse in the king's service. It has been said by some writers, that he forfeited his estates when the Roundheads gained the upper hand under the victorious guidance of Cromwell. If this were really the case, he must by some means have got them back again, for he shortly afterwards gave the manor and estate of Burlton to Captain Arthur Chambre, of the Anglo-Norman family of that name, in requital of the large sums he advanced during the war for the pay of the regiment. With his descendants the estate has remained ever since, being now held by his representative, Robert Chambre Vaughan, Esq. The paternal descent of the family of Vaughan, now of Burlton, and formerly of Plas Thomas, has been traced by Salisbury to a very remote period. Upon the authority of Gildas, Bede, and Nennurs, he carries it through the celebrated Tudor Trevor, Founder of the Tribe of the Marches, to Vortigern, king of Britain in 446.

Burlton Hall was originally built by the abbot and monks of the abbey in Shrewsbury. Since their time it has been so often repaired, altered, diminished, and added to, that, like the sacred ship, Paralus, of the Athenians, very little of the original remains, and the whole is in consequence too irregular to be classed under any particular style of architecture. The greater part of these changes took place about the year 1420, but having suffered much from the effects of time, it was again restored and beautified in 1837. Its appearance is exceedingly picturesque, being well nigh covered with ivy, and standing in the midst of trees.

The interior of this old mansion has unusual charms for the lover of antiquity, though it cannot be denied that this venerable effect is obtained at the expense of some inconvenience to the residents, if we compare it with the manifold comforts of a

modern building. The house is rather small, the rooms low, and too much space perhaps is occupied by the huge old-fashioned chimneys. The ceiling, as well as the sides of the porch and outer hall, is lined with oak most elaborately carved, and the same antique character runs through the greater part of the furniture. Most of the beds are of carved oak; the family plate is choice and old, consisting of apostle-spoons, tankards, urns, tea-services, &c., but this almost unique array, has not seen the light for the last thirty years, owing to the very retired habits of the present owner. Here too will be found some arms of an ancient date, amongst which are the sword and one of the pistols of Captain Arthur Chambre, who had a troop in Colonel Penruddock's regiment of horse during the great Civil War. The stock of the pistol is ornamented with a silver head of King Charles, a sufficient voucher for the zealous loyalty of its owner. The family pictures are very numerous, and by various artists of more or less eminence, such as Sir Peter Lely, Sir Godfrey Kneller, Hogarth Stopylien, &c.; while the fine old foreign china is in such quantities as to be absolutely an inconvenience. The books also, a much more important matter, are so numerous, that they have overflowed the library, and fill every room in the house. Everything indeed, seems to have been accumulated within these ivy-covered walls that a man of taste and learning, who had abandoned the busy world, would demand in his retirement.

HODNETT HALL, Shropshire, thirteen miles from Shrewsbury, the seat of Algernon-Charles Heber-Percy, Esq. It has been disputed whether this name is Welsh or Saxon, but it seems most probable that it had the latter origin, and was derived from Odo, a Saxon possessor of the manor at a very early period. The name of Odenett occurs in Domesday.

This manor was held by the service of being "steward of the honor of Montgomery," the lords of Hodnet being bound by this serjeantry to defend the castle of that name in Wales, and to keep it in good repair; from them it passed to the Ludlows by the heiress of William de Hodenet, and afterwards by the marriage of Alice Ludlow, "the ladye of Hodnet," with Humphrey Vernon, to the Vernons, several of whom were knights of the shire for Salop, as many of the Ludlows had also been. From the Vernons, it devolved, by female inheritance, on the family of Heber, and subsequently came to that of Percy, through the marriage of Emily, eldest daughter of Reginald Heber, Bishop of Calcutta, with Algernon Charles Percy, Esq., nephew of the Earl of Beverley.

Hodnet Hall is a complete specimen of that rude and ancient style of building, which is so pleasing to the fancy of the poet and the painter. Upon those who are wedded to the comforts and habits of modern refinement it may perhaps make a less favourable impression. The venerable north front is composed of wood and plaster, with oaken pinnacles and gables. The south front is of brick-work, and the whole building presents no uniform character, having been repaired from time to time by its various possessors, each of whom had more regard to his own taste or his own wants than desire to maintain any consistency in the architecture. It cannot, however, be denied that even this irregularity has its charms, not those, indeed, which belong to a regular design, but an attraction peculiar to itself, whether of a less or greater degree it is not worth while to enquire.

The situation of the Hall is low, but it is embosomed in trees, and the grounds about it are highly picturesque. The parks occupy a higher site to the west, commanding a very beautiful prospect over the county of Salop. They were enclosed for deer by royal permission in the time of Henry the First, as appears from a deed still in the possession of the present owner, and signed by that monarch. The same document confers certain other manorial rights and privileges upon the lords of Hodnet.

BROUGHAM, Westmorland, the seat of Henry Lord Brougham and Vaux.

This ancient building stands upon the platform of a steep slope or glacis, of a circular form, and of considerable height, which has every appearance of having been the site of a British camp. It commands a view of singular extent, beauty, and variety. To the south, it comprehends the fine valley of the Lowther, richly wooded, and bounded by the range of hills which extend from the Shapmoors to Yorkshire. To the west, the country is more broken, but still thickly wooded, and terminating in successive ranges of the highest of the Lake mountains, among which Helvellyn, Catchidicam, Saddleback, and Skiddaw, are the most prominent features. To the north lies the picturesque village of Eamont, embowered in trees, and watered by the beautiful river Lowther, flowing from Hawswater and Eamont from Ullswater, with the ancient British mound, called King Arthur's Round Table, the whole backed by the ruins of Penrith Castle and Penrith Fell, surmounted by its old border beacon. To the east, the view is of a totally distinct character; stretching over the vast plain,

through which flows the river Eden, and bounded by the immense chain of mountain, called Crossfell, which divides the counties of Westmorland and Cumberland from Durham and Northumberland. This fine chain, diversified by numerous pikes, is nearly as high as the Helvellyn range, and from its form, and the plain it rises from, has been aptly termed the Pyrenees of England. From this site, also, is seen the ruins of Brougham Castle.

Upon the terrace which commands this unequalled prospect, stands the house, surrounded by lofty grey walls covered with ivy, and enclosing (with the buildings) an outer and an inner court, each of great extent. The outer is approached by an avenue of very old oaks, and entered by an ancient round arched gateway, embattled and machicolated; the heads and mouldings of one part (which does not appear to be the oldest) showing the date to be the middle of the 13th century. The nailed doors, of massive oak, nearly six inches in thickness, are original, and highly curious.

The House appears to have consisted originally of an Anglo-Norman tower, only one wall of which now exists in its original state, but containing a round headed arch, which marks its date; the other parts have been rebuilt in the original style, which is of the beginning of the 12th century. To this, joined by a low building, (which fell down and was rebuilt some years ago) had been added a lofty tower, which, from the mouldings of the windows, belongs to the latter half of the 13th century, and was built after the old gateway and outer walls enclosed the court yard.

The next addition appears to have been the Great Hall, of the time of Richard III., or Henry VII.; after which, in Henry VIII. or Edward VI.'s time, a series of rooms adjoining its western side were built, and in one of these are the arms, in stone, of Edward VI., over a chimney piece, which has unfortunately been modernised. A long range of buildings, on the north side of the principal court, is Jacobean architecture, but plain. The rest of the building and offices (with the exception of the part which joins the Old Gateway, and which is very ancient) are modern, having been all rebuilt within the last twenty years. The interior is extremely rich in oak carvings, tapestry, stained glass, stamped leather, painted ceilings, and other curious and ancient decorations. Some of the armour in the Hall (which has been removed from the Old Armoury at the top of the high tower) is very fine, and among the most curious specimens to the antiquary is the "Prycke Spur" of Udard de Broham, taken from his heel as he was found laid cross-legged in the Chancel of the Parish Church of Brougham, his sword cross-hilted, and probably the same that was worn by him when he joined the Second Crusade, and the Talisman brought by him from the Holy Land. The account of this curious disinterment is to be found in the Archæological Journal for 1847.

There is no part of this house more ancient or more interesting than the Chapel. This is of great antiquity, although the roof and windows were altered by the Countess of Pembroke in 1659, but the original character has been successfully restored and preserved by a careful reparation, and nothing can exceed the rich and solemn effect produced by the old black oak carvings, and the colours of the stained glass, which is very early—12th century. There is nothing more curious here than the vessels, which are still preserved in the Ambrey. The Chalice and Paten are silver gilt, and of a very early type; but the singular and rare object is the original *Pyx*, which, with the Christmatory, is of fine Byzantine work, and a Processional Cross, of the highest antiquity. Dr. Monkhouse, a Prebendary of Carlisle, who made a MS. collection of Notes on the Local Antiquities and Families of Cumberland and Westmorland, about the year 1680, speaks as follows of this Chapel:—"At the Mansion of Browham stands a Chapel of a very ancient erection. In the year 1377, Johannes de Burgham is said to have had 'Capellam apud Browham, S. Wilfrido sacram, ab antiquis temporibus fundatam," and that a Chaplain attended divine offices at it."

Speaking of the place and family, Dr. Monkhouse says;—"That Browham was a Roman Station is evident, from the many Roman Altars with Inscriptions, which have been frequently dug up here. From Browham, or as it was sometimes writ *Burgham*, an ancient and warlike family took their surname and designation. They resided and flourished at this place for several ages. In or about the reign of Edward I., Gilbertus de Burgham was in possession of the whole, which he held in *Drengagio*, a sort of military service. One moiety of the estate and manor he remits and gives up, with the mill and advowson of the Church, and all his Land within the Forest of Whinfell and Hamels, to Robert de Veteriponte, on condition that the other should be free from that tenure to him and his posterity. Of late years, Henry Browham, Esquire, a descendant of the said Gilbert, sold the possession and removed to Scailes, within the parish of Skelton, co. Cumberland, where some account is given of the family." In the margin of the MS. is added, in another hand:—"In the year 1716, John Browham, Esquire, of Scales, repurchased the estate, and is now in possession of it."

The family is of Saxon descent, deriving its name from the ancient Brocavum of the Romans. In the Itinerary of Antoninus, Iter V. "London to Carlisle," it is thus stated—"Verteris (Brough) ad Brocavo M.P. xx. mihi quidem *Brocavum* esse *Brougham*." Camden in his Britannia (Ed. 1600, p. 689,) speaking of Brocavum, says :—"Though age has consumed both its buildings and splendour, the name is preserved almost entire in the present one of *Brougham*,"

The estate of Burgham or Brougham belonged to the Brougham family before the Conquest. This is so stated by Dr. Campbell, the historian: but it does not rest upon his authority alone, for among the records in the Tower, we find the name of Gilbert de Broham among the *Drengi* of Westmorland, who made fine with King John that they might not go with him into Normandy. Now, Drengage was a tenure by military service, and was distinguished from simple knight's service by this, that those only who held their lands by Drengage had possessed them *before* the Conquest, and were permitted to retain them, after submitting to the Conqueror. This is proved by Spelman, who, after giving his authority, proceeds thus :—"Sunt igitur Drenches vassalli quidem Militares, vel ut nostri forenses loquuntur, *Tenentes per servicium militare*. Ex dictis autem notandum est, eos omnes, eorumve antecessores, qui e Drengorum classe erant, vel per Drengagium tenuere, sua incoluisse patrimonia, *ante adventum Normannorum*." Spelm. Gloss. p. 186. Ed. 1664. The record we have referred to is as follows ;—"Oblata Roll 2d of K. John. M. 5."

"Westmerland.—Decem et septem Drengi de Westmerland quorum nomina Simon de Patesull habet, dant Domino Regi L. (fifty) marc, ut remaneant ne transfertent, termin' at passag Dni. Reg."

Nomina ipsorum Drengorum sunt hæc.

Walter de Harcla.	Walter de Durand.
Rob. de Suleby.	Will. de Askeby.
Joh. Tailboys.	Will. Mauchel.
Henr. de Cundel.	Alan. Pincerna.
Nicol. fil. Rob.	Ric. Anglico.
Hug. de Cotesford.	Rich. fil. Acher.
Regin. fil. William.	Will. de Clifton.
Giib. de Broham.	Will. de Timeby.

et John de Morvill."

Many of these are names renowned in History, as Walter de Harcla, ancestor of the de Harcla who was afterwards Earl of Carlisle. Tailboys, Baron of Kendal, John de Morville, brother of Hugh de Morville, Baron of Westmorland, one of the four knights who slew Thomas à Beckett, and thereby forfeited his large possessions in Cumberland and Westmorland. Pincerna and Fitzwilliam, both barons, who played an important part in the struggles with Henry III. It is a remarkable fact, that of the seventeen Drengi mentioned in this record, not one is now to be found represented in the *male* line, except Gilbert de Broham : and still more remarkable is the fact, that his lineal descendants are still living in the same spot, and almost in the same building as that inhabited by their ancestor and his predecessors nearly eight centuries ago.

That this family were located at Brougham in Saxon times, lately received further confirmation, from opening a grave in their burying vault in the chancel of Brougham Church, in which a Saxon ornament was discovered lying by the side of the skeleton, and hence the probability of the conjecture, that as this was alongside the graves of Udard and Gilbert de Broham, the skeleton was the remains of one of their Saxon ancestors.

The representative of the family immediately before the Conquest, was Wilfrid, who was succeeded by Walter, and he was, in the reign of Stephen, or early part of Henry the Second, followed by Udard, who, having been in command of Appleby Castle, and defeated by William the Lion, King of Scotland, was fined twenty marks. In the twenty-second Henry II. he joined the rebellious barons against the king, and was again heavily fined, as appears by the following record in the account side of the Exchequer ;—

"Pipe Roll. 22. Hen. II. M. 8d.
Item de Placitis Eorundem et in Westmarieland.
Vdardus de Broham redd. comp. de qu. tra. xx m. qu. fuit cum inimicis Reg.
In Thro. XL m. et debet XL. M."

(Translation) "Also of Pleas thereof in Westmorland.
Udardus de Broham accounts for four times twenty marks because he was with the King's enemies.
In the Treasury 40 marks—and he owes 40 marks."

After the rebellion, he obtained a licence to go to the Holy Land, and take the cross in the second crusade under Conrad and Louis the VII. of France. He returned, and dying at Brougham, was buried in the chancel of the parish church, when his grave, being opened a few years ago, the spur and talisman already described were found, also his sword, which, with his hauberk of heavy ring mail, are now preserved among the armour at Brougham.

Udard was succeeded by his son Gilbert, who gave up part of the estate, with the advowson of the rectory, to free himself and his posterity from the service of Drengage, but part of the lands continued to be held by "*Cornage*," *i. e.* by the service of blowing a horn, to give notice of the approach of the Scotch or other enemies. This service has for many years been commuted for a small annual payment in money, but the original horn, of dark ivory, engraved in the character of a very early type, still hangs in the Hall of Brougham.

In the time of Edward the First, Henry de Burgham was Lord of Brougham, and in 1303,

his daughter Dorothy married John de Casleton, ancestor of the Dorchester family. He was succeeded by his son John, who was Sheriff of Westmorland in 1351; and he, by his son Sir John Burgham, who in the second year of Richard the Second, entered into a deed with Sir Roger Clifford, for the purpose of fixing and settling the boundaries of the Lordship of Brougham. This deed is in the Rolls Chapel, and is endorsed as "Le Bownder de Burgham." After stating all the boundary marks, it concludes thus—"And so thys ambulacyon was veiwyd and merkett in the secund yeare of King Richard the Secund by the assentt and consentt of Sir Rogere Cliffurth Knight and Sir John Burgham, in thayre tyme." The present heir male and representative of the Broughams is Henry, Baron Brougham and Vaux, 23rd Lord of Brougham since the Conquest.

OTELEY, about a mile to the south of Ellesmere, on the high road to Shrewsbury, the seat of C. K. Mainwaring, Esq.

The house, erected by the present proprietor, is built of white stone in the Elizabethan style, and the interior is handsomely fitted up with abundance of carved oak, painted heraldic windows, and other appendages of a Gothic mansion. Oteley stands on an elevated site, and from the north front commands an extensive view over the surrounding country, including, in the fore-ground, the ancient town of Ellesmere, which is separated from this side of the park by a noble sheet of water called Ellesmere Lake. The park is small, but well wooded, and diversified, and stocked with deer. Oteley was anciently the seat of a family bearing the local name, which line terminated in the reign of Henry VIII., in an heiress, Elizabeth, daughter of William Oteley, who married Humphrey Kynaston, of Stocks, from which time the Kynastons made Oteley their residence. The Kynastons also ended in coheirs, of whom, Mary married James Mainwaring, Esq., of Bromborough, in Cheshire, and the lineal descendant of this marriage is the present CHARLES KYNASTON MAINWARING, Esq. of Oteley Park.

TOFT, co. Chester.—This mansion stands about one mile south of Knutsford, at the end of a venerable and spacious avenue formed by triple rows of ancient elms. The ground slopes gradually behind the house to the great vale of Cheshire, over which there is a rich and extensive prospect. The principal front of the Hall, which closes up the avenue, is brick built, and of two stories, excepting the projecting wings, which are of three, and terminate in gables, and a square tower of four stories, which rises from the centre. Walter de Toft was seated here in the reign of Richard I. His descendant, in the fifth degree, Robert Toft, of Toft, married Cicely, widow of John Clark, of Hawarden, and had a son, Roger, who died without issue, and a daughter, Joan, who espoused, in the reign of Edward III., Ralph Leycester, younger brother of Leycester, of Tabley, from which marriage lineally descends the present representative and proprietor, RALPH GERARD LEYCESTER, Esq. of Toft, Sheriff of Cheshire in 1847.

HALE, about nine miles from Liverpool, at the southern extremity of the county of Lancaster, is the rural and picturesque village of Hale. Immediately contiguous to the village stands the venerable mansion of Hale Hall. The oldest part, the north front, appears to have been built by Sir Gilbert Ireland, in 1674, and continues in a tolerably perfect state. A modern front to the south commands a fine view of the river Mersey, with the high grounds of Cheshire, and parts of North Wales. The river here is about three miles across, and the lord of the manor of Hale is entitled to fourpence for every vessel that anchors in the northern shore of the river in this district. Near the house is a decoy-pool for taking wild fowl.

Hale was formerly the inheritance of the family of Ireland, whose ancient seat was the Hutte in this township. Sir John de Hibernia, the first of the family, was buried in Hale Church in 1088. The estate passed through heiresses to the families of Aspinwall and Green, and by the marriage of Ireland Green, coheir of Isaac Green, Esq., to John Blackburne, Esq. of Orford, became vested in the present family, of which JOHN IRELAND BLACKBURNE, Esq., sometime M.P. for Warrington, is the present representative.

SYZERGH lies to the south of Kendal, about half-way between that town and Milthorpe. The Hall is a very interesting specimen of early domestic architecture. It stands on a fine terrace, and has a thick grove of forest trees behind it. The whole edifice has a grey venerable appearance, and contains several interesting apartments. One of the rooms is called the Queen's Room from the tradition that Katherine Parr spent several nights here after the death of Henry VIII. Syzergh has from time immemorial been the seat of the ancient family of Strickland, the history of which is so full and minute in Burke's *Landed Gentry*, that it would be idle to allude further to it in this place, than to state that the lineal male descendant of Sir Walter Strickland, who obtained a licence to empark his lands at Syzergh, 9th Edward

III., is the present WALTER STRICKLAND, Esq.

APPLEBY CASTLE, the great ornament to the county town of Westmorland, has been a place of note since the time of the Conquest. Prior to the year 1422, "John Lord Clifford builded that strong and fine artificial gate-house all arched with stone, and decorated with the arms of the Veteriponts, Cliffords, and Percys, which with several of the castle walls was defaced and broken down in the civil wars in 1648."

The principal edifice of the present structure is of a square form, and was built in 1686, by Thomas, Earl of Thanet, out of the ruins of the old castle. In it are contained various portraits of the Bedford and Thanet families, as also of some members of the house of Stuart. Here is preserved the magnificent suit of armour worn by George, third Earl of Cumberland, in the tilt yard, as champion to his royal mistress, Elizabeth. It is richly gilt, and ornamented with fleur de lys; his horse armour, of equal splendour, lies by it. In 1641, this castle was fortified for the King, and Sir Philip Musgrave held it out after the battle of Marston Moor. It surrendered, however, to the parliament forces under General Ashton, 16th October, 1648.

The Barony of Appleby was granted by William the Conqueror to Ranulph de Meschines, and by female descent it came to the Morvilles. On the attainder of Hugh de Morville, the barony vested in the crown, but was granted by King John to Robert de Veteripont. The Cliffords obtained the lordship by the marriage of Roger de Clifford with Isabella, dau. of Robert de Veteripont, fourth lord.

From this marriage descended the eminent family of Clifford, Earls of Cumberland. George, third earl, left an only surviving daughter, Anne, who wedded Richard, second Earl of Dorset, and his eldest daughter and coheir married John Tufton, Earl of Thanet, by which alliance the Clifford estates, including Appleby Castle and the hereditary sheriffdom of Westmorland, passed to that family. Henry Tufton, eleventh Earl of Thanet, died unmarried, 12th June, 1849, when the peerage became extinct, but his great landed estates passed by will to the present SIR RICHARD TUFTON, Bart. of Appleby Castle.

TOWNELEY.—This ancient seat is in the parish of Whalley, near the town of Burnley, co. Lancaster. The original site appears to have been a tall and shapely knoll, southward from the present mansion, and still denominated Castle-hill. When this situation was abandoned, it is impossible to ascertain, but the present mansion can lay claim to great antiquity. It is a large and venerable pile, with two deep wings and as many towers, embattled and supported at the angles by projecting buttresses, all which contribute to render it castle-like. But it was, till about a century, ago a complete quadrangle, with two turrets at the angles. On the north-east side, now laid open, were two turrets in the angles, a gateway, a chapel, and a sacristy, with a library over it. These last were removed, about a century ago, by Charles Towneley, Esq., and placed in their present situation. The vestments, some of which are of a very antique form, are recorded by tradition to have been brought from Whalley Abbey. Opposite to the side of the quadrangle now demolished is the hall, a lofty and luminous room, rebuilt in 1725. Here is an unbroken series of family portraits from the time of Elizabeth. One apartment is completely filled with heads inserted in the panels of the wainscot. Amongst the portraits is Richard Towneley, born 1598, who was so long in foreign countries that it was only by his dog that he was recognised on his return, and this faithful rememberer is drawn by his side. In different parts of the house are casts from the celebrated marbles brought to this country by Charles Towneley, Esq., and now deposited in the British Museum. The greatest ornaments of Towneley are its fine ancient woods, chiefly of old oaks. These are dispersed over a large park, the licence to enclose which bears date 6 Henry VII.

The Towneleys have been seated here from a remote period; the family pedigree ascends to Spartlingus, who lived in the reign of Alfred (see *Landed Gentry* for full details) and the present possessor is CHARLES TOWNELEY, Esq.

CROXTETH PARK, honoured in the summer of 1851, by a visit from her Majesty Queen Victoria, is situate six miles west of Liverpool, adjoining the parish of Huyton, but is itself extra-parochial. The Hall is a spacious mansion; the front, erected in 1702, is of brick with ornamental stone dressings, and a terrace in front ascended by a broad flight of steps. The back part, formerly of wood and plaster, was rebuilt with brick in 1805. The park is extensive, containing about 840 statute acres.

Croxteth, anciently Crostaffe, was originally an appendage of Knowsley, and belonged to the Lathoms. It however came to the crown at an early period, and in 1446, was granted by Henry VI. to Sir Richard Molyneux, of Sephton, and his heirs; and by an original grant in the Duchy Office, bearing date 21st Edward IV., the herbage and agistment of Croxteth Park were given to

Thomas Molyneux, Esq., for an annual rent of £100. From this time the Molyneuxes have made Croxteth their residence, and it has regularly descended from the grantee above mentioned to the present worthy representative, Charles William, third Earl of Sefton, Lord Lieutenant of Lancashire.

HORNBY CASTLE, about nine miles from Lancaster, the seat of Pudsey Dawson, Esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the counties of York, Lancaster, and Westmorland. The name of the place signifies the manse of Horne, from the Anglo-Saxon BY or BYE, *a habitation*, and HORN, the name of the first planter or possessor of the lordship soon after its abandonment by the Romans. It is a known fact, that a castle was erected here by Nicholas Montbegon, the first grantee under Roger de Poitou, the Norman Lord of Lancaster, when he stationed his barons in the most vulnerable places, so as to preserve the quiet of his earldom.

From the many advantages of its situation Hornby Castle has, under a long and varied succession of lords, been enlarged, altered, and adapted to every change of fashion through the long occupancy of the Montbegons, the De Burghs, the Nevilles, the Harringtons, and the Stanleys. The last-named of these possessors is perhaps the best remembered by his share in the defeat of the Scots at Flodden Field—

"Far on the left, unseen the while,
Stanley broke Lennox and Argyle;
Though there the western mountaineer
Rushed with bare bosom on the spear,
And flung the feeble targe aside,
And with both hands the broadsword plied.
'Twas vain."

Or, as we are told in the old metrical romance of *Flodden Field*—

"The victory in doubt did stand—

'Till at the last great Stanley stout
Came marching up the mountain steep;
His folks could hardly fast their feet
But forced on hands and feet to creep!

"And some thin boots left down below,
That toes might take the better hold;
Some from their feet the shoes did throw;
Of true men thus I have heard told.

"The sweat down from their bodies ran,
And hearts did hop in panting breast;
At last the mountain top they won
In warlike wise ere Scotchmen wist.

"Where for a space brave Stanley staid,
Until his folks had taken breath;
To whom all same e'en thus he said,
Most hardy mates, down from this heath

"Against our foes fast let us hie,
Our valiant countrymen to aid;
With fighting fierce I fear me I
Though ling'ring long may be o'erlaid.

"My Lancashire most lively mights,
And chosen mates of Cheshire strong,
From sounding bow your feathered flight
Let fiercely fly your foes among.

"March down from this high mountain-top,
And brunt of battle let us bide;
With stomach stout let's make no stop,
And Stanley stout will be your guide.

"A scourge for Scots my father was,
The Berwick town from them did gain;
No doubt so ere this day shall pass
His son like fortune shall obtain.

"And now the Earl of Surrey sore
The Scots, I see, besets this tide;
Now since with foes he fights before,
We'll suddenly set on their side.

"The noise then made the mountains ring,
And 'Stanley stout' they all did cry;
Out went anon the grey goose wing
Against the Scots did flickering fly.

"Although the Scots at Stanley's name
Were 'stonish'd sore, yet stout they stood;
Yet for defence they fiercely frame,
And arrows dint with danger bode.

"Which when the Stanley stout did see,
Into the throng he thundering thrust;
'My lovely Lancashire lads,' quoth he,
'Down with the Scots! the day we waste.'"

In his progress from Edinburgh to London in 1617, King James I. rested at Hornby Castle, and when the great Civil War broke out, its possessors proved, like most of the Lancashire gentry, such stanch loyalists, that the parliament issued an order that Hornby Castle should be "defaced, dismantled, and rendered defenceless," so that "the enemy may be prevented from making any further use thereof to the annoyance of the inhabitants."

This celebrated edifice stands on a gentle but considerable elevation, from which the ground declines on every side. Its site is between the valleys of the Lune and the Wenning, and near to the conflux of two beautiful mountain-streams, the *Hindburn* and the *Roeburn*, that fall into the Wenning. At one time it was beyond doubt an ancient British, and subsequently a Roman, station, being on the line of a direct Roman way from the Setantiorum Portus, the Estuary of the Lune to Bremetonacæ, Burrow, and over Burrow; and from recent discoveries it presents evidence of having been the locality of a Roman villa.

Nothing can be more varied than the different aspects under which this noble pile shows itself. Dr. Whitaker, the historian of Richmondshire, considers the vale of the Lune to be unexcelled in our northern valleys, and the site of Hornby Castle to be the best chosen spot in the vale. On the road from Lancaster, where the view of it is backed by mountains, it seems as it were to repose amidst extensive woods; seen from Hornby Bridge up the lawn,

it rises in a gentle slope, and perhaps this is the most pleasing view, for it is near enough to take in the whole building, and distant enough to blend the ancient and modern portions into a complete whole. From some points of view it seems to lie in the valley; from others, upon a gentle eminence; and from others again—as the village of the Wray—it appears to be seated on the pinnacle of a rock. But the scene has been so vividly described by the celebrated Anne Radcliffe, that we cannot do better than quote from her tour through the north upon her return from Holland:—

"Leaving Lancaster we wound along the southern brow of the vale of the Lune, which there serpentines among meadows, and is soon after shut up between steep shrubby banks. From the heights we had some fine retrospects of Lancaster and the distant sea; but about three miles from the town the hills open forward to a view as much distinguished by the notice of Mr. Gray as by its own charms. We here looked down over a woody and finely broken foreground upon the Lune and the vale of Lonsdale, undulating in richly cultivated slopes, with Ingleborough for the background, bearing its bold promontory on high, the very crown and paragon of the landscape. To the west, the vale winds from sight among smoother hills; and the gracefully falling line of a mountain on the left forms, with the wooded heights on the right, a kind of frame for the distant picture.

"The road now turned into the sweetly retired vale of Caton, and by the village church-yard, in which there is not a single grave-stone, to Hornby, a small straggling town delightfully seated near the entrance of the vale of Lonsdale. Its thin toppling castle is seen among wood at a considerable distance, with a dark hill rising over it. What remains of the old edifice is a square grey building with a slender watch-tower rising in one corner, like a feather in a hat,"—an odd simile—"which joins the modern mansion of white stone, and gives it a singular appearance, by seeming to start from the centre of its roof.

"In front, a steep lawn descends between avenues of old wood, and the park extends along the skirts of the craggy hill that towers above. At its foot is a good stone bridge over the Wenning, now shrunk in its pebbly bed, and farther on, near the castle, the church, showing a handsome octagonal tower, crowned with battlements. The road then becomes extremely interesting, and at Melling, a village on a brow some miles farther, the view opens over the whole vale of Lonsdale. The eye now passes, beneath the arching foliage of some trees in the foreground, to the sweeping valley where meadows of the most vivid green and dark woods, with white cottages and villages peeping from among them, mingle with surprising richness, and undulate from either bank of the Lune to the feet of hills. Ingleborough, rising from elegantly swelling ground, overlooked this enchanting vale on the right, clouds rolling along its broken top like smoke from a cauldron, and its hoary tint forming a boundary to the soft verdure and rich woodlands of the slopes at its feet. The perspective was terminated by the tall peeping heads of the Westmorland Fells, the nearest one tinged with faintest purple, the more distant with light azure; and this is the general boundary to a scene, in the midst of which, enclosed between nearer and lower hills, lies the vale of Lonsdale, of a character, mild, delicate and reposing, like the countenance of a Madonna."

This description of the scenery about Hornby is correct enough, with one exception; the valley of the Lune in Lonsdale does not commence where she has stated, but from the acqueduct bridge, one mile higher up than the Lancaster bridge. It may be objected, also, to the fair tourist, that she has been somewhat too meagre in her details of the castle itself, besides that since her time it has undergone improvements upon a most extensive scale. For the last three years the present owner has been engaged in the work of restoration. The principal front is entirely new, and by its adaptation to the older parts of the castle, no less than by its architecture and proportions, adds not a little to the effect of the ancient building. In its style it belongs to the reign of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. Externally, the improvements are complete, the principal apartments being in the recent portion of the edifice. The carving and the rich panelling of the ceilings of these rooms are complete; the oak beams from the old castle having supplied the materials for this purpose, as well as for the doors and window-sashes. In all the new rooms is kept up the idea of the period with which the style of the building corresponds, but this is more particularly observable in the entrance-hall.

The approach from the terrace is by a noble grained porch leading into the hall, which is oblong, well proportioned, and richly panelled. It is now in a forward state, having antique oaken chairs with heraldic devices painted on them, and other ornamented articles in keeping with the age to which the whole refers. The proposed character of the hall when finished may be seen in the fire-place, which consists of an ample tiled hearth raised about four inches above the floor,

with a dog-grate such as was used in the olden time. In the decorative parts of the porch and hall coloured glass has been introduced with much effect, and a large heraldic window of the like material may be seen on the grand staircase. Windows of the same kind, but upon a smaller scale, may be seen in other parts of the castle.

Three generations ago, Hornby Castle was purchased by John Marsden, Esq., of Wennington Hall, Lancashire, whose connexions have possessed it to the present day.

WARDOUR CASTLE, Wiltshire, the seat of Lord Arundel of Wardour. This celebrated estate, antecedently to the reign of Edward III., was the baronial residence of the St. Martins, one of whom, Lawrence St. Martin, served as Knight of the Shire for Wilts, in 1361. From the St. Martins, it passed into the possession of the Lovels, and continued part of their property during several successive generations. Subsequently it was acquired by the Lords Touchet, Audley, and Willoughby de Broke; and ultimately, by Sir John Arundel, of Lanherne, in Cornwall, whose second son, Thomas, was created Baron Arundel of Wardour, by James I. In the history of Wardour, no event of particular importance occurs, till the reign of Charles I., when the castle was besieged by a detachment of the parliamentary army, 1300 strong, under Sir Edward Hungerford. Truly may our great Civil War, sustained so heroically as the royal cause was, be considered as the last era of the age of chivalry. Montrose and Falkland, Granville and Langdale realize the abstract idea of the heroes of antiquity; and, though dark may be the shades in the recklesscharacter of the cavalier, his romantic allegiance and his daring spirit will ever shine brightly forth amid the gloom of the disastrous period which tested his loyalty and proved his valour. Certain it is, that he loved his honour better than his worldly prosperity; his faith better than his lands. In every county of England, we meet with relics of the contests of Charles's time, and can only account for the popular interest now associated with them, by the feeling that honour and loyalty have a more enduring existence than party prejudices and party strife. The old royalist manor house, celebrated for the bold head its feeble garrison made against the forces of the "rebel Commons," the ancient feudal castle that defied all the power of a Cromwell, a Fairfax, or a Waller, and the humble farm house that sheltered and saved a fugitive prince, have become classic ground, and will be venerated as long as Englishmen hold in honoured memory (and God grant that may be for ever) the high spirit and the unbending sense of duty which our Civil War called forth.

"He has doff'd the silk doublet, the breastplate to bear,
He has placed the steel cap o'er his long flowing hair,
From his belt to his stirrup his broadsword hangs down;
Heaven shield the brave gallant that fights for the crown.

"For the rights of fair England, that broadsword he draws,
Her King is his leader—her church is his cause
His watchword is honour, his pay is renown,—
God strike with the gallant that strikes for the crown!

"There's Derby and Cavendish, dread of their foes;
There's Erin's high Ormonde, and Scotland s Montrose!
Would you match the base Skippon, and Massey, and Brown,
With the Barons of England that fight for the crown."

This romantic and loyal allegiance is strikingly apparent in the defence of Wardour Castle. The Parliamentaries arrived at the moment that Lord Arundel (the second peer) was attending his Majesty at Oxford, and the custody of his castle was held by his Lady (Blanch, daughter of the Earl of Worcester), who showed herself worthy of the confidence her husband had reposed in her resolution and fidelity. With a garrison of no more than twenty-five men, she bravely withstood every effort of the enemy to obtain possession of the place during a vigorous bombardment of five days, and at length consented to surrender only on the most honourable terms, having previously declared her determination rather to perish herself than give up her gallant adherents to the vengeance of the republican troops. In the "Mercurius Rusticus," a newspaper written in the Royalist cause, by Bruno Rynes, Chaplain to Charles I., we find it stated that the besiegers sprung two mines during the siege. "They often tendered," continues the journalist, "some unreasonable conditions to surrender, to give the ladies, both mother and daughter-in-law, and the women and children quarter; but not the men. The Ladies nobly disdained and rejected their offers." The following terms (an original copy of the document is still preserved at Wardour Castle) were those on which Lady Arundel was induced to deliver up her castle:—

"Whereas, the Lady Blanch Arundel, after five days' siege, offered to surrender to us the castle of Wardour, upon disposition, and hath given her word to surrender it:—These are therefore to assure her Ladyship of these conditions following:—That the castle and whatsoever is within it shall be surrendered forthwith:—That the said Lady Blanch, with all the gentle-women and other women-servants, shall have their lives, and all fitting respect due to persons of their sex and quality, and be safely conveyed to Bath, if her Ladyship likes, not to Bristol; there

to remain till we have given account to the parliament of her work:—That all the men within the castle shall come forth and yield themselves prisoners unto us, who shall all have their lives, excepting such as have merited otherwise by the laws of the kingdom before their coming to this place, and such as shall refuse or neglect to come forth unto; That there shall be care taken that the said Lady Blanch shall have all things fitting for a person of her quality, both for her journey and for her abiding until the parliament give further order, and the like for the other gentlewomen, who shall have all their wearing apparel:—That there shall be a true inventory taken of all the goods, which shall be put in safe custody until the farther pleasure of the parliament be signified therein:—That her Ladyship, the gentlewomen, and servants aforesaid shall be protected by us according to her Ladyship's desires.

(Signed), Edward Hungerford.
Nith. Thode."

Such were the conditions upon which Lady Arundel and her little garrison agreed to open the castle gates. No sooner, however, had they done so than the parliamentary commanders violated their engagements in every article except those respecting the preservation of life—not only was the mansion plundered of all its valuables, but many of its most costly ornaments and pictures were destroyed, and all the outhouses levelled with the ground. The very wearing apparel of the ladies was seized, and they themselves sent prisoners to Shaftesbury, whence the Lady Arundel was removed to Bath, and separated from her sons, who were sent to Dorchester The castle being thus surrendered was immediately garrisoned for the parliament, and the command given to Edward Ludlow, Esq., one of the most zealous and active partizans of the Commons in the West of England. He held it however for a brief period only. Apprised of the of fall of Wardour, its noble proprietor, aided by Sir Francis Doddington, marched into Wiltshire, and laid siege to the castle, which, after a determined resistance, surrendered, but not before Lord Arundel had directed a mine to be sprung, and thus sacrificed the noble and magnificent structure to his loyalty. From the injury sustained in these two sieges, especially in the latter, Wardour Castle appears never after to have been either inhabited or made use of as a place of defence. At present it is a mass of ruins covered with ivy, and not even retaining sufficient features to enable the topographer to discriminate its former arrangement and extent. The site of these ruins is beneath a "grand amphitheatrical hill," enveloped in wood, and commanding at certain points some beautiful and distant views. Along the side of the hill a terrace leads through a variegated parterre, ornamented with artificial rockwork, to the grand entrance to the castle, over which is a head of our Saviour in a niche, with these lines:—

"Sub Numine tuo
Stet genus et domus;

and immediately beneath are the arms of the family, with the following inscription—

"Gentis Arundeliæ, Thomas Lanhernia proles
Junior, hoc meruit, primo sedere loco:
Ut sedit cecidit sine crimine plectitur ille
Insons, insontem fata sequunta probant
Nam quæ patris erant Mattheus filius emit
Empta auxit: studio principis aucta manent
Comprecor aucta diu maneant augenda per œvum
Hæc dedit, eripuit, restituitque Deus."

The above lines refer to the trial and execution of Sir Thomas Arundel, 5th Feb. 1552, who was implicated with the Duke of Somerset, in the charge of conspiring to murder John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland. His estates however were not forfeited, but descended to his son, Matthew, whom Queen Elizabeth knighted in 1574.

The chief remains of Wardour Castle consist of a sexagonal court, which formed the centre of the ancient mansion in its perfect state. In the court is a very deep well, which was sunk by Mr. Ludlow, to supply his garrison with water during the second siege. Several doorways lead into the court from different apartments, but only one staircase can now be ascended, which leads to the summit of the edifice. Almost contiguous are the remains of the mansion, which was occupied by the family after the destruction of the castle till their removal to the present residence about seventy years since, when the former was converted into a farm-house, with its necessary offices.

The new edifice, which stands about a mile from the ruins of the ancient castle, was erected between the years 1776 and 1784, and is at once a noble and sumptuous building. Approached by the principal entrance to the grounds on the road leading from Salisbury to Shaftesbury, it seems to emerge from the bosom of a thick grove, and at length displays itself fully to view, seated on a gentle eminence, and surrounded by a lawn and thick woods. The whole building is composed of free-stone, and consists of a centre and two wings, which project from the body on the porch side in a curvilinear form. The entrance front, looking towards the north, is ornamented with pilasters and half columns of the Corinthian order, and opens into a spacious hall, conducting to the rotunda staircase, probably the finest specimen of modern achitectural ornament in the kingdom

EATON HALL, Cheshire, about three miles to the south of Chester, the seat of the Marquess of Westminster, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the same county. In the reign of Henry the Third, Hamon de Pulford, being possessed of this manor, settled half of it upon his son Richard, who assumed the name of Eaton from the place itself. His descendants would seem to have been possessed of the whole manor, which, however, to the reign of Henry the Fifth, passed with Joan, daughter and heir of John Eaton, to Ralph, second son of Sir Thomas Grosvenor, who continued the male line of that family, and was the ancestor of the present noble owner.

At the close of the last century, Eaton Hall was a large brick mansion, built for Sir Thomas Grosvenor, by the architect Vanbrugh, in that heavy style which was so fashionable in the reign of William the Third. The gardens, also, were formed after the same model, with straight walks and leaden statues, as may be seen in Kip's views.

It was in 1803 that the late Marquess of Westminster caused this unsightly structure to be pulled down, and the present noble mansion commenced from designs by Porden. The only part spared in this necessary act of demolition was the vaulted basement story. Many years were found requisite to the completion of the new mansion, both from its extent and from the adoption of the florid Gothic style of the time of Edward the Third, of which we have so exquisite a specimen in York Minster. With this was mingled the low Tudor arch; nor did the architect scruple to use any of the forms of ancient ecclesiastical architecture, that he thought suitable to his immediate purpose. In 1825, the main building was completed, as we now see it, consisting of a centre and two wings, the latter of which differs from each other in design. Of these the south wing, in two compartments, is, perhaps, the most beautiful. It is a broad octagon, of moderate elevation, while the other is oblong and angular, having four octagonal turrets at the corners, buttresses at the sides, and embattled parapets surmounted with pinnacles, the whole being profusely rich in decorations.

In the centre of the west front is a large portico, supported by clusters of columns, under which there is a carriage-way to the steps that lead to the grand entrance-hall.

The eastern front, although agreeing in its general form and proportions with the western, is yet more minutely decorated. In this front a cloister extends the whole length between two handsome windows of the dining and drawing-room, and conducts to the terrace, which is three hundred and fifty feet long, commanding a splendid prospect over the grounds and adjacent country.

The main building has an octagonal turret at every angle, and three stories of windows, nine in each row, which last are separated from one another by buttresses, and terminate in pinnacles above a highly-enriched parapet. The whole is built of a light-coloured stone, brought from the quarries in Delamere Forest.

The interior of the mansion fully corresponds with its magnificent external appearance. The grand entrance hall is forty-one feet long, thirty-one feet broad, and is exceedingly lofty, occupying the height of two stories. The ceiling is grained, and embellished with the arms of the house of Grosvenor, as well as with other devices, in the bosses that cover the junction of the ribs. The floor is said to have cost sixteen hundred guineas; it is made of variegated marble, laid down in compartments. At the sides, in lofty canopied recesses, are four complete suits of ancient armour.

A screen occupies the upper end of the hall, which consists of five arches, supporting a gallery that connects the sleeping apartments on the north side of the house with those upon the south, otherwise separated, as we have already mentioned, by its immense height. Facing the door is the entrance to the saloon, under a lofty arch, and through mahogany portals of exquisite workmanship. This room is a square of thirty feet, formed into an octagon by arches thrown across the angles; and its Gothic character becomes yet more striking by the light being subdued and mellowed as it pours down through the painted glass of three handsome windows, enriched with tracery, and exhibiting in the lower portions the heraldic achievements of the Grosvenors, as well as of the noble families in alliance with them. In the upper compartments are six full-length figures, representing William the Conqueror, Sir Gilbert le Grosvenor, one of William's companions; Sir Gilbert's lady; Sir Robert le Grosvenor, so celebrated for his long suit with Sir Richard Scroop respecting the coat of arms; the Heiress of Eaton; and Odo, Bishop of Bayeux. Twelve slender columns in the angles and sides of the room support the fan tracery of the ceiling; and combined with the Roman circle, which forms the centre, the whole producing a most imposing effect.

The ante-rooms are of similar proportions, but have arabesque decorations, and the ceiling is covered with the most delicate tracery. The windows, too, like those of the saloon, are of stained glass. Upon them are represented the figures and arms of the six Earls of Chester, who, after the Conqueror's nephew, Hugh Lupus, were the lords pala-

tine of Cheshire. Their reign, for so it may be called, though over a small territory, was uninterrupted, till Henry the Third conferred the title upon his son Edward, since when the eldest sons of the English Kings have always been Earls of Chester.

The dining-room is fifty feet by thirty seven, and though sufficiently gorgeous, yet appears remarkable for simplicity, when contrasted with the other apartments. Four ribs, springing from the corners of the room, spread their tracery over the ceiling, in the centre of which they unite their borders of wreathed foliage, and thence from a richly carved boss hangs a splendid chandelier. The side-board stands in an arched recess. Several statues and valuable pictures are to be seen in this apartment.

The ante-drawing-room is painted in arabesque, several lofty mirrors reflecting the carved urns that stand upon pier-tables of polished porphyry.

The drawing-room is of the same form and dimensions as the dining-room. It has four magnificent niches, and a handsome window, with a high pointed arch and beautiful tracery, adorned with stained glass. From its position, at the end opposite the entrance, it commands a fine prospect, an artificial inlet of the river Dee forming a prominent feature in the landscape. The ceiling exhibits four principal divisions, issuing from clustered pillars, with foliated capitals, and united in the centre to a reticulated hexagonal frame, from which issues a pendant of foliage, sustaining a crystal chandelier. Its chief ornaments, however, are the heraldic achievements of the Grosvenor family, the brilliant colours of which seem by imitation to be reflected upon the carpet as upon a mirror. The walls are covered with crimson damask, and are farther adorned by many paintings of first-rate excellence.

The library, the most spacious room in the mansion, comprehends the whole of the south wing. It is one hundred and twenty feet long, but varies in breadth, and the windows are decorated with stained glass and tracery. When the door is thrown open, the view from the upper end of the library extends through the vaulted corridor at the opposite extremity of the house, a distance of four hundred and seventy-two feet. The book-cases, of carved oak, are full of old political tracts, and yet more valuable manuscripts, amongst which should be enumerated a volume of collections, containing a transcript of a large portion of the famous lost record, distinguished by the name of the "Cheshire Domesday."

In this account, to avoid the tediousness of too minute a detail, we have left untouched the great staircase, the state apartments, and the Tenants' Hall, though all of them are in the same style of magnificence.

The flower-gardens and pleasure-grounds, which cover at least fifty acres, are no longer laid out in the quaint, formal style that we before noticed as having characterized them in the days of William III. When the old house was pulled down, they, too, were remoulded and modernized. The straight alleys disappeared, the clipt yews gave way to trees that grew "at their own sweet will," and Nature, under certain wholesome restraints, was allowed to reign, not indeed as a despot, running wild, but as a constitutional monarch. A venerable avenue, however, to the west, was spared amidst these improvements, and still extends to a length of nearly two miles and a half from the house. It should also be remembered that an artificial inlet was made from the Dee, that added not a little to the general beauty of the prospect.

The view from the gardens embraces the south, or library, wing, while the opposite extremity is in part concealed by the trees. Beyond it, but apparently mingling with the turrets and pinnacles, is seen an octagonal clock-tower, connected by flying buttresses with four slender shafts on a square basement. It is attached to part of the stable-court, which recedes from the line of the east front, and which is of considerable extent.

The principal approach to Eaton Hall is through the Chester Gateway, an admirable building, modelled after the chief gateway of the Augustines' monastery at Canterbury. But, approach the Hall which way you will, it presents a grand and imposing picture; its magnitude, its numerous turrets and pinnacles, its angles and irregular forms, some, as it were, pressing forward upon the sight, and others again receding, the blending and picturesque confusion of the various parts, which if looked upon steadily for a time, seem gradually to mould themselves into order—all combine to produce a wonderful effect upon the mind of every stranger. All this, too, is much enhanced by the beauty of the surrounding scenery. To the west appear the Welsh mountains; eastward are seen the Peckforton Hills, with the bold crag on which stand the ruins of Beeston Castle; on the south winds the river Dee, to which the ground from Eaton Hall descends by a gentle slope; and about a mile and a half off is the parish church of Ecleston, one of the happiest imitations of Gothic architecture.

Many pictures of great value will be found in this noble mansion; so many, indeed, that to give a catalogue of them all,

and analyse their respective merits, would far exceed any limits that we could reasonably propose to ourselves. Their general character may be estimated from the naming of a few only. "A View of the Mediterranean," by Vernet; "Our Saviour on the Mount of Olives," by Claude Lorraine, said to be the largest picture ever painted by that artist; "Rubens and his Second Wife," by himself; "David and Abigail," also by Rubens, &c. &c.

SPEKE HALL, anciently written SPEC HALL, Lancashire, about seven miles from Liverpool, the property of Richard Watt, Esq., of Bishop Burton in Yorkshire, and at present the residence of Joseph Brereton, Esq. This mansion is one of the most curious specimens of ancient building to be found in the whole county. It is a quadrangle, the oldest part of which was erected about the time of Edward the Third, while the more modern, or front part, was built in 1598 by Edward Norreys, Esq. A gallant and highly martial race were these Norreyses. History makes mention in particular of a Sir John Norreys, who was highly distinguished in border warfare, and who upon one occasion, like the celebrated Moreau of our own times, obtained more glory by a skilful retreat than other generals have acquired by the greatest victories.

In the olden parts Speke Hall is built of wood and plaster, of which materials most houses in Lancashire were constructed up to the sixteenth century. At one time it was surrounded by a moat, whereof the outlines are still remaining. Over it is a bridge leading to a stone porch mantled with ivy, that formed the principal or front entrance. The face of this portico bears the following inscription in black and white letters of antique shape;—

"This. worke. 25. yards. long. was. wolly. built. by.
Edw: N. Esq. anno: 1598."

A fine weeping willow spreads its branches over the moat, and in the centre of the court-yard are two yew-trees in full vigour. At each angle of the southern wall within the same court are two large corbelled windows, one of which lights the great hall, a spacious and lofty chamber. The wainscot, which covers the north wall of this room, was brought from Holyrood House by Sir Edward Norris, who commanded under Lord Stanley at the battle of Flodden Field, and conducted himself with so much gallantry that he was honoured with a special letter of thanks from Henry the Seventh, and was permitted to carry off from the King of Scots' palace, "all, or most, of his princely library, many books of which are now at Speke, particularly four large folios said to contain the records and laws of Scotland at that time; and he also brought from the said palace the wainscot of the king's hall, and set it up in his own hall at Speke; wherein are seen all the orders of architecture, as Tuscan, Dorick, Ionick, Corinthian, and Composite."

This wainscoting is divided perpendicularly into eight compartments, which are subdivided into five rows of panels. Each of these panels contains a grotesquely carved head, surrounded by mantling, the fourth alone forming an exception, and in that is an ornamental oval shield supported by two lions, but without any armorial charges. The second row of panels has this inscription in detached portions, and in black letter:—

Slepe: Not: Till: Ye: have: Consedered
howe: Thowe: past: Spent: Ye: Day: Past:
Ki: Thowe: have: Well Don: Thank: God: Ki:
Other: Ways: Re: Pent: Ye:

Below these are three other rows, ornamented with grotesque carvings. Over the chimney-piece in the dining-room, which is now in a ruinous state, is a carved pedigree in oak; while over the door is engraved a monitory sentence in characters similar to those in the hall:—

The: Streghtest: Wage: to: heaven: ꝑ God: To: Lobe: &: Serve: Above All Thyng.

Speke Hall has passed through many hands, and all of them distinguished. According to the Domesday Book it appears to have been held at the time of the Norman Conquest by a Saxon thane, named Uctred. Shortly afterwards Roger Garnett gave two carucotes in Spec to Richard de Mulas. Then the whole manor came into the possession of Adam Molyneux by his marriage with Annota, daughter and heiress of Benedict Garnet, Lord of Especke and Oglohal or Oglet. Its next transit was into the family of Norreys, on the marriage of Joan, daughter of Sir John Molyneux, of Sefton, with William Norreys, Esq., of Sutton, who became, *jure uxoris*, Lord of Speke. With the Norreyses it remained till 1726, when Edward Norreys, M P. for Liverpool, dying without issue, was succeeded by his niece, Mary Norreys, who in 1736 married Lord Sidney Beauclerk, the fifth son of Charles, the first Duke of St. Albans. From this family Speke passed by purchase to Richard Watt, Esq., an opulent merchant of Liverpool, and from him it has lineally descended to his great nephew, Richard Watt, Esq., the present owner of the property.

CHARLTON, KENT, the seat of Sir Thomas

Maryon Wilson, Bart. Within seven short miles of London, and its busy hum of men, at the entrance of a quiet picturesque little village of Kent, stands the ancient manor house of Charlton, commanding a prospect, described by Evelyn, as "one of the most noble in the world, for city, river, ships, meadows, hill, woods and all other amenities." It is essentially an English home, embowered "in tall ancestral trees," and rich in the recollections of the past. From the year 1093 to the reign of Henry VIII., the Manor of Charlton (originally Ceorleton, deriving its name from "Ceorle," a husbandman) formed part of the possessions of the Abbey of Bermondsey, but, at the dissolution of the monasteries, it passed to the crown, and was ultimately granted, in 1604, by James I., to John, Earl of Mar; by him it was immediately after alienated to Sir James Erskine, who re-sold it in 1607 to Sir Adam Newton. This gentleman, installed Dean of Durham in 1606, was chosen by the king to be tutor to his eldest son, and Charlton selected for the Prince's residence. According to contemporary authority, the splendid mansion which Sir Adam erected there, was intended for his Royal pupil, and the accurate author of Sylva speaks of it as a "faire house built for Prince Henry." Certain it is that here resided the youthful prince, and here, under the guidance of the good Sir Adam Newton, was formed the mind of the inestimable youth, whose untimely end destroyed the brightest hopes of the nation. In 1620, his Highness's instructor was created a baronet, as "Sir Adam Newton, of Charlton, in the county of Kent," and, in nine years after, died, receiving burial in the parish church, which he had enjoined his executors to rebuild. He married Dorothy, daughter of the learned Sir John Puckering, Queen Elizabeth's Lord Keeper; and, by her was father of SIR HENRY NEWTON, Bt., who, inheriting the estates of his uncle, Sir Thomas Puckering, in Warwickshire, removed to the Priory in that county, and sold Charlton to Sir William Ducie. Sir Henry was a devoted cavalier, and fought so manfully for the king, at the battle of Edge Hill, that we cannot omit adding the following honourable testimony to his worth:—"His good housekeeping and liberality to the poor, who scarcely ever went away unfed from his gates, gained him the general love and esteem of his neighbours, and he was distinguished throughout the kingdom for being a generous benefactor to the poor cavaliers, whose services were not rewarded by King Charles II."

Sir William Ducie, Bt., of Tortworth, the purchaser of Charlton, possessed immense wealth, was made a Knight of the Bath, at the coronation of Charles II., and was elevated to the peerage of Ireland, as Viscount Downe. His lordship's father, the rich alderman, Sir Robert Ducie, banker to Charles I., despite his loss of £80,000 in his Majesty's cause, died, it is said, worth more than £400,000. Lord Downe maintained a sumptuous state at Charlton House, and there died in 1697, leaving his great estates to his niece, Elizabeth Ducie, wife of Edward Moreton, Esq., of Moreton, in Staffordshire, and mother of Matthew Ducie Moreton, created in 1720, Baron Ducie. After the death of Lord Downe, his executors sold Charlton to Sir William Langhorne, Bt., an East India merchant, and from him the manor passed, by inheritance, to his nephew, Sir John Conyers, Bart., of Horden, remaining with his descendants until the decease of Sir Baldwin Conyers, in 1731. It then went, by entail, first to William Langhorne Games, Esq., who died without male issue, and subsequently to the Rev. John Maryon, of the county of Essex. That gentleman bequeathed it to his niece, Margaretta Maria, who, by her first husband, John Badger Weller, Esq., of Hornechurch, had a daughter Jane, who married Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, Bart., of Eastbourne, and had with three daughters, the eldest, the wife of Lord Arden, the second, of the Right Honourable Spencer Perceval, the Prime Minister (who lies buried in Charlton Church), and Maria, of Sir John Trevelyan, Bart., one son, SIR THOMAS MARYON WILSON, Bart., father of the present worthy possessor of this splendid seat, Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, Bart., who is also Lord of the Manor of Hampstead. His family, a branch of the very ancient Yorkshire house of Wilson, took an active part in favour of the monarchy, during the civil wars, and its representative, at the Restoration, William Wilson, Esq., of Eastbourne, in Sussex, was rewarded by a baronetcy.

The mansion of Charlton owes its erection, as we have already stated, to the taste of Sir Adam Newton, and is certainly one of the finest specimens extant of the domestic architecture of the time of James I. Though built of red brick, so popular at the period of its construction, the front is embellished with stone dressings and mullioned windows, the centre compartment, with the richly decorated porch, being entirely of stone. In days gone by, a long row of cypress trees added much to the beauty of the plantations; but of these, one only, the oldest perhaps in England, has escaped the destructive hand of time. In the rear, extensive gardens present a delightful appearance, and beyond, a small but handsome park, extends to Woolwich Common. The ancient gateway, immediately facing the principal entrance, is attributed to Inigo Jones, who resided for

some time in the neighbourhood, and the elegance of the structure would certainly not detract from the reputation of the great architect.

The mansion itself forms an oblong, with projections at the end of each front, crowned by turrets and an open stone balustrade, of peculiar character, carried round the summit of the front. The centre projects. The spacious hall is of oak, panelled, and has a gallery at the western end. At the bottom of the grand staircase is the dining-room, and adjoining it, the chapel, the ancient doors of both being elaborately carved in oak. The upper floor contains the principal apartments—the saloon, the gallery (seventy-six feet long), and the suite of drawing-rooms, all with highly-wrought chimney-pieces in stone or marble, and ornamented arabesque ceilings. Dr. Plot relates that the marble chimney-piece in one of the drawing-rooms, is so exquisitely polished, that "the Lord Downe did see in it the reflection of a robbery committed on Shooter's Hill, whereupon, sending out his servants, the thieves were taken." This mantel-piece, bright though it be, must yield in sculptural merit to that of the adjoining noble saloon! the ceiling of which is one of the most perfect of the time. Charlton House has a good collection of family pictures, and possesses a museum of curious and interesting objects in natural history.

SHADWELL COURT, Norfolk, the seat of Sir Robert Jacob Buxton, Bart. The name is said, by Blomefield in his History of Norfolk, to be derived from a well or spring among the trees on the hill's side, it being plainly the *Shady Well.* Notwithstanding the decided tone of the antiquarian, this attempt at etymology appears to be exceedingly puerile; it is much more probable, as others have suggested, that the spring was dedicated to St. Chad, being a favourite place of resort with the pilgrims on their way to the shrine of our Lady of Walsingham.

The mansion was built by John Buxton, Esq., in 1727, at which time the family removed from their ancient seat, Channon's Hall, about sixteen miles distant, where they had been settled for several centuries. It is an elegant stone building in the Elizabethan style of architecture, and stands in a richly wooded park, watered by the river Thet. This park and the adjacent grounds were given by Queen Elizabeth to Robert Buxton, A. D. 1577, as a compensation for his imprisonment on a false accusation of having assisted in the Duke of Norfolk's conspiracy to procure the freedom of Mary, Queen of Scots.

At a very early period Shadwell was possessed by a Norman family, who derived their name from the hamlet, as we have so often observed was the case with others of the Conqueror's companions.

THE LAWN, Swindon, Wiltshire, about one-and-forty miles from Salisbury, the seat of Ambrose Goddard, Esq., a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of that county, and its high sheriff in 1819-20.

The house was originally built in the year 1560, the subsequent alterations and improvements having been chiefly made by Wyatt. Contrary to what we so often see in these cases, the Lawn has always been in the same family without any change of owners—

Antiquasque domus avium.

St. CLARE, Isle of Wight, in the parish of St. Helen's, the seat of Colonel Vernon Harcourt, a son of the late Archbishop of York. This mansion was originally built about 1823, by E. V. Utterson, Esq., but purchased, in 1826, by Lord Vernon, who, three years afterwards, altered it to what it now is,—a building in which the Tudor style of Gothic predominates.

The garden has been terraced down to the sea by the present possessor, and commands a good view of Spithead, Ryde pier, and Norris Castle, in the distance; and a little further on, the opening of Southampton Water. The best and most extensive prospect is from the keep-tower, and, though perhaps wanting in the bolder attractions of the back of the island upon the Solent, it is one of uncommon beauty.

In 1850, St. Clare was honoured with a visit by the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by three of their children, on the occasion of the bazaar being held for the Royal Isle of Wight Infirmary.

IRIDGE PLACE, Hurst Green, in the county of Sussex, the seat of Sir Sotherton Branthwayt Peckham Micklethwait, Bart., some time a Captain in the 3rd Dragoon Guards, who was created a baronet, 27th July, 1838, for a personal service to her Majesty and the Duchess of Kent, at St. Leonard's, in 1832. Iridge Place is a mansion of considerable antiquity. At one time it belonged to the family of Willigos, from whom it descended, with the estate, about the commencement of the seventeenth century, by marriage, to the Fowles, and, in consequence of one of that name marrying a Peckham, descended from the family of the Archbishop of Canterbury, thus came into the possession of the Peckhams; the last heir male of whom William Peckham, died in the year 1789; the estate being then bequeathed by him to his nephew, John Micklethwait,

Drawn by W. Havell.

BRIDGE PLACE, Co. SUSSEX.

The Seat of the Rt. Hon. Sir R. P. Micklethwait, Bart.

Esq., the son of his sister, Elizabeth Peckham, and he, the said John Micklethwait, bestowed it on his brother's second son, the present possessor, who, in 1824, assumed, by sign manual, the surname of Peckham, in addition to, and before that of, Micklethwait, and the arms of Peckham, quarterly, with his paternal coat.

Iridge Place, in the parish of Salehurst, seven miles from Battel, stands on a spacious lawn, with fine spreading trees, and commands a view of Kent, with extensive woods and pasture lands. The ground is beautifully undulating, and exceedingly picturesque. Silverhill, part of the estate, is celebrated for the extent and beauty of its prospect over the Wealds of Kent and Sussex, and, as tradition says, owes its name to the circumstance of William the Conqueror's horse having cast there one of his shoes, which were of silver.

WESTOVER, Isle of Wight, contiguous to the little village of Calbourne, the seat of the Hon. W. H. A'Court Holmes. It formerly had the same name as the village, being called Calbourne—that is, the *cold brook*,—and as such it appears in Domesday Book, when it was possessed by William Fitz-Stur. At a later period we find it held by a younger branch of the Lisles, known as Lisle of Gatcombe, and next by the family of Bremshot, from whom it came to Sir Geoffrey Pole. By the widow of the latter it was sold to Earnley and Earlsmar, the last of whom disposed of it to Sir Robert Dillington. A descendant of his parted with it to the father of Captain D'Urry, whose son sold it to Lord Holmes.

The house stands upon a gentle eminence commanding some very fine prospects over all the north-west part of the island. It is, however, sheltered to the east and north, particularly the latter, by large masses of trees. On the former side the wood is just sufficiently removed not to produce a gloomy effect, commencing in the valley of a small stream, and extending along the opposite upland with a very rich and picturesque effect. The view is bounded by a near range of downs, after passing over a beautiful intermixture of undulating lawns and pleasure-grounds.

The house does not possess any remarkable architectural features, having probably been intended at first for little more than a hunting lodge, though provided internally with every convenience. The south front is ornamented with a Doric colonnade in the centre, with verandahs above and on each side of it, which add not a little to its general effect, especially when seen at a distance, gleaming and glancing from out the masses of green foliage.

WOODHALL PARK, Hertfordshire, in the Hundred of Broadwater, the seat of Abel Smith, Esq. The mansion, which formerly stood here, and which belonged to the ancient family of the Botelers, was called Watton Woodhall, from the name of the manor; the additional appellation of Woodhall being derived from the great abundance of wood around it. Sir Henry Chauncy, knight, and serjeant-at-law, describes the old house as "a large pile of bricks, with a fair quadrangle in the middle of it, seated upon a dry hill in a pleasant park, well wooded and greatly timbered, where divers crystal springs issue out of the ground at some distance before the house, which run on the south side hereof to the Beane. They do greatly adorn the seat; and the park, and the hills, the timber trees and these waters render this place so very pleasant and delicious to the eye, that it is accounted one of the best seats in this county." This quaint and graphic, though not very elegant description, is evidently not exaggerated; for another historian tells us of one tree so large that it required eighteen horses "to draw one part of it when slit, and out of it was made the cutwater to the Royal Sovereign. It sold for forty pounds." A second tree, in the same park, called *the Walking-stick*, might have been sold for fifty guineas, but this offer was refused. Unfortunately it was brought to a premature decay by the rabbits burrowing under it.

The house, described by Sir Henry Chauncy, took fire accidentally upon the 12th of October, 1771, when it was more than half consumed by the flames, at the time of its being possessed by Sir Thomas Rumbold, Bart., who had purchased it of the Botelers. Thereupon he caused the remainder to be pulled down, and built upon the same site a handsome modern edifice, of a quadrangular form, to which, wings of the same shape were afterwards added by Paul Benfield—the next purchaser of the estate—in 1794. The whole now forms a large mansion, of the plain English style of architecture.

Sir Thomas dying in 1791, the property was sold by the trustees under his will, three years afterwards, to Paul Benfield, Esq. In 1801 it was again sold, pursuant to an order of His Majesty's Exchequer, when it was purchased by Samuel Smith, Esq., the father of the present owner, who was elected in 1788 to serve in Parliament for the borough of St. German's, Cornwall; in 1790, and in the five succeeding Parliaments for Leicester; and in 1818 for Midhurst, in Sussex.

WHITTON PARK, in the county of Middlesex, the seat of Mrs. Gostling, relict of the late Augustus Gostling, Esq., LL.D. The

house was begun by Archibald, third Duke of Argyle, as an occasional rural retreat from the metropolis; but was completed by George Gostling, Esq. It stands upon the borders of Hounslow Heath and near the village of Whitton.

The house is adorned with a colonnade; the elevation finishes with a pediment, on the tymphanum of which is a bas relief representing the destruction of the Titans by Jupiter (mentioned in the life of Nollekens). The rooms contain some finely sculptured marble mantel pieces, and pictures by Zuccharelli, Sneyder, Wouvermann, Teniers, Andrea del Sarti, Gainsborough, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Thomas Lawrence, and De Witt. In the library is a choice collection of books consisting of twenty thousand volumes, many of them extremely valuable.

The grounds still retain a considerable portion of their early magnificence as laid out by the Duke of Argyle. In them is a tower built upon an arch from which there is an extensive view, while about an artificial lake fifty cedars are growing, said to be the finest in the kingdom. Scarcely less interesting is the Lombardy Poplar, one hundred and twenty feet in height, and in girth twenty-five feet. The immediate grounds are enclosed on three sides by a moat, which was dug in the Duke of Argyle's time.

For the entry to Whitton is an inscription attributed to Pope, who is supposed to have written it in 1731, when he was forty-four years of age.

In this small spot whole Paradise you'll see
With all its plants but the Forbidden Tree,
Here every sort of animal you'll find
Both of the forest and the feathered kind;
All sorts of insects for their shelter take
Within these happy groves except the snake.
In fine, there's nothing noxious here enclos'd,
But all is peace, as Heaven at first disposed.

HAGLEY, co. Worcester. This ancient Manor, the classic ground of poetry and wit, the theme of Thompson, and the home of the Lytteltons, is one of the most attractive of our county seats. Here art and nature seem to go, hand in hand, in friendly rivalry, and here all the charms that natural beauty and landscape gardening can impart, combine to please the eye and delight the mind. How truly and how exquisitely does Thomson picture Hagley. He was the friend of its honoured lord, and many and many a time did he wander, with poetic inspiration, through its verdant groves.

Courting the Muse, thro' Hagley Park you stray,
The British Tempe! There along the Dale,
With woods o'erhung, and shag'd with mossy rocks,
Whence on each hand the gushing waters play,
And down the rough cascade white-dashing fall,
Or gleam in lengthen'd vista thro' the trees,
You silent steal; or sit beneath the shade
Of solemn oaks, that tuft the swelling mounts
Thrown graceful round by nature's careless hand,
And pensive listen to the various voice
Of rural peace: the herds, the flocks, the birds,
The hollow whispering breeze, the plaint of rills
That, purling down amid the twisted roots
Which creep around, their dewy murmurs shake
On the sooth'd ear.....
Meantime you gain the height, from whose fair brow
The bursting prospect spreads immense around;
And snatched o'er hill and dale and wood and lawn,
And verdant field, and darkening heath between,
And villages embosomed soft in trees,
And spiry towns by dusky columns mark'd
Of rising smoke, your eye excursive roams·
Wide-stretching from the hall, in whose kind haunt
The hospitable genius harbours still,
To where the broken landscape, by degrees,
Ascending, roughens into ridgy hills;
O'er which the Cambrian mountains, like far clouds
That skirt the blue horizon, doubtful, rise.

In Domesday book, Hagley, written Hageleia, and derived from the Saxon Haga, *domus*, and Lega, *locus*, indicative of its being the chief residence or manor-place of a great Saxon Thane, is recorded as one of the fourteen lordships which William Fitz-Ansculph possessed in Worcestershire, *Spectans Baronium de Dudley*. Before the Conquest, Godirc, a Thane of Edward the Confessor, held it, and the annual value at that period was stated to be sixty shillings. Fitz-Ansculph died without male issue, and the Paganels and Somerys, successive Barons of Dudley, became lords paramount of Hagley. Under them and subsequently under the great Baronial House of Botetourt, a family, bearing the local designation of de Haggale, enjoyed the lands, and for a series of generations maintained a distinguished position among the gentlemen of the shire. From them the manor passed by sale, A. D. 1411, to Thomas Walwyn, Esq., M.P. for Herefordshire (ancestor of the Walwyns of Longworth), who, very soon after the purchase, alienated it to Jane Beauchamp, Lady Bergavenny, and her ladyship devised it to her grandson, Sir James Butler, Knt., son and heir of the Earl of Ormonde. The wars of the Roses breaking out within a brief period, Sir James Butler, created Earl of Wiltshire, by Henry VI., participated in the misfortunes of the Royal House of Lancester, was taken prisoner at Towton Field, and beheaded at Newcastle; all his lands being confiscated, and disposed of among the Yorkists. The manor of Hagley, Edward IV., by letters patent, granted immediately after to Fulk Stafford, Esq., but at that gentleman's decease in the following year, it reverted to the crown, with the exception of that part which Margaret his widow held in dower; whereupon the king conferred the property on Thomas Prout, Esq., who occurs as lord of the manor in 1465. At this period the succession of proprietors seems to have been very rapid; for in 1473, a grant occurs of Hagley, together with Cradley, to the royal consort Elizabeth Widville, and in

1478, both these lordships were assigned to the Abbot and Convent of Westminster, for the maintenance of a charity in St. Erasmus's Chapel adjoining to the Abbey Church; with an appointment of two "monks to celebrate daily masses therein, for the souls of the said king and queen after their decase; and the convent to erect a hearse in the said chapel, with wax candles of six pounds each, constantly burning therein." The pious brethren, however, held brief possession. Thomas Butler, the Earl of Wiltshire's brother, winning the king's favour, procured a restoration of Hagley, together with other forfeited lands and manors of the deceased earl. What compensation the church of Westminster received does not appear; but, doubtless, in those days of religious observances, the convent had ample satisfaction. In the sequel, Thomas Butler succeeded to the Earldom of Ormonde, and in his lordship's undisturbed possession Hagley remained until a great contest arose respecting it between the earl on the one part, and Sir Henry Willoughby, Sir Thomas Ferrers, and Sir John Aston, on the other. Much litigation ensued, but the dispute was finally adjusted by an award made 10 Henry VII., by which the several manors in question were confirmed to Ormonde, on his paying £800 to the other claimants. Not long after, in 1495, this nobleman was summoned to the English Parliament as Baron Rochford. He died in 1515, leaving by Anne, his wife, daughter and sole heir of Sir Richard Hankford, Knt., two daughters, Margaret, wife of Sir William Boleyn, of Blickling, Norfolk, (grandfather by her of Anna Boleyn, King Henry's ill-fated consort,) and Anne, wife of Sir James St. Leger, of Annery, in Devon. The latter, on the partition of her father's lands, took for her share the lordship and advowson of Hagley, and these descended, in course of time, to her grandson, Sir John St. Leger, by whom they were sold in 1564 to Sir John Lyttelton, Knt., of Frankley. Thus Hagley became associated with the distinguished race in whose descendant it still vests, and thenceforward, in connection with the genius, wit, and eminence of its subsequent lords, and their noble patronage of literary merit, it has gained a classic name—far more lasting, and far more brilliant than could have been derived from the warlike pursuits of its early feudal chiefs, whose remains, "unhonoured and unsung," repose in the neighbouring churchyard. Sir John Lyttelton, the purchaser of Hagley, was granted by Queen Mary, the office of Constable of Dudley Castle, and received from Queen Elizabeth the honour of knighthood at Kenilworth, when her Majesty visited the Earl of Leicester there. His grandson, John Lyttelton, Esq., appears to have resided constantly in Worcestershire, and to have sat in Parliament as knight of that shire. Subsequently, participating in the ill-advised conspiracy of Essex, he lost his estate, and died in prison; but his widow, Muriel, daughter of Sir Thomas Bromley, a lady of incomparable prudence, obtained, upon the accession of James I., a reversal of the attainder, and a restoration of the lands of Hagley. For the next three generations, the chiefs of the house of Lyttelton acted a prominent part in the cause of royalty, and suffered in consequence imprisonment and confiscation. The fidelity of the family seems to have been fully appreciated by the king, as we learn from the following letter, addressed to Sir Henry Lyttelton, in the exiled monarch's own hand, a short time before his restoration:—

"To Sir Henry Lyttelton,—I am well informed how much and how often you have suffered for me, and how much I am beholding to all your relations; and you may be very sure I have the sense of it I ought to have, of which you shall one day have evidence: in the meantime, cherish your health and prepare for better times, which we shall enjoy together. Commend me to all your friends, and be confident you shall always find me to be,

"Your affectionate friend,

"CHARLES R."

The present mansion of Hagley was erected by George, first Lord Lyttelton, the distinguished poet and historian, and still remains an elegant memorial of his architectural taste. His lordship also improved the surrounding demesne (which appears, from an old rental in Sir John Botetourt's time, to have been a park as early as the reign of Edward III.), and thus rendered the seat of the Lytteltons the most beautiful in the county of Worcester. The care of the subsequent proprietors has never allowed its attractions to decrease, and the whole is kept in such order, that there is perhaps scarcely a shade of difference since its Augustan days. A short distance from the house, an octagon temple, to the memory of Thomson, the poet, records the affectionate regard in which the bard was held by the noble founder of these sylvan scenes; and a Doric temple, with the inscription "Quieti et Musis," still further attests the poetic taste of the Lytteltons. The Ruined Tower, a masterly deception, stands on the highest ground in the park, and commands an extensive prospect bounded by the Clent and Malvern Hills, the black mountains of Wales, the Wrekin, and the Radnor Trump.

Thomas, the second Lord Lyttelton, formed a sad contrast to his distinguished father. "With great abilities, generally very ill applied; with a strong sense of religion, which he never suffered to influence his conduct, his days were mostly passed in splendid misery, and in the painful change of

the most extravagant gaiety and the deepest despair. The delight, when he pleased, of the first and most select societies, he chose to pass his time for the most part with the most profligate and abandoned of both sexes. Solitude was to him the most insupportable torment, and to banish reflection he flew to company whom he despised and ridiculed." He closed his unhappy life Nov. 27, 1779.

Two volumes of "Letters," published in 1780 and 1782, though attributed to him, are known to have been the production of another writer; and a quarto volume of "Poems," published in 1780, was, as well as the "Letters," publicly disowned by his executors.

In connection with his lordship, we cannot omit referring to circumstances too publicly known to require any delicacy of concealment, which, in fact, are not drawn behind the veil of secrecy by remaining relatives; for Mr. Warner, in his tour, observes, that the *ghost story* respecting the late possessor of Hagley, is actually believed by some of the family, so far as regards the reality of the supernatural appearance to his lordship, as a very near relative of his had a painting drawn of the occurrence, in which he is represented in bed, at the foot of which stands a small female figure, bearing upon her finger a little bird, whilst several spirits of a different nature are hovering round his head: such being the vision, according to the account of his valet, that had notified to him his death at a particular hour. To this he adds a story, which though simple in details, may not prove uninteresting:—he observes that amidst all those coruscations of wit and flashes of merriment which incessantly emanated from the young, gay, and dissipated, though actually not unamiable nobleman, his heart was wrung with everlasting care, and his soul harrowed by superstitious alarms, of the truth of which he adduces the following instance:—

A very few months before he died, he made a visit to the seat of Lord ——, an old friend and neighbour. The mansion was then old and gloomy, and well calculated to affect an imagination that could easily be acted upon; the spirits of his lordship appeared to be agitated on entrance, but after a time his accustomed hilarity returned—the magic of his tongue enraptured the circle, and all apparently was festivity and delight. As the night waxed and the hour of repose approached, his lordship's power of conversation became still more extraordinary; the company were riveted to their chairs, and, as often as the clock admonished them to depart, so often did he prevail upon them to forget the admonition, by a fresh stock of anecdote or a new chain of witticisms. At length, however, the party broke up, and retired to their rooms, where after a short time Lord —— was surprised by the hasty intrusion of his friend Lord Lyttelton, who, with a countenance of horror and consternation, requested that he might be allowed to sleep in the same room with him, as he had been frightened by the creaking of the floors when he first entered the house, and was not able to conquer the alarm which the noise had excited in his mind. From this it may be easily conceived that the so-much-talked-of vision was nothing more than a dream working upon a disturbed imagination, particularly if it be true that on the night of his death, one of his party of friends, considering the whole as a silly alarm, put the clock forward about ten minutes, so that his lordship was alone at midnight *apparently*, when the company, laughing at his fears, immediately separated to their apartments. His lordship retired to his room, and sent his valet for something, who, when he returned, found him dead, with his watch in his hand, then just past the hour of twelve; so that it has been rationally conjectured that Lord Lyttelton, looking at his watch, and finding the so-much-dreaded hour *not past*, but just arrived, may have been terrified by the circumstance, and thus verified the prediction, which, owing to the unfortunate officiousness of his friend, he thought he had escaped.

With one more interesting reference to this ancient estate, we will conclude:—

At the time of James I. Hagley was the scene of a very remarkable event,—the concealment and strange discovery of two of the powder conspirators, a particular account of which is given in a MS. in the Harleian Collection. The title is "A true declaration of the flight and escape of Robert Winter, Esq., and Stephen Littleton, Gent., the strange manner of their living in concealment so long a time, how they shifted to several places, and in the end were descryed and taken at Hagley, being the house of Mrs. Littleton." It begins thus:—"The bloody hunting match at Dunchurch being ordered and appointed by Sir Everard Digby, Knt. for surprising the Princess Elizabeth, whose residence was near that place, Master Catesby wrote unto Master Humphrey Littleton, entreating him to meet him at Dunchurch, which he complied with; and on his arrival there demanding of him the matter in hand, Catesby told him, that it was a matter of weight, and for the special good and benefit of them all, which it was all that he would declare unto him at that time; but when the powder plot was disappointed, they scampered about the country, and coming to Hewel Grange, Lord Windsor's house, they carried from thence arms and gunpowder, which in passing through the river was much wetted. Away they passed by Bell Inn, and so over the

heath to Holbeach, a house on the high road between King's Swinford and Stourbridge, belonging to Stephen Littleton, where drying their powder, it by accident took fire, blew up part of the house, and disfigured the faces of several." The chief conspirators, as Catesby, Rookwood, Grant, being thus disabled, opened their doors, Catesby and Percy were shot, and Thomas Winter taken alive; Master Stephen Littleton and Robert Winter escaped and fled to Rowley Regis.

In the 14th vol. of Rymer's Fœdera is a proclamation for apprehending Robert Winter and Stephen Littleton, dated 8 Nov. 1605. Littleton's person is thus described, —a very tall man, swarthy of complexion, of brown coloured hair, no beard or little, about thirty years of age. After various adventures they came to Hagley, and concealed themselves there, but were betrayed by an under cook, and in the stable yard Winter was captured, but Littleton escaping, was pursued and taken at Prestwood.

WILLIAMSCOTE, Oxfordshire, the seat of John Loveday, Esq. This Manor dates at least as early as the year 1285, and the old Manor house seems to have been built about 1570, by Walter Calcott, merchant of the staple of Calais, who not long afterwards founded the school at Williamscote. If we go yet farther back, we shall find this place giving a name to the ancient family of De Williamscote.*

The manor house and the estate came into the possession of the Taylors in 1633, having been purchased by them of Calcott Chambre, Esq., grandson, in the female line, of Walter Calcott. Afterwards it became the property of John Loveday, Esq., D.C.L., by his marriage with the only child and heiress of William Taylor, Esq., who had taken the name of Loder. Both the house and gardens have been much improved by Mr. Loveday's son, the present possessor; and well do they deserve all the care and expense that have been bestowed upon them, if it were only for the beautiful prospect they command to the south over the meadows of the Cherwell, a prospect not surpassed in the northern part of Oxfordshire.

The events of the great Civil War have lent a sort of historical celebrity to this place; the fields of Wilscot, or Williamscote, with the grounds adjacent, being mentioned by Clarendon as the scene of a severe struggle between the Royalists and the Republicans, more generally known as the battle of Cropredy Bridge. It was here that the huge ash stood under which, he tells us, the king dined before the fight, and where, about half-an-hour afterwards, the Earl of Cleveland took up his post, defeating a large body of horse and foot that had come upon him by surprise. The old tree has long since fallen into decay, but it has left a name behind to the spot where it once grew, and its place is now occupied by a younger substitute. The double hedges still, also stand, between Williamscote and Cropredy, from which a body of the enemy, "placed within" them, was dislodged by the king's troops under the Earl of Cleveland, immediately before the successful battle at the adjacent bridge across the river Cherwell, at Cropredy, on the 29th June, 1644.

* The family of De Williamscote, according to Warton, took its name from this place, and by intermarriage with the family of De Saucey, about the year 1220, became possessed of the manor of Kiddington in Oxfordshire.

It seems not improbable that the descendants of the family of De Williamscote were "an old Oxfordshire family, sometimes written Willicotes," one of which, "in 1399, was seized of the manour of Hedington, of Bullington-Hundred, and North-gate Hundred, at Oxford." Some of this family were Sheriffs of Oxfordshire and Berkshire, in the years 1391, 1392, 1400, 1413, and 1417, as some of the De Williamscote family had previously been in 1291, and 1354. (See Warton's "Kiddington.")

AFTON, or AFFETON, Manor House, Isle of Wight, the seat of Benjamin Cotton, Esq. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, this manor belonged to Earl Tosti; at the time of the general survey it was in the king's hands; soon after the compilation of Domesday Book, we find it possessed by a family, who, according to a custom that we have so often had occasion to notice, took their surname from it, as appears from two grants made to the Abbey of Lyra by Robert and William de Affeton of the tithes of their fisheries. These deeds have no date, but from a variety of circumstances, they are conjectured to have been prior to the date of Quarr Abbey. In the fifteenth year of Edward III., the manor is found in the family of Brokenford, from whom it passed to the Ringbones. In the survey taken in the second year of Queen Elizabeth, it was held by the Bruens, or Bruins, lords of the manor of Fordingbridge, in the county of Southampton. It was afterwards possessed by the family of Urry; from them it came to the family of Hicks; and, finally, it was transmitted to that of Cotton, with whom it still remains.

Afton Manor house is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Yar, in the parish of Freshwater. It is a square, substantial edifice, built of Portland stone, and with oak, but belonging to no peculiar style of architecture; solidity, and the convenience of those who were to dwell in it, having been the principal objects attended to in its construction. The grounds are laid out in the park style, and, like every other portion of the island, are extremely picturesque.

MAXSTOKE CASTLE, co. Warwick. This fine structure stands about one mile from Coleshill, Warwickshire. The edifice is chiefly of the reign of Edward III. It is built in the form of a parallelogram, and is encompassed by a moat. At each corner is an hexagonal tower, with embattled parapets. The entrance is by an august gateway, strengthened on each side by an hexagonal tower. The gates are covered with plates of iron, and the marks of the discarded portcullis are still visible. These gates were erected by Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, and are adorned with his arms. A portion of the interior of the castle was destroyed by fire; but the greater part of the ancient building still remains, and is an interesting specimen of the architectural arrangement of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Among the apartments are the spacious hall; a large dining-room, with door and chimney of curious carving; and the ancient chapel.

In the walls of the court are yet remaining the caserns, or lodgments for soldiery. A priory was founded here by William Clinton, in the time of Edward III., large remains of which exist, and present a picturesque appearance.

Maxstoke was anciently the seat of the Odingsells, from whom it passed by marriage, in the time of Edward I., to John de Clinton, who was created Baron Clinton, of Maxstoke, in 1299. In the Clinton family it continued till the time of Henry IV., when it went in exchange to Humphrey, Earl of Stafford. On the attainder of Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, the castle was committed to the care of an officer appointed by the crown, and eventually passed to the Comptons, and was purchased by Lord Chancellor Egerton, who again sold it to Thomas Dilke, Esq. From him it has regularly descended to the present proprietor, Thomas Dilke, Esq.

TRAFFORD PARK is in the parish of Eccles, about three miles from Manchester. The Hall is a modern structure of freestone, with a semicircular front, divided by columns. Attached to it are the remains of the old fabric, composed of brick gables. There was a Roman Catholic chapel attached to the house; but in 1829 it was removed by the present proprietor, and one erected at the neighbouring hamlet at Barton as its substitute. The grounds are watered by the Irwell and the Bridgewater Canal.

The old and knightly family of Trafford has been seated here from time immemorial. The family pedigree commences with Randolphus de Trafford, who "flourished in King Canute the Dane, his time, about the year 1030." From Randolphus descends, in unbroken male succession, Sir Thomas Joseph de Trafford, Bart., now of Trafford.

SMITHELLS.—This ancient seat lies about two miles north of the town of Bolton, Lancashire. The Hall is placed in a sheltered situation, at the head of a fine lawn, with a courtyard in the centre, and two wings—one to the west, and the other to the east, which latter forms a domestic chapel. The walls of the courtyard are painted in white and black tressils, and at the western extremity of the building is a shaded walk, enveloped in ivy. The entrance-hall is appropriately furnished in the antique style, and the library glazed with stained glass. In a passage, near the door of the dining-room, is a natural cavity in a flag, resembling the print of a man's foot, which has occasioned a tradition, that the martyr, George Marsh, when brought here for examination before Sir Roger Barton, in 1555, stamped upon the place in confirmation of the truth of his opinions, and that a miraculous impression was made upon the stone by his shoe, as a testimony against his enemies. Smithells is dependent on the superior manor of Sharples, the lord of which claims from the owner of this place a gilt spur annually; as also the unlimited use of the cellars at Smithells for a week in every year. This feudal claim has not been enforced for some years.

The Radclyffes were anciently lords of Smithells. In the reign of Henry VII., Joan, daughter and heir of Sir Ralph Radclyffe, married Robert Barton, by which alliance the estate passed to the Bartons. The rebus of a *tun* crossed by a *bar*, and inscribed A. B., indicating Andrew Barton, serves to fix the date when the mansion was rebuilt—about the time of Henry VIII.

The last heir male of the Bartons left an only daughter, Grace, who wedded Henry Lord Fauconberge, whose descendant, Thomas, sold the mansion in 1721.

The Byroms, of Manchester, afterwards held the estate, which was purchased by Richard Ainsworth, Esq., and is now enjoyed by his son, Peter Ainsworth, Esq., some time M.P. for Bolton.

FAIRY HILL, Nettlestone, in the parish of St. Helen's, Isle of Wight, the seat of William Anthony Glynn, Esq., D.C.L., the representative of the very ancient family of Glynn, of Glynn, co. Cornwall. This mansion was built in 1781, by the Rev. Henry Oglander, B.D., Fellow of Winchester College, and third son of Sir John Oglander, of Nunwell, the fourth baronet of that name. This gentleman was proprietor of the manor of Nettlestone, in which Fairy Hill stands, a manor that, in the reign of Edward the Third, was obliged to furnish two archers to the state, as was also the case with Nunwell, while the Priory of St. Helen's had to find only one.

At the period of the conquest by the Normans, Nettlestone was vested in the Lisle family. In Edward the Third's reign, Mary, daughter and heiress of Sir Bartholomew Lisle, by a daughter of Courtenay of Devon, brought this manor, by marriage, to Sir H. Oglander, of Nunwell. With the Oglanders of Nunwell it remained till 1625, when it was granted, by Sir John Oglander, Kt., and Lieutenant Governor of the Isle of Wight, to his younger brother, George Oglander, in lieu of a claim on Whitefield Manor. His son, George Oglander, junior, dying in 1696 without offspring, his sister, Charity, inherited the estate, which she conveyed, by marriage, to John Holgate, Esq. Their grand-daughter, Anne Holgate, of Much Wymondley, Hertfordshire, left Nettlestone, by will, in 1780, to the Rev. H. Oglander; and he dying in 1814, bequeathed it to his sister, Susannah, widow of John Glynn, Esq., of Glynn, near Bodmin, Cornwall, Serjeant-at-Law, Recorder of London, and M.P. for Middlesex, and her two younger sons, the Rev. Anthony William Glynn, and Admiral H. R. Glynn, with a life interest to his niece, Mrs. Glynn, wife of the Rev. A. W. Glynn. Mr. H. Oglander's sister, Mrs. Glynn, possessed Fairy Hill for two years, and died in 1816; and her son, the Rev. A. W. Glynn, enjoyed it for three years, dying in 1819. His widow, the daughter of Sir W. Oglander, fifth baronet, lived to hold the estate for twenty-one years. Since her death, Fairy Hill, with one moiety of the Manor of Nettlestone, has been the property of her son, W. A. Glynn, D.C.L., Oxon. The other moiety of the manor of Nettlestone belongs to Admiral H. R. Glynn, of Bideford, Devon. Much of the land would seem to have been never sold since the days of the Norman Conquest.

The mansion is a plain, stone-coloured, brick building, with lawns sloping pleasantly towards the sea, and commanding a view of Spithead and the Solent, a wide arm of the sea that divides the island from the coast of Dorsetshire, and, running past Calshot Castle, mingles with Southampton Water. About ninety-five acres of the ground belonging to this estate are a sort of park-like pasture land, studded with oaks and elms, and other fine trees, now single, and now in clusters, and most of them remarkable for their size, which equals that to be found in the whole island. Four acres more have been let out upon building leases, for the erection of a little marine town, Sea View, commanding extensive and pleasant views.

The valley at the bottom of the hill, westward of Fairy Hill, was at one time a creek of the sea, and covered by the tide at high water, nearly as far inland as Barnsley Farm, as appears from an old manuscript in the possession of the present owner of Fairy Hill. The following anecdote also occurs in a manuscript book of Sir John Oglander's, Knt., who died in 1664.

"In the times of Ceadwalla, King of the West Saxons, Hildila buylt a church at St. Helen's, then called Porte, who by boate came to Berdwyn, founder of Brading Church, and these two, calling in some others, converted the whole island, and erected more churches. The French landed at St. Helen's in 1377."

KNEPP CASTLE, near Horsham, in the county of Sussex, the seat of Sir Charles Merrik Burrell, Bart., who has been Member for the borough of New Shoreham from 1806 up to the present time. But before speaking of the new building, it will be right to give a brief account of the old castle and its various occupants, without which it will be hardly possible to obtain a clear knowledge of the subject.

Kneppe, or, as it was anciently written, Cnape, has probably derived its name from the *knob* or *knoll*, on which a small fortress stood many centuries ago. It was one of the six great feudal fortresses, which anciently defended a rape of Sussex, though we may hardly set it down as having been a principal stronghold. It is now a mere ruin; yet, even in the last century, it is said to have exhibited considerable traces of its extent, within the angle of two small streams, that fall ultimately into the river Adur. A part of the inner tower, or keep, is all that now remains, the semi-circular doors and windows of which seem to place its origin in the early Norman times. West of the ruins is a field called *Town-field*, through which was an approach by a raised road, and a bridge, most probably a drawbridge.

This noble manor, forming the most valuable property in the rape of Bramber, was granted, by William the Conqueror to William de Braose, for his eminent services at the battle of Hastings. In his descendants it remained until the beginning of the fourteenth century, when Olivia, the daughter of the last de Braose, Lord of Bramber, brought it, in marriage, to the celebrated John de Mowbray. In the eighteenth year of Queen Elizabeth, it would seem to have been granted to Richard Nye. In the beginning of the seventeenth century, it was possessed by the knightly family of Caryll, by whom it was held till 1752, when John Caryll sold it to William Belcher, Esq. In 1788, it was bought of the trustees of Jacob Rider, Esq., by Sir Charles Raymond, Bart., who, dying the next year, bequeathed it to his two daughters, Sophia, wife of Sir William Burrell, uncle of Peter Burrell, 1st Lord Gwydyr, and Juliana, wife of Henry

Boulton, Esq. The latter sold her portion to Sir William, from whom it has descended to the present possessor.

About half a mile from the ruins stands the new building, erected by Sir Charles Merrik Burrell, Bart., and bearing the name of the ancient fortress. It is a castellated edifice, in the Gothic style, situated upon a gentle rise, and commands an extensive view of some extensive scenery, while nearer at hand is a serpentine lake, rendered yet more beautiful by the trees and plantations that adorn its banks. It covers nearly a hundred acres of ground, and lends an indescribable charm to the whole prospect.

The collection of pictures in this noble mansion stands unrivalled throughout the county, except it be by the paintings in Petworth Castle. To name a few only of these treasures,—a fine whole-length picture of Henrietta Maria, by Vandyke; two pictures on devotional subjects, by Albert Durer; the curious portrait of Sir Robert Cotton, by Vansomer; Cornelius Van Tromp, by Frank Halls; Anne of Cleves, purchased at Mr. Barrett's sale; portrait of Charles the Second, by Sir Peter Lely; a singularly fine painting, Ægidius, the scholar, employed by Francis the First to visit the celebrated places in the East, with a view to commerce; a portrait of Tamour holding the signet staff and bracelets, by Vander Myn; Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, with his arms and supporters, well carved and emblazoned at the top of the frame; this is the Buckingham who was beheaded by Henry the Eighth, upon a charge of high treason; with many others, the enumeration of which would carry us far beyond our prescribed limits.

STALLINGTON HALL, in the county of Stafford, the seat of Richard Clarke Hill, Esq., a magistrate for the same county. At one time it was possessed by a family of the name of Porter. Subsequently we find it, by inheritance, in the hands of Thomas Ashwood, Esq., and about 1778 it was bought by Richard Hill, Esq., the father of the present proprietor.

Stallington Hall is situated upon an eminence about a mile above a small river called the Blythe. It is a plain building of brick, but if not remarkable for any architectural elegance this is more than made amends for by the comfort and convenience of the house within. The date of the mansion which formerly occupied this site is not known, but it was pulled down and rebuilt somewhere about 1770 by Thomas Ashwood, Esq.

SHENTON HALL, Leicestershire, the seat of Frederick Wollaston, Esq., formerly Major, Inniskilling Dragoons. The Wollastons, --formerly De Wollastons—flourished both before and after the reign of Edward the Third, at Wollaston, in Staffordshire, from which place they originally took their name. In Richard the Second's time they sold this manor to the Astons, when the family being dispersed over the county, that branch from which the present Wollastons of Shenton derive, settled at Perton, in the parish of Tettenhall, Staffordshire. Here they made a dole to the poor every Sunday of a certain quantity of bread, and the custom is still preserved at Shenton as a memorial of their ancient residence.

The Wollastons were a race of country gentlemen, who for many generations lived contentedly on their estates without the least ambition of increasing either their fame or fortune, till in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign one of the younger sons of the family at Perton was sent up to London. There he accumulated immense wealth, which he laid out in the acquisition of those very estates which are now in the family,—first in Staffordshire, the county wherein he was born, and where he bought Oncote Hall; secondly, by re-purchasing of Lord Aston the manor and estate of Wollaston, with others in Staffordshire, Leicestershire, and Derbyshire.

In February, 1625, Sir Richard Molyneux, the then possessor of Shenton, conveyed it to William Wollaston, Esq., of Oncote, who soon afterwards rebuilt Shenton Hall, as appears by the following inscription over the inside of a front door,—"This house was built by me, William Wollaston, Esq., Lorde of Shenton, Anno Domini, 1629." It is in the Elizabethan style, overlooking the village on one side, and the park on the other, which last is prettily situated, with a small stream running through it, the whilome river Tweed, but now reduced to very narrow limits. Within about a quarter of a mile from the house is the celebrated Bosworth Field, an historical name which it derived from the near village so called, though its proper appellation is *Redmoor Plain*, from the colour of the soil. In the same way the meadows on the west are known as the *White Moor*, the earth being of a quality that entitles it to that epithet. It was in these last that Richmond encamped the night before the battle, nearly two miles from the position of King Richard.

Bosworth Field is of an oval form, about two miles long and one broad, and is almost in a line between Bosworth and Atherstone. Nearly in the centre is Amyon Hill, with an abrupt descent on every side, but steepest towards the north. It terminates in a rill, a bog, and a flat called *Amyon Lays*. In one side of the hill is a well, called to this day *King Richard's Well*, and in Sutton Field, towards the north end, is a hillock

from which he harangued his army, and which, in consequence, has continued to bear the name of *Dickon's Nook*.

Relics of this desperate fight have often been picked up of late years, and Hutton, the historian, declares he was told by an old peasant that in digging he had found four or five small cannon balls in his garden. The face, however, of the whole spot has been so much altered by time and cultivation that there must always be much conjecture when speaking of the military movements of the two rivals for the throne of England. The river Tweed has dwindled into a small brook, the open ground, through which Henry made his approaches, is now an enclosed lane full six miles long, and the marsh is now a wood of about one-and-twenty acres in extent. Take it altogether there is no place throughout England that is more important from its historical recollections.

WILTON, co. Wilts, the seat of the Earl of Pembroke. Its regal foundation, its monastic celebrity, its association with the noble house of Herbert, combine to invest Wilton with peculiar interest. Few places have a higher claim to antiquity, or are more worthy of notice. In Saxon times, it was a favoured residence of King Alfred, and was converted by that monarch, at the instigation of his queen, into an abbey, for a community of nuns to which his successors, Edward the Elder, Athelstan, Edmund, and Edred, were munificent benefactors. Under its pious owners, Wilton remained for some years undisturbed and unaffected by the strife and warfare which agitated the world without; but at length, when Swain led his army into Wiltshire, it was plundered and burnt. It appears, however, to have soon recovered from this severe visitation; for Editha, the Queen of Edward the Confessor, and daughter of Godwin, Earl of Kent, rebuilt the abbey of stone on the site of the old wooden edifice, in which she had been educated. At the Norman Conquest, which happened shortly after, it was considered one of the chief religious houses in the kingdom; and at that epoch its possessions were rated at five knights' fees, for which the abbess was obliged to find five knights, with their attendant esquires and ten harnessed horses, on every occasion of war. During the violent contests between Stephen and the Empress Maud, Wilton Abbey, from its opulence and importance, could scarcely escape some of the effects of civil dissension; and it seems to have suffered much from an attack made by the Earl of Gloucester. Yet, judging from the public records, we do not find it long depressed by this calamity; and in the next reign it flourished again in all its pristine splendour. As a place of education it was much resorted to. Matilda, Queen of Henry I. and daughter of Malcolm, King of Scotland, here passed her youth under the tutelage of her aunt, the Abbess Christina, sister of Edgar Atheling, the last male representative of the Saxon royal line; and many other maidens of royal and noble lineage received instruction in the cloisters of this famous nunnery. In the state events of the times, its great possessions secured for the community considerable temporal power; and the Abbess of Wilton, in virtue of her office, was a Baroness of England. Without further reference to the history of this religious foundation, we will simply add, that at the Reformation, it fell to the Crown, and was granted to Sir WILLIAM HERBERT, by Henry VIII. Of the architecture of the monastery itself we know nothing. That it was proportioned to the dignity of the abbess, the celebrity of its patron saint, and the wealth of the establishment, may easily be conceived, when we contemplate edifices of a similar nature which were fortunate enough to escape demolition; but its style, the splendour of its decoration, its shrines, and its monuments are all among the things which have been, and are forgotten.

Sir William Herbert, who thus obtained the Abbey of Wilton, lived through four reigns in the enjoyment of the steady favour of each succeeding sovereign. By Henry VIII. he was constituted chief gentleman of the privy chamber; by Edward VI. made a knight of the garter and created Earl of Pembroke; by Queen Mary, appointed general of the forces sent against Sir Thomas Wyat; and by Queen Elizabeth, nominated great master of the household. This celebrated man was one of the most powerful nobles of his time; and so great was the magnificence of his mode of living, that it is recorded that in the year 1553, "he rode into London to his mansion at Baynard's Castle, with three hundred horse in his retinue, whereof one hundred were gentlemen in plain blue cloth, with chains of gold and badges of wyvern on their sleeves." From him the manor of Wilton and his other vast estates passed to his son and heir, Henry Herbert, second Earl of Pembroke, K.G., who died at Wilton, 12th January, 1600-1, and was buried in the cathedral of Salisbury. This earl's third countess was Mary, the accomplished sister of the all-accomplished Sir Philip Sydney, who composed his beautiful "Arcadia" in the groves of Wilton, and dedicated the romance to the countess. To the fourth earl succeeded his son Philip, fifth Earl of Pembroke, and second of Montgomery, who was father of Thomas, eighth earl, who enriched his paternal seat with a valuable collection of statues and busts.

His son and heir, Henry, ninth earl, is referred to by Lord Orford in these words.—"The soul of Inigo Jones, who had been patronised by his ancestors, seemed still to hover over its favoured Wilton, and to have assisted the muses of arts in the education of this noble person. The towers, the chambers, the scenes, which Holbein, Jones, and Vandyke had decorated, and which Earl Thomas had enriched with the spoils of the best ages, received the last touches of beauty from Earl Henry's hand." The sumptuous mansion which he thus adorned, and the princely inheritance of the Herberts to which he succeeded, have descended in direct line to his great grandson, the present noble possessor—ROBERT HENRY, EARL OF PEMBROKE AND MONTGOMERY.

SYON, co. Middlesex. On the north bank of the Thames, Syon House, the princely residence of the Duke of Northumberland, presents an imposing front, not far from "delightful Sheen," and nearly opposite the spot where

Thompson sung the seasons, and their change.

In 1415, Henry V. founded, within his manor of Isleworth, a convent of Bridgetines, giving it the name of Syon, in reference to the holy mount. The original site seems to have been in the parish of Twickenham, most probably in the meadows lately belonging to the Marquess of Ailsa; but permission was granted in the year 1431 to the abbess and holy community to remove to a more spacious edifice, which they had built upon their demesnes within the parish of Isleworth. The convent of Syon, dedicated to our Saviour, the Virgin Mary and St. Bridget, consisted, according to the rules of the patron Saint, of sixty nuns, including the abbess, thirteen priests, four deacons, and eight lay brethren, making in the whole, the number of the apostles, and seventy-two disciples of Christ. At the dissolution of the monasteries, Syon was one of the first of the larger institutions suppressed by Henry VIII. It is said that the king viewed it with especial distrust—from a feeling that the community harboured his enemies, and were accomplices of Elizabeth Barton, the holy maid of Kent. The true motive, however, of the royal confiscation may be sought elsewhere. The beautiful situation of the monastery, its extensive possessions, and its fertile lands, were too attractive to escape the monarch's cupidity, and to this, and to no fault of the holy ladies, is to be ascribed the fall of the religious house of Syon. During Henry's reign, the conventual buildings remained in the king's hands, John Gates, Esq. being appointed keeper. The fate of the sisterhood is singular and interesting. Upon the loss of their ancient seat, they retired to Dermond in the Low Countries, where Cardinal Pole found them on his return from Rome, and was so struck with their zeal and devotion that he prevailed on his royal mistress, Mary, to restore them to their former possessions. Accordingly in 1557, the nuns were reinstated in their monastery of Syon, by the Bishop of London and the Abbot of Westminster; but they enjoyed for a brief period only, the sunshine of royal favour. The accession of Queen Elizabeth led to the second and final dissolution. Clementina Tresham, the Lady Abbess, went to Rushton in Northamptonshire, where her family resided, but the other nuns again sought refuge in Flanders. Poverty and persecution, however, awaited them in the land of their adoption, and melancholy indeed is the recital of their sufferings during the religious contests that desolated the Low Countries. At length, they fled to Rouen, and obtained the shelter of a convent through the exertions of Mr. Foster their chaplain. Here they continued for a considerable time, but eventually sailed for Lisbon, where they established the famous nunnery of Sion, thus preserving in their new country the memory of their ancient foundation.

In the great earthquake of 1755, their convent suffered much, but was, soon after, rebuilt. Here the Bridgetine community continued as an English nunnery until 1809, when, terrified by the calamities that then afflicted Portugal, the Lady Abbess (Sister Mary Dorothy Halford) and nine of the principal nuns, proceeded to England, where they were received with the greatest kindness and hospitality by Marlow Sidney, Esq. of Cowpen Hall, Northumberland. Mr. Gage, of Lincoln's Inn, a catholic gentleman of active benevolence, also aided in the most generous manner the cause of the poor sisters, and by his persevering exertions, obtained from Government an annual allowance of £40 for the abbess, and of £30 for each of the other ladies.

In 1811, the community inhabited a small house at Walworth, in Surrey, and subsequently resided at Peckham (where they named their convent, Syon House), devoting themselves to educational purposes; but ill success attended their efforts, and they were at last obliged to break up their establishment. A few of the ladies were placed by Dr. Milner, the Vicar Apostolic of the Midland District, at Cobridge, near Newcastle, in Staffordshire, and here, by the munificence of the present Earl of Shrewsbury,* who relieved their pecuniary distress, and granted

* Several of the old charters of the monastery and lands of Syon, are now preserved at Lord Shrewsbury's seat, Alton Towers.

them an annual allowance, the last remnant of the once powerful and richly endowed sisterhood of Syon found a final resting-place. A few years ago the surviving nuns were visited at Cobridge, by the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, the proprietors of their ancient demesnes.

From this brief episode—commemorative of religious zeal and unbending piety—we turn to the subsequent history of Syon. In 1541, its gloomy and desecrated walls served as a prison for the royal captive, Katherine Howard, and in less than six years after, the corpse of Henry himself was rested under the same roof, on its way for interment at Windsor. The new monarch, Edward VI., in the first year of his reign, granted the monastery with its appurtenances, to his uncle, the Protector Somerset, and on the site of the old religious edifice, his Grace reared the magnificent structure, whose shell, though variously altered, still remains. After Somerset's attainder in 1552, the estate reverted to the crown, and was assigned in the following year, to John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, the father-in-law of Lady Jane Grey. It was at Syon that that illustrious lady had resided since her marriage, and it was at Syon that she consented to accept the proffered crown. We need not dwell on the fate of Northumberland and his family: suffice it to add, that his death was followed by his attainder, that Syon again vested in the crown; and that it so remained until 1604, when James I. granted the monastic lands, together with the manor of Isleworth to Henry Percy, ninth Earl of Northumberland, and his heirs for ever. This unfortunate nobleman, after having laid out £9,000 in the improvement of the house and grounds, was convicted on a groundless suspicion of being connected with the Gunpowder Plot, stripped of all his offices, adjudged by the court of the Star Chamber to pay a fine of £30,000, and sentenced to imprisonment for life in the Tower. To liquidate the fine, he petitioned the king to accept of Syon, as being the only land he could part with, the rest being entailed. This proposal was not accepted, but the king eventually granted his lordship's release on payment of a fine of £11,000 and after fifteen years' imprisonment. "The great house of Percy," says a writer in the "Quarterly Review," "was strikingly unfortunate during the reign of the Tudors, and indeed long before. Their ancestor Josceline de Lovaine, a younger son of the ancient princes of Brabant, and brother of Adelicia, second consort of our Henry I. married in 1122 Agnes de Percy, the heiress of a great northern Baron seated at Topcliffe and Spofford, county of York, on condition that her male posterity should bear the name of Percy. Their son Henry was great-grandfather of Henry Lord Percy, summoned to parliament 1299, whosegre at-grandson Henry, fourth Lord Percy, was created Earl of Northumberland 1377, at the coronation of Richard II. He was slain at Bramham Moor, 1408. His son Henry, Lord Percy (Hotspur) had already fallen at Shrewsbury, 1403. Henry, second earl, son of Hotspur, was slain at the battle of St. Albans, 1455. His son Henry, third earl, was slain at the battle of Towton, 1461. His son Henry, fourth earl, was murdered by an insurrectionary mob at Thirske, in Yorkshire, 1480, 3 Henry VII. Henry, fifth earl, died a natural death, 1527, but his second son, Sir Thomas Perry, was executed 1537, for his concern in Ask's rebellion. Henry, sixth earl, the first lover of Queen Anne Boleyn, died 1537, issueless, and the honours were suspended for twenty years by the attainder of his brother Sir Thomas Percy in 1537, already mentioned; during which time the family had the mortification to see the Dukedom of Northumberland conferred on Dudley, Earl of Warwick. But this nobleman being attainted, 1553, the earldom was restored to Thomas Percy, the son of the attainted Sir Thomas, who became seventh Earl of Northumberland; he was eventually beheaded August, 1572. His brother, Henry Percy, was allowed, in right of the new entail, to succeed as eighth Earl of Northumberland. In 1585 this earl, still blind to his family sufferings, entered into the intrigues in favour of Mary Queen of Scots, and being imprisoned in the Tower, committed suicide, 21st June. His son Henry, ninth earl, is the nobleman to whom we have just referred as memorable for the charge of being privy to the Gunpowder Plot, 1605."

Syon was again thoroughly repaired by Algernon Percy, tenth Earl of Northumberland, under the superintendence of Inigo Jones, and in 1674, when the alarm of the Civil War had reached its height, was selected as an asylum for the royal children. Here the ill-fated monarch occasionally visited them, and here they remained until their removal to Penshurst and the care of the Countess of Leicester. From that period to the present, the lords of Syon House continued to be the chiefs of the illustrious house of Percy, a house not more famous in arms than distinguished for its alliances, pre-eminent for the number and rank of the families it represents, and entitled to a banner of full nine hundred armorial ensigns.

In 1692, Syon became the temporary residence of the Princess of Denmark, during the misunderstanding occasioned between her highness and the queen, by the influ-

ence of the Duchess of Marlborough, and has since, at various times, been graced by the presence of royalty.

The structure is of magnificent dimensions, faced with Bath stone, and built in a quadrangular form, and forms one of the most conspicuous ornaments of the Thames. Its great beauty consists in its massive size, fair proportions, and the solidity of its parts. The centre is occupied by a flower garden about eight feet square. The house is three stories high. The chief entrance is by a flight of stone steps, the east front, facing the Thames, being supported by arches, which form a fine cloisteral arcade. It is flat roofed and surrounded with battlements, each of the four angles being surmounted by a square turret embattled like the other parts of the building.

The general outline of the structure would appear to remain as left by the Protector Somerset; various repairs, however, have evidently much altered the detail of his architectural arrangement. Considerable improvements were made under the direction of Robert Adam, by the present duke's grandfather. The house is fronted by a lawn of some extent, terminated by two stone lodges embattled in the same manner as the house. Towards the Thames, the lawn is bounded by a lake, and a meadow which is cut down into a gentle slope, so that the surface of the water may be seen even from the state apartments which are on the ground floor; by this arrangement the most beautiful piece of scenery imaginable is brought into view from two of the principal fronts.

HAMPDEN HOUSE, Buckinghamshire, the seat of the Earl of Buckinghamshire. The manor of Great Hampden has been in the same family from the time of the earliest existing records, and they no doubt took their name from the locality, according to the well-known custom in the remoter ages. In a roll, quoted by the county historian, Lipscombe, we are told that "Hampden being a lordship and manor, situate on Chiltren Hill, within the Hundred of Aylisbury, in the countie of Buck., hath contynued in the possession of one race of gentlemen by the space of more than six hundred years, who takinge their name of the place whereof they were lordes, grew thereupon to be called by the sd name of Hampden, and this familie bearinge this name, and being lordes of this towne, have most aunciently borne for their coate of armes, as appeareth by their seales of armes and sondery other monuments this coate following, to weete;—a fielde silver, a raven in his proper cultu.

"In contynnounce of time, uppon occacion it is uncertyne, theis gentlemen of the name of Hampden, forsakinge this coate of armes, chose unto them an other, reserving the oulde for a badge and conysaunce, and sometimes for a supporter. The last that bore this coate was Sir Alexander Hampden, whose sonne, Sir Reiginolde Hampden, chaunginge the raven into foure egles, framed his coate in this sorte:—bearinge in the fielde silver a saltier gules, between fower egles displayed azuer; which coate as the last and best knowen, for that cause in this pedigree is most and contynnually used for the principall coate of this house.

"The first mention which is founde to be made of any of the Hampdens is to be sene in an auncient antiquitie, written in parchement, and remeyning at Hampden, whereof there be sondery coppies in sondery partes of the same sheire; and thereby it appeareth that before the Conquest there was a Commission directed to the Lorde of Hampden then being, that he shoulde be assistant with his ayde towards the expulsion of the Danes out of this lande, which by reasonable conjecture should be at the generall avoideance of that nation by Edward the Confesso, Kinge of Englande in the yeare of our Lorde 1043, and before the Conquest twenty-three yeares.

"After that William, Duke of Normandy, had made a conquest of this realme, he devided the possessions thereof amongst the nobilitie, gent. and soldiers that accompanyed hym and assisted hym in that vyage.

"In this nomber there was a great lorde and knight, called William fittz Asculfe, a Norman borne, who was one of the best of them that by lycence of the Conqueroure entred into the parties of Buckinghamsheire, lyinge upon the Chiltren Hilles, and drove some of the English cleane from their lyvinge, and other some he caused to fyne with him at his own pleasure, that they might still quietly enjoye suche things as before they rightfully possessed.

"Amongst others, the mansion of Hampden fell to the lott of this William fittz Asculfe, whereof at that tyme Osbert of Hampden was lorde, who wether it were by monny or some other meane of friendship, so purchased the good will of the said William, that he suffered the said Osbert to contynewe in quiet possession of his said lordshipp of Hampden.

"And thereuppon the said William fitz Asculfe, by his dede graunted the said manno of Hampden to the said Osbert and his heires for ever, with this condycon—that the said Osbert and his heires shoulde holde the said manno of the said William and his heires. And thus by this meanes was the inheritance of this lordeshipp preserved to the posteritie of the auncient lordes of the same, wherein it had remayned before the Conquest longer than the memory of men or

reporte of history can reache unto. And sithens the Conquest the same lordeshipp hath by lyniall descent, one from another, contynued in the same familie and blodde, being of the same surname from Osbert of Hampden that ther was, to Griffith Hampden that now is, above the space of five hundred yeares. Although contynnounce of time have so consumed the monuments as such as have lived so longe since, that there can be no contynuall memory made of them and their dedes; yet, by long searche the names of some of them are come to light."

From these documents it appears that the Hampdens were of Anglo-Saxon origin. Illustrious, however, as the race evidently was at an early period, the celebrity of the name is chiefly due to John Hampden, the first, and, next to Cromwell, the most dangerous, opponent of Charles the First. In the character of this distinguished individual, after all that has been written of him, there is much that remains unexplained. To what cause are we to attribute his determined hostility to the court, when all his family for ages had been well affected to the regal form of government, under which they had uniformly enjoyed the privileges and the importance that attach to rank and fortune? Was it owing to his being brought up in "the straitest sect" of Presbyterians, whose religious notions discarding all authority, they were led, as a matter of course, to the same latitude of opinion in regard to political government? Was it, as D'Israeli insinuates, because he entertained a pique against his neighbour, the sheriff of the county, the cause being a law-suit between them, and therefore he refused to pay the ship-money? Or was it, as the same writer suspects, that Hampden was ambitious, and from the first wished and anticipated the overthrow of the monarchy? It is possible that if those who have investigated the character of this extraordinary man, had been less profound, they would have experienced less difficulty in getting at the truth. While almost denying his wonderful capacity, or at least greatly limiting it, they yet suppose him gifted with a prophetic insight into futurity. The truth seems to be, that Hampden at first was a moderate opponent, who only desired to preserve the constitution; but as the dispute went on, his patriotism took a deeper shade, and he became the determined foe of royalty.

The manner of Hampden's death has been so variously related, that it is impossible to put faith in any of the narrators. It is not even known with anything like certainty where he died; though it is beyond question that he was buried amongst his ancestors at Hampden, the 25th of June, 1643. There is nothing, however, to guide us in fixing the precise spot of his interment. An attempt was made, under the directions of the late Lord Nugent, to clear up this doubtful point by opening a grave in the chancel where it was supposed the body might be, and a long account of the whole affair was published; but this was afterwards suppressed, and hence it has been inferred that subsequent inquiries led to throw a doubt on the first investigation.

The present mansion is said to stand upon a part of the ground occupied by the ancient seat of the Hampdens, which is supposed to have been erected in the reign of King John. When the old building was partly demolished and modernized, in 1754, proofs of this were visible in the architecture. There are still affixed to the walls the remains of coats of arms, carved in stone, of the family of Fiennes and Hardeby, with whom the Hampdens intermarried in the time of Henry the Third.

Hampden House stands upon an eminence, embosomed in trees. The principal front of it, which was built by Robert, first Viscount Hampden, is about two hundred feet long, and opens, through a fine vista of elms, beech, and chestnut-trees, upon a distant prospect of rural scenery towards the south. On the north side of the mansion are many fine cedars; the inequalities of the ground, the beauty of the woods, and the bright verdure of the foliage, almost compensating for the absence of lake or river. The rooms of the interior are less magnificent than adapted for family convenience. The principal suite, towards the south, consists of a large and smaller dining-room, a drawing-room, a library, a presence-chamber, and a state bedchamber, most of them containing pictures, valuable either as works of art, or in reference to their subjects. Here, too, are many fine carvings in wood, and an ivory-bust bearing the name of John Hampden, but which, if we may believe Seward in his "Literary Anecdotes," the last male descendant of his family declared to be not an actual representation of his features, but composed by the memory and tradition of them. This statement, however, seems to be contradicted by the head being covered with a wig of the costume of King William; and Lipscombe, though without saying on what authority, positively declares that it was bought in London, by Robert, Viscount Hampden, who had no idea that it was meant to represent the patriot.

In the small dining-room is a whole-length portrait of Queen Henrietta Maria, the consort of Charles,—a somewhat singular occupant for a room in the house of Hampden. There is also a likeness of Ralph, Earl of Lindsay; and above the principal apartments in the centre of the south front, is a room containing all that remains of the

books collected by the Hampdens, as well as those afterwards added to the library by the Trevors. Amongst these are many curious tracts, published about the time of the great Civil War, good editions of the classics, and numerous volumes of prints of superior excellence, that were at one time in the Royal Library at Paris. As a mere curiosity, there is a quarto copy of the Bible, which is held in high estimation from the inscription at the end of it—"This Bible was the property of Philip Cromwell, brother of Robert, the father of the Lord Protector: Anno Dom., 1595." It contains minute entries of the names of many Cromwells, including the godfathers and godmothers of those who were baptized.

Many portraits of the family are scattered through the various rooms; but as they have neither names, dates, nor coats of arms, it is impossible to identify them. At the top of the staircase, leading to the library, is a supposed portrait of the great Hampden; and tradition has assigned to it the following letter, from Dr. William Henry, dean of Killaloe, in Ireland, to the Hon. Robert Trevor Hampden, afterwards Viscount Hampden:—

"The portrait which I had the honour of transmitting to Mr. Hambden, through the favour of Mr. Trevor, seems to me to be a genuine original of his most famous ancestor, the great John Hambden, for the following particular reasons:

"June 16, 1743, I purchased this portrait at the auction of the goods of Mr. Copping, late dean of Clogher, by the advice of an eminent painter.

"Dean Copping had brought it over, together with many other valuable collections, which were the furniture of a house near Ipswich, belonging to an ancient lady, aunt to the late Duke of Devonshire, who had bequeathed this to Mr. Copping, her chaplain.

"This house and furniture belonged to the great Lord Russell, who lost his life for the Protestant religion and liberties of his country.

"Upon a visit made to me at my house in Strabane, by Dr. Reynell, then Bishop of Derry—who had been tutor to the late Duke of Devonshire, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—immediately on seeing this portrait the Bishop started, and in a kind of surprise asked me 'Where did you get this original of the great John Hambden?' I gave him an account of the manner in which it came into my hands. Whereupon he said that he knew the picture well, and gave me this account of it: Mr. Hambden sate for this picture before the beginning of the Civil Wars, and gave it to his friend, Sir William Russell. From Sir William it came to Lord Russell; from Lord Russell this picture, together with the house and furniture near Ipswich, came to this lady—who, I believe, was his daughter, or grand-daughter—and from her to Dean Copping. He also mentioned some tokens, from which I might, on sight of the picture, know it to be Hambden's—particularly the resemblance between it and some prints; but said it was a better picture than that from which the prints had been taken.

"This is the evidence offered to me of its being an original."

This picture, however, "differs in some things from the famous picture of Hambden in Holland." It represents the head of a man in armour, with a calm face, his hair parted and flowing down to the shoulders, and holding in one hand a roll of papers.

On the same stair-case is an excellent whole length of Oliver Cromwell, with his helmet, and a table, upon which one hand rests, while the other grasps a truncheon. The back-ground is occupied by the tumult of a battle, but unfortunately it has been injured by the damp. There are also in this mansion portraits of Queen Mary and her sister Elizabeth, one of them supposed to be meant for Mary, Queen of Scots. Another in military boots, but without any of the insignia of royalty, is called a portrait of King James, either from tradition, or its fancied resemblance to that monarch.

There is a story still current of King John having visited this mansion upon one occasion. As the monarch possessed a royal residence in the neighbourhood, it seems highly probable that such was indeed the case, the rank and property of the Hampdens fully entitling them to the honour.

ARBORFIELD HALL, Berkshire, the seat of Sir John Conroy, who was created a baronet by her Majesty on her accession, for his long and faithful services to Her Majesty, and to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Kent. The manor of Arborfield, or Erberfelde, as it is spelt in ancient MSS., is a small parish in the Hundred of Sonning, county of Berks, and is situate about four miles south-west of Wokingham, in the district of Windsor Forest, and about five miles south-east of Reading. The parish contains 1,412 acres, and a population of about 300 souls.

The manor, in the 14th century, belonged to the "Bullocks," several of whom served the office of sheriff for Berks in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries; one of the family is styled in the pedigree, "Hugh with the brazen hand."

Their mansion of Arborfield was situated on an elevated piece of ground, near the river Loddon, which defended it on the western side, and supplied the waters of the moat that encompassed it on the other, the remains of which can still be distinctly traced. Early in the

17th century the manor passed into the possession of the Standen family, one of whom, William Standen, lord of the manor of Arborfield, Barkham, &c., was sheriff of Berks in 1615. He died in 1639, and a handsome table monument of marble, having upon it the recumbent effigies of the deceased, and Maria Backhouse, his wife, daughter of Samuel Backhouse, of Swallowfield, Esq., is still preserved to his memory in the chapel belonging to the mansion, and attached to the parish church. This tomb is mentioned by Elias Ashmole, in his "Antiquities of Berkshire," who states that the banner and gloves, &c., of the deceased, which formerly hung over the tomb, had then disappeared. The Standens having pulled down the ancient house, completed in 1654, on an adjoining site, a spacious Elizabethan mansion; at the same time the park was also laid out, in the remains of which some very fine trees still exist, especially a magnificent avenue of firs and limes, standing on the bank above the river Loddon. The great-grandson of the above William Standen, Edward Standen, of Arborfield, the person alluded to in the well-known ballad of "Molly Moggs of the Rose," was the last of the family, and he, dying in 1730, devised his estates to his heir, Richard Aldworth, Esq., then a minor, and subsequently the father of the first Baron Braybroke. The trustees of this minor having obtained an Act of Parliament (4 Geo. II.) sold the estate (excepting the advowson of the living, a rectory, still in the patronage of Lord Braybroke) to Pelsant Reeves, Esq., a Master in Chancery, whose grand-daughter and heir conveyed it, by marriage, into the Dawson family. Her son and heir, George Pelsant Dawson, of Yorkshire, Esq., pulled down the old mansion of the Standens in 1835, and commenced the erection of a smaller edifice in the irregular Elizabethan style of architecture. This gentleman having sold a portion of the estate to Sir John Conroy, that baronet added considerably to the building, and has succeeded in making it one of the most agreeable residences in the county.

Arborfield Hall is pleasantly situated on a high bank above the river Loddon, which, flowing through the Park, forms a picturesque feature in the surrounding woodland scenery of the country.

The parish church, a small primitive structure, in the park, and near the mansion, is supposed to have been originally built in the thirteenth century, and adjoining it is the chapel belonging to the Hall. The park is surrounded by the home farm, in which the most improved style of agriculture prevails. This has become an object of the highest interest. "Such," observes the "Times'" Commissioners in their report on the agricultural districts of England, "is the style of farming adopted by a gentleman bred in the court and the camp, a farmer of four years' practice, but of many years observation; who, notwithstanding all the outlay he has made, finds the business remunerative. We have been thus minute in our description, in the hope that other gentlemen now compelled by necessity to look strictly to their own business, may be tempted to take a lesson from Sir John Conroy, and to learn from him how much healthful excitement is to be obtained by personal attention to the business of farming."

THE ORCHARD, in the Isle of Wight, parish of Niton, in the back or southern part of the island, called the Undercliff, from the subsidence of a considerable tract of country by a land-slip from the main cliff. It is the seat of the Dowager Lady Gordon, widow of Sir Willoughby Gordon, bart., the late owner, who bought it of — Mackenzie, Esq., in 1813. Before his time, it was a gentleman's cottage, of small size, but by successive additions at various periods, he converted it into the handsome mansion we now see. The style of architecture is mixed, but the effect is by no means unpleasing to the lover of the picturesque, whatever it may be to the eye of the artist, who in general is more inclined to judge by rule than to give way to imagination. It is built chiefly of the stone of the country, and decorated in front with a variety of flowers, evergreens, and fruit trees, all luxuriating in the warm humid climate upon a succession of artificial terraces. The grounds about it are laid out after the Italian fashion, and have altogether a southern appearance.

The best view of this house will be obtained by descending *Cripple Path*, a long succession of steps cut out of the solid cliff. About half way down some projections of the rock afford convenient places of rest for the traveller, but though of nature's own formation they have all the appearance of having been made by the hand of man.

This place, like so many other mansions in the island, has been honoured with the visits of royalty, though of another kingdom. In 1831, the late Duchess d'Angoulême, and the Duchess de Berri, with the Duc de Bourdeaux and his sister, were entertained here on their flight from France.

COKER COURT, near Yeovil, in the county of Somerset, the seat of William Hawker Helyar, Esq., who is also the owner of Sedgehill House, Wiltshire.

From an early period, up to the reign of Edward the Second, Coker was possessed by the De Mandevilles, a family, as their name imports, of Norman origin. To them succeeded the Courtenays, who retained it

until the time of Elizabeth, when it came into the possession of the Phelips. They held it however but for a short time, and in the reign of James the First sold it to Archdeacon Helyar, in whose descendant it still remains.

The front hall and older part of the house are in the earliest perpendicular style of architecture. The newer portions, built about one-hundred years ago, are of that mixed style usually denominated the modern Grecian. No farther back than the life-time of the late possessor, there was still extant a curious instance of that quaint moralizing tone to which our ancestors were so partial. In the old hall, before the organ loft, were three coats of arms, each having its inscription, to this effect:

Olim, Nunc, Nuper;
Cras autem nescio cujus.

The first probably referred to the De Mandevilles; the second to the Courtenays; the third to the Helyars.

Coker Court stands upon the slope of a hill above the village of East Coker, in the Division of Yeovil, having the church adjoining upon the north-east. The grounds are laid out in lawn and shrubbery, with a terrace-walk, that commands an extensive prospect, and is surrounded by a handsome park. The neighbourhood is celebrated for its numerous dairy-farms, from which the metropolis is chiefly supplied with the so-called dairy-butter. Near Yeovil itself are three remarkable hills, from the summit of one of which, called Newton Hill, the English and Bristol Channels can be discovered.

Coker Court is about ten miles from Somerton, and more than one hundred and twenty from London.

SCRIVELSBY, co. Lincoln, the seat of the Hon. the Champion Dymoke. About two miles south of Horncastle, on the road towards Boston, stands the village of SCRIVELSBY—a feudal manor conferring on its possessor the chivalrous and dignified office of CHAMPION. Inherited successively by the Marmyons, the Ludlows, and the Dymokes, this celebrated estate is rich in historic associations. It appears in Domesday book to have been then holden by Robert de Spenser, but by what services is not stated. Shortly after, the Conqueror conferred the manor of Scrivelsby, together with the castle of Tamworth, on ROBERT DE MARMYON, Lord of Fontney, whose ancestors were, it is said, hereditary champions to the Dukes of Normandy, previously to the invasion of England. Scrivelsby was by the terms of the grant to be held by grand serjeantry, "to perform the office of champion at the king's coronation." The Lord of Fontney, thus invested with these extensive possessions in the conquered country, fixed his residence therein and became a munificent benefactor to the church, bestowing on the nuns of Oldbury the lordship of Polesworth, with a request that the donor and his friend Sir Walter de Somerville, might be reputed their patrons, and have burial for themselves and their heirs in the abbey—the Marmyons in the Chapter House, the Somervilles in the Cloyster. The direct male line of the grantee expired with his great-great-grandson PHILIP DE MARMYON, a gallant soldier, who, in requital of his fidelity to HENRY III. during the baronial war, was rewarded, after the victory of Evesham, with the governorship of Kenilworth Castle. His death occurred 20 Edward I. (1292), and he was then found to have been seized of the manor of Scrivelsby and the Castle of Tamworth. He left daughters only, and between them his extensive estates in Lincolnshire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, and elsewhere were divided. By the partition, Scrivelsby fell to the share of JOAN, the youngest coheir; and was by her conveyed, in marriage to Sir Thomas de Ludlow. The offspring of the alliance consisted of one son, John de Ludlow, who died issueless, and one daughter, Margaret, the Lady of Scrivelsby, who inherited from her brother that feudal manor, and wedding SIR JOHN DYMOKE, a knight of ancient Gloucestershire ancestry, invested him with the championship, which high office he executed at the coronation of Richard II., despite the counter claim of Sir Baldwin Freville, Lord of Tamworth, who descended from Margery, the second daughter of Philip de Marmyon. From that period to the present, a space of nearly five hundred years, the Dymokes have uninterruptedly enjoyed this singular and important estate, and have continuously performed the duties its tenure enjoins. It falls not however within our province here to narrate the distinguished achievements of the successive Lords of Scrivelsby, to tell how they maintained in splendour and dignity the ancient office they inherited, or to chronicle their gallant services on the battle fields of the Plantagenets, in the Wars of the Roses, and at the siege of Tournay. Suffice it to add that their present male representative Sir HENRY DYMOKE, Bart. succeeded to the estates, and the hereditary championship at the decease of his father, the Rev. John Dymoke in 1828, having previously performed the duties as deputy for that gentleman at the coronation of King George IV.

The greater part of Scrivelsby Court, the ancient baronial seat, was destroyed by fire

seventy or eighty years since. In the portion consumed was a very large hall, ornamented with panels, exhibiting in heraldic emblazonment, the various arms and alliances of the family through all its numerous and far-traced descents. The loss has been, in some degree, compensated by the addition which the late proprietors made to the remnant which escaped the ravages of the flames, but the grandeur of the original edifice can no longer be traced.

The annexed version of an old Anglo-Norman ballad describes, with perspicuity and truth, the transmission of the lands of Scrivelsby :

The Norman Barons Marmyon
At Norman Court held high degree;
Knights and Champions every one,
To him who won broad Scrivelsby.

Those Lincoln lands, the Conq'ror gave,
That England's glove they should convey,
To Knight renowned amongst the brave,
The Baron bold of Fonteney.

The royal grant, through sire to son,
Devolved direct *in capite*
Until deceased Phil. Marmyon,
When rose fair Joan of Scrivelsby.

Thro' midnight's gloom one sparkling star,
Will seem to shine more brilliantly,
Than all around, above, afar,
So shone the maid of Scrivelsby.

From London City on the Thames,
To Berwick Town upon the Tweed,
Came gallants all of courtly names,
At feet of Joan their suit to plead.

Yet, maugre all this goodly band,
The maiden's smiles young Ludlow won,
Her heart and hand, her grant and land,
The sword and shield of Marmyon.

Out upon Time, the scurvy Knave,
Spoiler of youth, hard-hearted churl;
Hurrying to one common grave,
Good wife and ladie—hind and earl.

Out on Time—since the world began,
No sabbath hath his greyhound limb,
In coursing man—devoted man.
To age and death—out, out on him.

In Lincoln's chancel, side by side,
Their effigies from marble hewn:
The "*anni*" written when they died,
Repose De Ludlow and Dame Joan.

One daughter fair, survived alone,
One son deceased in infancy;
De Ludlow and De Marmyon,
United thus in Margery.

And she was woo'd as maids have been,
And won as maids are sure to be,
When gallant youths in Lincoln green,
Do suit, like Dymoke, fervently.

Sir John De Dymoke claim'd of right,
The Championship through Margery,
And 'gainst Sir Baldwin Freville, knight,
Prevail'd as Lord of Scrivelsby.

And, ever since, when England's kings,
Are diadem'd—no matter where,
The Champion Dymoke boldly flings,
His glove, should treason venture there.

On gallant steed, in armour bright,
His visor closed and couched his lance,
Proclaimeth he the Monarch's right
To England, Ireland, Wales, and France.

Then bravely cry, with Dymoke bold,
Long may the King triumphant reign!
And when fair hands the sceptre hold,
More bravely still—Long live the Queen!

FULFORD, in the parish of Dunsford, Devonshire, the seat of Baldwin Fulford, Esq., who succeeded to the estate upon the death of his father in 1847. *Fulford*, *Foulford*, or, as it is written in Domesday Book, *Folefort*, took its name from a neighbouring brook or ford, which was wont to be *foul* after rain, or from the feet of cattle, whence in ancient records it was sometimes called *De Turpi Vado*, but more frequently *Villa de Fulford*, as denoting the eminency of the place.

The Fulfords are of Saxon origin, having been seated here at least in the reign of Richard I., and most probably from a period far anterior. From the place the family received its name, and the succession in the male line has gone on uninterruptedly for more than six hundred years. During this time they have intermarried with the daughters of several eminent Houses, viz., Courtenay, Bourchier, Bonville, Poulet of Hinton St. George, Fitz Urse, Moreton, Langdon, Belston, Bozom, St. George, Dennys, Samways, Cantalupe, Tuckfield, and Chichester. Amongst them will be found many distinguished characters, belonging to the chivalrous and romantic parts of history. Thus we are told how Baldwin de Fulford, who accompanied Richard the First to the Holy War, in 1190, and was a knight of the Sepulchre, fought a terrible combat with a giant Saracen, to save the honour of a lady in a certain besieged castle. After a hard battle the good knight prevailed, the infidel was slain, the lady relieved, and hence it is probable that the Saracens are used by the Fulfords as Supporters. Another Sir Baldwin is yet more renowned for his unshrinking devotion to the house of Lancaster, in consequence of which, being taken prisoner, he was condemned to die a traitor's death, by the victorious Yorkists. Chatterton, who has made a ballad on the event, has designated him as Sir Charles Bawdin, and gravely observes in the preface to his forgery, that "the person here celebrated under the name of Syr Charles Bawdin, was probable Sir Baldewyn Fulford, Knt., a zealous Lancasterian, who was executed at Bristol in the latter end of 1461, the first year of Edward the Fourth. He was attainted with many others in the general act of attainder, 1 Edward IV., but he seems to have been executed under a special commission, for the trial of treasons, &c., within the town of Bristol." The way in which the poet describes his hero as meeting death, is quite in accordance with his historic character, which was resolute, and

zealous even to slaying in the cause of King Henry:

"At the grete mynsterr wyndowe sat,
The kynge ynne mycle state;
To see Charles Bawdin go alonge,
To hys most welcom fate.

"Soone as the sledde drewe nyghe enowe,
Thatt Edwarde hee myghte heare,
The brave Syr Charles he dydd stande uppe,
And thus hys wordes declare.

"'Thou seest me, Edwarde! traytoure vile,
Exposed to infamie;
Butt be assur'd, disloyall manne,
I'm greater nowe thanne thee.

"'By foule proceedynges, murdre, bloude,
Thou wearest nowe a crowne;
And hast appoynted mee to dye,
By power not thyne owne.

"'Thou thynkest I shall die to daie;
I have beene dede till nowe,
And soone shall lyve to weare a crowne,
For aie uponne my browe.

"'Whylst thou perhapps for some few yeares,
Shall rule thys fickle lande;
To lett them knowe howe wyde the rule,
'Twixt kynge and tyrant hande.

"'Thye power unjust, thou tra ytour slave,
Shall fall onne thyne owne hedde;'
From out of hearing of the kynge,
Departed then the sledde.

"Kynge Edward's soule rush'd to hys face,
Hee turned his hedde awaie,
And to his broder, Gloucester,
He thus did speke and saie:

"'To hym that soe-much dreaded dethe,
Ne ghastlie terrors brynge;
Beholde the manne! he speke the truthe,
Hee's greater than a king.'"

Fulford House, which stands on a rising ground near a sheet of water, is about two miles and a half from the Church towards Cheriton. The greater part of the old building was taken down in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to make room for the present structure, the whole now forming a quadrangular pile in good repair. The entrance is through a gateway, in which is a door leading into a small but neat chapel which was licensed by Edmund Stafford, Bishop of Exeter, on the 8th of July, 1402. There are two good dining rooms, and a very handsome drawing room, forty-two feet in length, and of proportionable height and breadth, wherein are several excellent paintings. One of these is a portrait of Charles the First, seated in his royal robes. It was painted by Vandyke after the king's condemnation, and given to Sir Francis Fulford, Knt., in testimony of the royal approbation. There also is a very large picture, representing the battle of Gravelin in 1558, besides numerous other paintings and carvings, scattered through the various apartments. The great hall is paved checquer-wise, with white and black marble. The staircase is a piece of exquisite workmanship, diversified with various kinds of wood, artificially inlaid, and the carved ceiling above is remarkably well executed.

Prince has described the country around as being "open and coarse," but this certainly does not apply to the gardens and park about the house, which have quite a contrary character. In the grounds are fishponds for the amusement of the angler.

During the great Civil War, Fulford House was garrisoned for Charles the First, and suffered not a little in consequence. Fairfax, who was then engaged in the siege of Exeter, and had no mind to have so hostile a fortress in his neighbourhood, despatched Colonel Okey to compel the place into a surrender. This the parliamentarian Colonel accomplished in sixteen days, in the December of 1645, mansions like Fulford being little calculated to resist for any length of time, if pressed by a vigorous and skilful enemy. Nor was this the only sacrifice made by the Fulfords in the cause of King Charles; only two years before, Thomas Fulford, the eldest son of Sir Francis, was killed in battle with the Roundheads:—

"He was worthy by descent,"

a monumental eulogium upon one of the Fulfords, but which might with equal truth be applied to any of the family, from the days of their great ancestor, the Knight of the Holy Sepulchre.

HADLOW CASTLE, co. Kent, the seat of Walter Barton May, Esq.—Hadlow Castle may be truly termed the Fonthill of Kent. William Beckford is no more. That extraordinary man, the author of Vathek, and the creator of dwellings and towers so beautifully fantastic, now rests beneath the marble mausoleum erected by himself in Lyncombe Vale; but his spirit stalks abroad. In proof is this same castle of Hadlow whose turreted and lofty structure claims fair rivalship with Fonthill in architectural taste and elegance, while it surpasses it in stability. Taken altogether, the extensive pile of Hadlow Castle has a superb appearance. The exterior may be viewed in the light of a monastic edifice containing towers, turrets, buttresses, and pinnacles, with an elaborate show in different parts of the building, of the florid style of Gothic enrichment. The main tower, of exquisite workmanship, and of great and imposing height, rears itself proudly above the surrounding country, and may be seen on all sides at many miles distance. There is also another handsome tower, now in the course of construction, which displays the rich decoration that characterized the fourteenth century. The interior of the castle is of the same ornate character, consisting of arches, groins, ramifications, and various flowers of Gothic grandeur. The stained glass that illumines the hall is very fine; one

window in particular, representing the Ascension of Christ, is truly magnificent. The apartments are lofty and spacious; the dining-room and an adjoining one of octagon dimensions, together with a drawing-room *en suite*, are especially striking. The approach to this lordly residence is through a graceful Gothic gate with porters' lodges.

The whole of the modern structure of Hadlow Castle has originated in the taste, and sprung up under the direction of its proprietor, Walter Barton May, Esq., who truly evinces in the undertaking, the ardour, the energy, and the intelligence of a Beckford. The completion of his plans will form one of the fairest architectural sights in Kent.

In the words of Shakespeare,

> This castle hath a pleasant seat; the air
> Nimbly and sweetly recommends itself
> Unto our gentle senses.

It is situate at the entry of the village of Hadlow, in that beautiful part of the county which lies between Tunbridge and Maidstone. Though the castle itself is new, the manor on which it stands is of historical note.

This manor of Hadlow was a part of the immense possessions of Odo, Bishop of Baieux. It was afterwards held of the Archbishop of Canterbury, by the family of de Clare, Earls of Gloucester and Hertford, Richard de Clare having entered into an agreement with the Archbishop (who claimed the seignory), in the 42nd year of Henry III., to do homage for it. On the death of Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford in the year 1313, without issue surviving, this manor was allotted to his second sister, Margaret, wife of Hugh de Audley, whose only daughter and heir, Margaret, married to Ralph Stafford, Lord Stafford, inherited it at her father's death; and in their descendants, Earls of Stafford and Dukes of Buckingham, it continued till the execution of Edward, Duke of Buckingham, for high treason, in the 13th year of the reign of Henry VIII., when it was forfeited to the crown. In three years after, that monarch granted it to Sir Henry Guildford, at whose death, in the 23rd year of the same reign, it reverted to the crown. Edward VI. in the 4th year of his reign, conferred the manor of Hadlow on John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, who, three years after, exchanged it with the King for other lands. From this time it remained in the possession of the crown, till Elizabeth, in the 1st year of her reign, gave it to her kinsman, Henry Cary, Lord Hunsdon, whose grand-nephew, Henry Lord Hunsdon, in the following reign sold it to James Faircloth, M.D. of London, who alienated it to George Rivers, Esq., of Hadlow. A descendant of this gentleman conveyed it, *temp.* Charles II., to Geffry Amherst, Gent., of whom, in 1699, it was purchased by John France, Esq., who left two daughters, his co-heirs; of these ladies, the elder, Mary, became the wife of Walter Barton, Esq., and had by him three sons; the eldest, John Barton, Esq., who succeeded to the manor and estates of his family, including the old mansion called the Court Lodge, wedded Jane, youngest daughter of William May, Esq.,* and had three sons, the youngest of whom inherited, when a minor, the property of his maternal ancestors, and assumed the surname of May. He died in 1825, leaving a dau. Eliza, Lady Twysden, and a son and heir, WALTER BARTON MAY, Esq., the present worthy possessor of Hadlow Castle.

WELLESBOURNE HALL, near Warwick, in the county of that name, the seat of Bernard Granville, Esq. According to the earliest known records this estate was held by Thurstone de Mountfort, and in that family it remained for several generations, with one short interruption only, when it was forfeited by Robert de Mountfort to the crown in the reign of Henry the Second, but recovered by his brother, Henry, upon payment of a fine; but in those times the perpetual shifting of property from one hand to another was a natural consequence of the constant rise and fall of kings; that which was loyalty one day might become treason on the next, and a man was likely enough to lose his head for the very same services that had procured his advancement.

By the death of Guy de Mountfort without issue the estate passed to Sir Baldwin Frevil and Sir Thomas Boteler, Knts., as being cousins and heirs to his predecessor, Peter de Mountfort; but a division of property being made between them by mutual agreement, Wellesbourne devolved to the latter of these parties. Elizabeth, sole daughter and heiress of Sir Ralph Boteler, next conveyed it by marriage to Sir John Norbury. He dying without male heir, it came to his daughter Anne, the wife of Richard Halliwell, and thus passed to Jane, his cousin and heir, who married Sir Edmund Bray, Knt. This Jane died seized of the property, leaving six persons to inherit it—viz., Sir William Cobham, Knt., and Lord Cobham, son of her daughter, Anne, besides four other daughters, in consequence whereof the estate was sold and its profits divided. About 1600 it was bought by the Aylworths, from whom it came—likewise by purchase—to the family of D'Ewes, the present heir male

* Mr. May's four sons all died without issue, and of his two daughters, Mrs. Barton alone had children. The old family residence of the Mays was at Tong, in East Kent, where they possessed a large and ancient mansion, and a fine estate containing some of the best land in England.

being Bernard Granville, Esq., now of Wellesbourne Hall, whose father, a lineal descendant, in the female line, of the famed Cavalier Commander, Sir Bevil Granville, changed his name from D'Ewes, on succeeding to Calwich Abbey, at the death of his uncle, the Rev. John Granville.

The mansion is in that quaint old English style of architecture which harmonizes so admirably with an English landscape, while it excites a hundred delightful associations connected with the past. It is built of dark red brick cased with stone, and is surrounded by venerable elms that have long been celebrated for their size and beauty. Beyond is a fine view of Wellesbourne Wood, a mile in distance.

In Domesday Book the name of this place is written Waleburne; but afterwards Walesburne, and Welesburne. It was evidently so called at first from the little brook by which it stands, *burne* being the Saxon equivalent for *brook*.

ROCHDALE MANOR, in Salford Hundred, Lancashire, the seat of James Dearden, Esq., or, as the name has always been pronounced by the natives of these parts, Du-er-den. In his Law Dictionary, Jacob explains this appellation to mean, "a thicket of wood in a valley," for which he gives the authority of Cowel. Rochdale, as will be easily imagined, signifies nothing more than the *dale*, or *vale*, of the river Roche, which again might have taken its name from the abundance of fish so called, that probably existed in its waters before it had become contaminated by the refuse poured into it from manufactories and gas-works.

The earliest proprietors of this manor that we find on record are the De Rochdales, who no doubt derived their family appellation from the place itself. It next came into the possession of Henry, Earl of Lancaster. About the fourteenth century it would seem to have been held by the two ancient houses of Elland and Savile. Upon the death of Sir Henry Savile the manor appears to have merged into the possession of the Duchy of Lancaster, when Queen Elizabeth, in right of her Duchy possessions, demised it to Sir John Byron. As she was not one to fling away her gifts with a prodigal hand, we may very safely infer that Sir John in some way had deserved the estate before he got it. No one indeed could have been more frugal of what she had to bestow—whether it was land, gold, or honour—than this wise, but somewhat parsimonious princess. From Sir John's descendants it passed, in the reign of Charles the First, to the Ramsays, in trust for the Earl of Holderness, by whose authority it was conveyed to Sir Robert Heath, the king's attorney-general. By him it was again sold to the Byrons, who in those days were the devoted friends of monarchy. In 1642, Sir John Byron was appointed, by Charles the First, lieutenant of the Tower, notwithstanding the vehement opposition of the Parliament to his choice, for the Tower was too important a place to be trusted in the hands of a doubtful, or even lukewarm, adherent. The next year Charles created him a peer of the realm, by the title of Baron Byron of Rochdale; and the result did full justice to the sagacity of the monarch. Wherever a banner waved, or a sword flashed on his behalf, there was to be found the loyal and zealous Sir John. The consequence was, that, when the Parliamentarians triumphed over the Royalists, and had got into their own hands the power of dispensing rewards and punishments, they at once sequestered his estates. Yet even this did not seem to them an adequate measure of retaliation for his loyalty. When the "Act of Oblivion" was passed upon the king's execution, they excepted him, with six other lords, from any share in their clemency. The restoration of Charles brought back with it the family inheritance to the rightful owners. But the evil star of this highly gifted family had arisen, and soon blazed at its zenith, almost every member of it seeming to be visited in turn with some affliction peculiarly his own. It is only necessary to select two or three instances.

In 1695 the second Lord Byron had a dispute over a tavern-dinner with his relation, Mr. Chaworth, upon that fruitful ground of dispute, the preservation of game. This altercation, however, which took place in the club-room, had subsided, and seemed to be forgotten by either party, till, as Mr. Chaworth was going down stairs, Lord Byron took him aside, and said he wished to speak to him. Upon this they went together into an unoccupied room, and while Mr. Chaworth stepped towards the door for the purpose of shutting it, his lordship drew his sword, and bid him do the same. On turning round to comply with this demand, he saw his lordship with his sword half out of the scabbard. Upon this he hastened to unsheath his own weapon, and made a lunge at him with so much dexterity and vigour, that he imagined the thrust must have entered his bosom, and in a momentary feeling of compassion inquired if he were not mortally wounded. Instead of giving any reply, Lord Byron shortened his sword, and ran him through the body. The wound proved mortal; he died the next morning, and his lordship was, in consequence, put upon his trial before the peers, when, being found guilty of manslaughter, he claimed the benefit of the statute of Edward the Sixth, and was discharged. This unfortunate duellist died without issue.

His brother, Admiral John Byron, had in his youth sailed round the world with Commodore Anson, and, being cast away on an uninhabited island in the Pacific Ocean, had endured hardships unheard of except in the pages of romance. From this spot, after the lapse of five years, he escaped, but though he rose to eminence in his profession, it would seem that his evil star had not yet done with him; go to sea when he would, he was so constantly attended by storms, that the sailors gave him the name of *foul-weather Jack*, and had little fancy for sailing under his command.

Rochdale at length, after a tedious lawsuit, became the property of the admiral's grandson, the celebrated Lord Byron,—of him who weaved the brightest laurels of the bard round the coronet of the nobleman. The most illustrious of his family, he was at the same time the most unfortunate; for in his own melancholy yet restless temperament he carried about with him a spirit that left him as little enjoyment of repose as the tempests that so constantly pursued the admiral. How this great man, —for in spite of all his faults he has deserved that epithet—died at Missolonghi, away from home, and friends, and all that can soothe the bitterness of the dying hour, needs not to be repeated here:

"Take him for all in all,
We shall not look upon his like again."

Long before his death, Lord Byron under the pressure of necessity, had disposed of Rochdale to James Dearden, Esq., the father of the present owner. The manorial rights of this property are of the most comprehensive kind. They are reputed to extend over thirty-two thousand statute acres of land, with the privileges of court-baron and court-leet in all the townships of the parish, including that portion of Saddleworth which lies within the parish of Rochdale, excepting only such districts as Robert de Lacy gave to the Abbots of Whalley, with right to enclose the same.

BROOK MANOR HOUSE, in the parish of Brook, Isle of Wight, the seat of James and William How, Esqs. In the Anglo-Saxon times this manor had belonged to Earl Tosti, so celebrated in early records. Soon after the Norman conquest we find it possessed by Sir Ralph de Mascarell, and afterwards at different periods it passed into the hands of the Glamorgans, the Roucles or Rookleys, and the Bowermans. Of W. Bowerman, Esq., it was purchased in 1792, by Henry How, Esq. From him it has come to the present owners.

Brook Manor House is pleasantly situated, having Freshwater and the Solent on the south-west. It lies in a rich and picturesque valley, completely sheltered by the near hills from the fury of the winds, which at times blow here with uncommon violence. It was built by William Bowerman, Esq., who pulled down the old manor house, and upon its site erected this handsome mansion. In the family of that gentleman is still preserved a drinking horn, said to have been presented to Dame Joanna Bowerman, lady of the manor of Brook, by King Henry the Seventh, upon his honouring her with a royal visit.

BALCASKIE, in the parish of Carnbee, Fifeshire, the seat of Sir Ralph Abercrombie Anstruther, Bart. The house and barony of Balcaskie were for some time in the possession of the Strong family, the last male representatives of which were James Strange, Esq., and Sir Thomas Strange, who married the eldest daughter of the late Sir Robert Anstruther of Balcaskie. From the Strongs it passed rapidly into the hands of several proprietors; and was for a short period held by Sir William Bruce, the royal architect for Scotland, and the builder of Melville House, the seat of the Earls of Leven and Melville, in the adjoining county, as well as of many others in various parts of Scotland. Ultimately it was purchased from Sir George Nicholson, late of Kenmar, a Lord of Session, by Sir Robert Anstruther, second son of Sir Philip Anstruther, of Anstruther, from whom is lineally descended its present possessor, Sir Ralph A. Anstruther, Bart.

Balcaskie is thus described by Sir Robert Sibbald in his History of Fife and Kinross—"A little above Pittinweem is Balcaskie, a very pretty new house, with all modish conveniences of terraces, gardens, park, and planting. It was anciently the possession of lairds of the name of Strang; and is now the seat of Sir Robert Anstruther, brother to my Lord Anstruther."

This meagre account, which was published in 1710, and reprinted in 1807, confirms what we have already stated in regard to Balcaskie having been long possessed by the Strangs; but the mansion deserves a more particular description than that given by Sibbald.

Balcaskie stands upon a considerable eminence, about a mile from the sea, commanding an extensive view of the Frith of Forth, Bass Rock, North Berwick-Law, and the opposite coast of East Lothian. The style of its architecture is that usually denominated Scoto-Franco, from its prevailing generally in the ancient Scottish mansions, and at the same time partaking so largely of the character of the old French château.

The date of the original house, of which part still remains, can no longer be ascertained; but it was put into its present shape, about the middle of the seventeenth century by the Sir William Bruce already mentioned as having been the king's architect for Scotland. Since that time it has been considera-

bly enlarged by the present proprietor, who without destroying its antique character, has adapted it to the requirements of modern taste and comfort. The ceilings of the principal rooms are very old and highly ornamented; and the gardens, with their hanging terraces, heavy buttresses, stone balustrades, and straight yew-hedges, afford a good specimen of the taste prevailing at the period.

From the three piles in the armorial bearings of this family, it might be inferred without any other authority that the Anstruthers of early times had performed a soldier's part in the crusades; it being generally considered by heralds that these symbols were intended to represent the three nails of the Cross, and, as such, were only borne by Crusaders. This conclusion is fully borne out by a curious extract from an old French manuscript lately printed by the Roxburgh Club, wherein we are told that a Laird of Anstruther was sent by his sovereign, Alexander the Third of Scotland, to take part in the seventh Crusade under St. Louis of France.

EWENNY ABBEY, co. Glamorgan, the seat of Gervas Powell Turbervill, Esq., late Lieut. Colonel 12th Regiment; a deputy lieutenant for the county, and its high sheriff in 1851. The old Abbey lands of Ewenny shared the usual fate of all such property in the reign of Henry VIII., who granted this portion of his ecclesiastical spoil to Edward Carne, the descendant of an ancient Welsh family long settled at Nash Manor House, near Cowbridge. The Carnes, who thus became possessed of Ewenny Abbey, held a high position in Glamorganshire, and preserved a male succession until the end of the seventeenth century. About that time, on the 4th June, 1700, John Carne, the last male heir, died of a *lingering* consumption at the age of 15, and was interred in Ewenny Church, under a stately monument, inscribed with the following beautiful epitaph, said to have been written by one of the Thomas's, of Tregose:—

> Here ly's Ewenny's hope, Ewenny's pride,
> In him both flourish'd, and in him both dy'd.
> Death having seized him, lingered, loath to be
> The ruine of this worthy family.

The direct male line having thus expired, Ewenny Abbey passed to a branch of the great house of Turbervill, through the marriage of Jane Carne, one of the daughters and coheirs of John Carne, Esq., with Edward Turbervill, Esq., of Sutturn. Their son, Richard Turbervill, Esq., inheriting the estate, served as High Sheriff for Glamorganshire in 1740, and represented that county in Parliament in 1767. He died without issue, having settled his property on Richard Turbervill Picton, Esq., and that gentleman, on taking possession of Ewenny Abbey, assumed the surname and arms of Turbervill. His only surviving son is the present proprietor.

The ancient building of Ewenny, of which considerable remains may still be seen, was of Norman architecture, and probably belonged to a very remote period. The modern mansion was erected on the old site about the year 1800 by Richard Turbervill Turbervill, Esq., the existing possessor's father.

WICHNOR, WICHNOURE, or **WHICHNOR,** in the county of Stafford, near Lichfield, the seat of John Levett, Esq.

Among the earliest recorded possessors of Wichnor, were the Somervilles, who came over to England with William the Conqueror, and, like his other leaders, received large gifts of land from him out of the conquered territory. From this family, in the course of time, the estate passed to Rhese ap Griffith, by his marriage with Joan, daughter of Philip de Somerville. From the Griffiths it came to Sir Francis Boynton, of Barmston, in Yorkshire, by his mother, who was sister and heir to the last Sir Henry Griffith, Bart., of Burton Agnes, co. York, and he sold it to the Offleys, who, in 1765, disposed of it to John Levett, Esq., of Lichfield. In this family it still remains.

The manor-house is a neat modern building, in the midst of a well-wooded country, and is supposed by Pennant to stand on the site of the original structure, which, according to Leland, was in his days a total ruin. At this time, the family residence was in the vale immediately adjoining the Trent, a situation that does not appear to have been particularly well chosen, since it was often subject to inundations from the river.

The Roman road from Lichfield to Burton, passes through the eastern part of this parish, constructed upon immense piles of wood, on account of the marshy nature of the ground through which it runs. Shawe, the county historian, mentions that the piles were distinctly visible in the great flood of 1795, that laid open a portion of the road. This unusual event is thus graphically described by him:—

"1795. February the 10th. Owing to the sudden thaw of this and the preceding day, the river Trent rose higher than was ever before known by the oldest person in the parish. About 12 o'clock this evening (the water being at the highest), every part of the town except the church, the north side of the churchyard, and the market-place, were entirely overflowed, the water then standing nine or ten inches in most of the houses; and even at 9 o'clock the next morning, when the water was falling, a boat was rowed from the house of Mr. Hawkins, up the High Street, into Cat Street. More

or less damage was sustained by every inhabitant. The brew-houses, malt-offices, and other manufactories, the wharf and raff-yards, suffered considerably; and charcoal, to the amount of several hundred pounds, was carried away from Mr. Lloyd's forge, a little below the bridge. No mail or waggon was capable of passing in or out of the town for two days. Many parts of the bridge were considerably damaged, and on Friday afternoon, the 13th, the third arch at the west end of it fell in, which was rebuilt in the course of the ensuing summer by Mr. John Stanley of Duffield, at the expense of about two hundred pound."

Vestiges of a Roman camp appear in the enclosure of Wichnor Lodge, and many coins of the emperors have been found in the neighbourhood. So recently as four years ago a Roman pitcher was found while digging near the house; it is of copper, inlaid with brass and some other metal, but there seems to be a doubt as to what age it may belong.

Wichnor is one of the places to which the celebrated custom of the Flitch of Bacon is attached. The nature and origin of this are so fully detailed in Soane's "New Curiosities of Literature" that we cannot do better than extract the account he has given :—

"This custom has passed into a proverb, and become the subject both of play and ballad; but its real nature does not seem to be well understood by those who are most in the habit of alluding to it. In general it is supposed to attach itself exclusively to Dunmow. This, however, is no more than a popular error. We know from authentic records that it prevailed also at Tutbury in Staffordshire, and I cannot help suspecting that a more extended and accurate research would prove that it existed in many other localities, and was itself but the shadow of some older custom. Sir William Dugdale indeed fancies that he has found the source of it, so far as Tutbury is concerned, and he thus quaintly describes it from an ancient parchment roll in English, of the time of King Henry the Eighth, which, however, was not the original, having been translated from a roll in French, belonging to the age of King Edward the Third. The person of whom he is speaking is Sir Philip de Somerville, who held several manors of the Earl of Leicester, then lord of the manor of Tutbury, "by two small fees, that is to say, when other tenants pay for reliefe one whole knight's fee, one hundred shillings, he, the said Sir Philip, shall pay but fifty shillings; and when escuage is assessed throughe owtt the lande, or to ayde for to make th' eldest sonne of the lord, knyght; or for to marrye the eldest daughter of the lord, the said Sir Philip shall pay bott the motye of it that other shall pay.

Neverthelesse, the said Sir Philip shall fynde, meyntienge, and susteygne one bacon flyke hanging in his hall at Whichenoure redy arrayede all times of the yere bott in Lent; to be given to everyche mane or womane married, after the day and the yere of their mariage be passed; and to be gyven to everyche mane of religion, archbishop, bishop, prior, or other religious; and to everyche preest, after the yere and day of their profession finished, or of their dignity reseyved in forme followyng; whensoever that any suche byfore named wylle come for to enquire for the baconne, in their own persone, or by any other for them, they shall come to the baillyfe, or to the porter, of the Lordship of Whichenoure, and shall say to them in the manere as ensewethe :—

"'Bayliffe, or porter, I doo you to knowe, that I am come for myself (or, if he come for any other, shewing for whome) to demand one bacon flyke, hanging in the halle of the Lord of Whichenoure, after forme thereunto belongyin.'

After which relacioun, the baillyfe or porter shall assign a day to him, upon promyse by his feythe to retourne, and wyth him to bryng tweyne of his neighbours, and in the meyne time the said baillyffe shall take with him tweyne of the freeholders of the Lordship of Whichenoure; and they three shall go to the manoir of Rudlowe, belongynge to Robert Knyghteleye, and there shall sumon the foreseyd Khyghteleye, or his baillyffe, commanding him to be ready at Whichenoure the day appoynted, at pryme of the day, withe his cariage, that is to say, a horse and sadylle, a sake and a spur, for to conveye and carye the said baconne and corne a journey owtt of the countee of Stafford at his costages. And then the sayd baillyffe shall with the sayd freeholders, sumone all the tenaunts of the said manoir to be ready at the day appoynted at Whichenoure, for to doo and perform the services which they owe to the baconne. And at the day assign'd, all such as owe services to the baconne, shall be ready at the gatte of the manoir of Whichenoure, from the sonne-rysinge to none, attendyng and awatynge for the comyng of hym that fetcheth the baconne. And when he is comyn, there shall be delivered to him and hys felowys chapeletts, and to all those whiche shall be there to do their services dewe to the baconne; and they shall leid the said demandant wythe trompes and tabors, and other maner of mynstrelseye, to the halle dore, where he shall fynde the Lord of Wychenoure, or his steward, ready to deliver the baconne, in this manere: he shall enquere of hym whyche demandeth the baconne yf he have brought tweyn of hys neybors with hym, whiche must answere, 'they be here ready.' And then the

steward shall cause thies two neighbours to swere yf the said demaundant be a weddytt man, or have be a man weddyt, and yf sythe his marriage one yere and a day be passed, and yf he be a freeman, or a villeyn.

"And yf his seid neighbors make othe that he hath for hym all thies three poynts rehersed, then shall the baconne be take downe, and broghte to the halle-dore, and shall there be layd upon one half a quarter of wheatte and upon other of rye. And he that demandeth the baconne shall kneel upon his knee, and shall holde his right hande upon a booke, which booke shall be layde above the baconne and the corne, and shall make othe in this manere:

"'Here ye, Sir Philip de Somervile, Lord of Whichenoore, mayntener and gyver of this baconne; that I, A, sithe I wedded B, my wyfe, and sythe I hadde her in my keping and at my wylle by a yere and a day, after our mariage, I wolde not have chaunged for none other, farer ne fowler, rycher ne pourer, ne for none other descended of gretter lynage, slepyng ne wakyng, at noo time. And yf the seid B were sole, and I were sole, I wolde take her to be my wyfe before alle the wymen of the worlde, of what condiciones soever they be, good or evylle; as helpe me God and his seyntis, and this fleshe and all fleshes.'

"And hys neighbors shall make othe that they trust veraly he hath said truly. And yff it be founde by his neighbors, before named, that he be a freeman, there shall be delyvered to him half a quarter of wheate and a cheese; and yf he be a villeyn he shall have half a quarter of rye wythoutte cheese, and then shall Knyghtley, the Lord of Rudlowe be called for to carrye all thies thynges tofore rehersed. And the said corne shall be layd upon one horse, and the baconne above ytt; and he to whom the baconne apperteigneth, shall ascend upon his horse, and shall take the cheese before hym, yf he have a horse; and yf he have none, the Lord of Whichenoure shall cause him to have one horse and sadyll to such time as he be passed hys Lordshippe; so shalle they departe the manoir of Whichenoore with the corne and the baconne tofore hym that hath wonne itt, with trompets, tabourets and other manere of mynstrelce. And all the free tenaunts of Whichenoore shall conduct him to he be passed the Lordship of Whichenoore. And then shall all they retorne, except hym to whom apperteigneth to make the carryage and journey without the county of Stafforde at the costys of his Lord of Whichenoore.

"And if the said Robert Knighteley do not cause the baconne and corne to be conveyed as is rehersed, the Lord of Whychenoore shall do it be carreyd, and shall dystreign the said Robert Knyghteley for his default fo one hundred shyllings, and shall kepe the distres so taken irreplevisable."

It is not a little singular that a custom of the same kind in substance, though differing in the details, should have existed also at the priory of Dunmow, in Essex, whence arises the old saying that "He which repents him not of his marriage, either sleeping or waking in a year and a day, may lawfully go to Dunmow and fetch a gammon of bacon away."

Whicnor Hall takes its name from a little village so called, *wic* in the Anglo-Saxon meaning "a village," or "a dwelling-place," and *orra* or *orre*, "a bank;" for it stands upon an eminence on the north side of the river Trent, about half way between Burton and Lichfield. The name has undergone even more than the usual varieties of spelling, being written as caprice dictated, either Whichnour, Whichnor, Wichnor, Wichnoure, Whichenoore, &c., the *h* and the *e* being sometimes used and sometimes omitted.

WINTHORPE HALL, near Newark, Nottinghamshire, the residence of Grosvenor Hodkinson, Esq. It was originally built about 1760, by Dr. Taylor, physician to George the Second. By him it was disposed of, with the rest of the parish, to Roger Pocklington, Esq., and afterwards passed by sale successively into the possession of Colonel Elliott, and Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, Esq., which last sold it about eighteen years ago to Lord Middleton, and to him it still belongs.

The building, which is of stone, is of the composite order, and though perhaps not marked by any architectural peculiarities, is both handsome and convenient.

It stands upon a hill, commanding a fine view of the valley of the Trent, and is surrounded by extensive shrubberies and plantations, in the formation of which much taste has been displayed.

PLAS COCH, in the county of Anglesea, North Wales, the seat of William Bulkeley Hughes, Esq., M.P. for Caernarvon, a magistrate for the counties of Caernarvon and Anglesea, and deputy-lieutenant of the former. This gentleman has also served the office of High-Sheriff for Anglesea.

Plâs Côch is indisputably a part of the inheritance of Llowarch ap Bran, Lord of Cwmmwdd Menai in Anglesea, the founder of the second of the fifteen noble tribes of North Wales. From his time it has always remained in the family of the present possessor, who is the nineteenth from Llowarch in male descent.

This mansion, which is of the Elizabethan style of architecture, stands on the south

edge of Plas Newydd Park, and was rebuilt in 1569, by Hugh Hughes, Esq., Attorney-General for North Wales to Queen Elizabeth. He was the first that assumed the family surname. The original appellation of the place was Porthaml Issa; but this was changed for *Plâs Côch*, or *Red Hall*, from the colour of the stone of which it was built.

Of the founders of the fifteen noble tribes, alluded to above, little is to be found in history. Philip Yorke of Erthig, who wrote an account of the Royal Tribes of Wales in 1799, would gladly have supplied this deficiency; but he would seem to have met with little encouragement from those most interested in such an undertaking. This is much to be regretted; for the records of the events concerning them, cannot possibly be increased, and may be lost or destroyed by the various accidents which time usually brings with it. Much material, of the kind the indefatigable writer desired, is no doubt mouldering away in libraries, without having seen the daylight for centuries.

APLEY, Isle of Wight, little more than a quarter of a mile from Ryde, the seat of J. Hyde, Esq. It stands upon the gentle ascent of a hill, skirted by a wood, and contiguous to the sea, commanding some of the most beautiful prospects in the island. From the house, as well as from the garden, the town of Portsmouth and the road of Spithead are seen to the greatest advantage, especially when the latter is occupied by numerous shipping. No inland views, however varied, or however lovely, can compare with the moving panorama then presented to the eye, as the white sails of the smaller craft glance to and fro, while the larger ships of war rest majestically at anchor, or sweep along with wind and tide, bearing the impress of power, and in that containing the principal, if not the only element of the sublime. The feeling thus produced is heightened, yet at the same time tempered by the quiet beauties of the landscape below, where, if we may be allowed the phrase, as applicable to earth, there seems to rest a sylph-like softness. At evening, or rather when the darkness that succeeds the twilight, has yielded to the influence of the rising moon, it is just the spot which fairies would choose for their revels, and for a moment one may almost believe the legends of Puck and the merry court of Oberon and Titania.—

> "On hill, in dale, forest, or mead,
> By paved fountain, or by rushy brook,
> Or on the beached margent of the sea,
> To dance our ringlets to the whistling wind."

And do we not here find the greater part of what Shakspeare has so exquisitely described?

In the reign of Edward the Third, Apley would appear to have belonged to the Lady Matilda de Estur. For its subsequent transmissions we have no authority, till we find Dr. Walker residing there in a small but elegant mansion. From him it passed to Captain Hutt, and soon afterwards to Mr. Bennett, at whose decease, about 1839, it was purchased by J. Hyde, Esq., in whose possession it still remains.

DARLEY HALL, parish of Worsborough, co. York, of about the time of Queen Anne, the residence of William Newman, Esq., the descendant of a respectable family of some antiquity, in the county of Leicester. Mr. Newman succeeded to the occupation of this leasehold estate about thirty years ago, on the death of his uncle, Chas. Bownes, Esq., a well-remembered person in the county of York, who, as the receiver of the English and auditor of the Irish estates of the late Earl Fitzwilliam, was as remarkable for his high integrity as for his boundless generosity and liberality of feeling. Mr. Bownes was of Derbyshire descent, almost the last member of a family which, in former times, had been considerable landholders in that county, and he inherited a small estate therein. The Bouns or Bohuns were of Bakewell, co. Derby, in the time of Henry VI.; and in Thoroton's Nottinghamshire, a pedigree of the family is given down to the time of Charles II., Thoroton's wife having been one of the daughters of "*Gilbert Bown, serv., ad legem;*" from a junior branch sprung also the Bouns of Cowndon, co. Leicester, for the genealogy of which, refer to Nicholl's Leicestershire. The arms of the Bohuns or Bouns of Derbyshire were very similar to those of the Bohuns, Earls of Hereford, but there is no evidence of any descent from that great house.

PENSHURST PLACE, Tunbridge, Kent, the seat of Lord de l'Isle and Dudley. Every county in England has its sacred ground associated with some never-fading glory, or hallowed by the memory of the illustrious dead. In Kent, Penshurst has, in this respect, no rival; it is the sunny spot in the dull waste of local history—the shrine at which the poetic pilgrim pays his warmest adoration. Bright are the recollections called forth by a visit to this ancient Manor House! In the days of feudal pomp, the residence successively, of the Penchesters, the Pulteneys, and the Lovaines, it became in the 15th century, part of the possessions of the Regent Bedford, and subsequently passed to the Staffords, the ill-fated Dukes of Buckingham. The halo, however, that glitters around Penshurst owes its brilliancy to the chivalrous race, in whose descendant the property still remains.

Penshurst takes its name from the old British word *Pen*, the top, and *hyrst*, a wood, and at the period of the Domesday Survey, was the seat of a family to which it gave designation. In the reign of Edward I., we find the lands enjoyed by Sir Stephen de Peneshurste, Knight, Constable of Dover Castle, and Warden of the Cinque Ports, and after his death, by his widow Margery. That lady died 2 Edward II., when, on a partition between the two daughters of the deceased Sir Stephen, Penshurst, together with the adjoining manor of Lyghe, was assigned to the younger, Alice, wife of John de Columbers, and passed not long after, by sale, to Sir John de Pulteney, Lord Mayor of London, renowned for his extensive charities, and not less for his wealth and magnificence. Under him the property became greatly improved, and a licence to embattle the mansion was granted by Edward II. Sir John Pulteney (who founded a college in the church of St. Laurence, since called Poultney, in London) died 23 Edward III., leaving an only child William, at whose decease Penshurst vested in Margaret Lady Pulteney, widow of Sir John and then wife of Sir John Nicholas Lovaine. From her it descended to her son, Nicholas Lovaine. This gentleman, allied by marriage to the great house of De Vere, died *s.p.*, and was succeeded in the possession of his estates by his widow, the Lady Margaret, who took to her third husband Sir John Devereux, Knight, a gallant soldier, and a Banneret of the time of Richard II. He died before his wife—who survived until 10 Henry IV., when the property passed to Margaret the sister of her second husband, Nicholas Lovaine. This richly portioned heiress wedded twice, and both her husbands seem, in turn, to have possessed the manor. The first was Richard Chamberlayne, Esq., of Sherburn, in Oxfordshire, and the second Sir Philip St. Clere, of Ightham. By the latter, the Lady of Penshurst left a son John St. Clere, who alienated his mother's inheritance to John Plantagenet, Duke of Bedford, the hero of the French war, and the renowned Regent of England. This famous soldier, whose achievements, glorious as they were, lie for ever obscured beneath one deed of inhumanity, his vindictive treatment of Joan of Arc, died in 1435, and as he left no issue, his manors in Kent devolved on his brother, Humphrey the Good, Duke of Gloucester, at whose decease, also without children, Penshurst vested in the King, his cousin, and was shortly after granted to Humphrey, Earl of Stafford, a nobleman of great influence and power, nearly related to the Royal Family through his mother, Lady Anne Plantagenet. Serving with great gallantry in the French wars, his lordship received in requital, and in regard of his near propinquity to the throne, a grant of the Dukedom of Buckingham, with precedence of all dukes whatsoever. Before we pass to the next possessors of Penshurst, we cannot forbear glancing at the fate of the illustrious house of Stafford, marked as it was by a more than ordinary degree of misfortune. Edmund, Earl of Stafford, his son Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, and his grandson Humphrey, Earl of Stafford, all fell in the desolating war of the Roses, and Henry, 2nd Duke of Buckingham, and his son Edward, 3rd and last duke, were both beheaded, and sacrificed to the feuds of party and to private malignity. With the third duke sunk for ever the splendour, princely honour and great wealth of the ancient and renowned family of Stafford.

Its last male representative, Roger Stafford, grandson of Henry Lord Stafford, by Ursula Pole, his wife, grand niece of King Edward IV., went in his youth by the name of Fludd —for what reason has not been explained— perhaps with the indignant pride that the very name of Stafford should not be associated with the obscurity of his lot. At the age of sixty-five, he became, by the early death of his cousin Henry, Lord Stafford, heir male of his noble house; and petitioned Parliament accordingly: but he eventually submitted his claim to King Charles, who decided that, having no part of the inheritance of the Stafford lands, he should surrender the title to his Majesty, which order being obeyed by the petitioner, the honour was conferred on Sir William Howard and Mary Stafford his wife. Roger Stafford died unmarried in 1640. His only sister, Jane Stafford, married a joiner, and had a son a shoemaker, living at Newport in Shropshire, A.D. 1637. Thus the great-great-grandson of Margaret Plantagenet, the daughter and heiress of George Duke of Clarence, sank to the grade of a cobbler! On the attainder of Edward Stafford 3rd Duke of Buckingham, 13 Henry VIII., Penshurst reverted to the Crown, and continued thus vested, until Edward VI. conferred it on Sir William Sidney, a celebrated soldier, who had held a chief command at Flodden, and had shared in the glory of the French campaign. This gallant knight fixed his residence on his newly acquired manor, and dying in 1553 was succeeded in its possession by his son, Sir Henry Sidney, an eminent personage of his time, who erected the tower over the gateway of the principal entrance and caused the following inscription to be thereon engraven, over the Royal Arms:—

The most religiovs and renowned Prince Edward the sixt, King of England, France, and Ireland, gave this Hovse of Pencester, with the Mannors, Landes, and Appvrtenances there vnto belonging, vnto his trvstye and well beloved Servant Syr William Sydney, Knight Bannaret, servinge him from the time of his Birth unto his Coronation, in the Offices of Chamberlayne and Stvarde of his Hovshold, in Commemoration of which most worthie

and famous King, Syr Henrye Sydney, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, Lord President of the Covnsell established in the Marches of Wales, Sonne and Heyer to the afore named Syr William, caused this Tower to be bvylded, and that most excellent Prince's Arms to be erected, Anno Domini, 1585.

Sir Henry Sidney enjoyed, in an unprecedented degree, the favour of Edward VI., who took such delight in his company as rarely to give him leave of absence from court. Upon the death of the king, in 1552, Sir Henry, oppressed by grief, retired to Penshurst, and sought consolation in its calm and pensive groves. Short, however, was the term of his inaction. His country's service soon claimed his attention, and in the 2nd of Philip and Mary, he became Vice Treasurer of Ireland. Under Mary's successor, he still basked in the sunshine of royal favour, being appointed by Elizabeth Lord President of Wales, invested with the Garter, and thrice constituted Lord Deputy of Ireland. In that kingdom he greatly signalized himself in suppressing repeated rebellions, and in executing several public works, which were of lasting benefit to the country. His death occurred on the 5th May, 1585, at Ludlow, in Shropshire, whence his body was removed by command of the Queen, and buried with great pomp in the chancel of Penshurst Church. Sir Henry had married Mary, sister of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and left by her a daughter, the celebrated Countess of Pembroke, and three sons, of whom the eldest, born at Penshurst, 29th Nov., 1554, was Sir Philip Sidney—the soldier, the scholar, the statesman, and the poet; eminent as each, the favourite of his sovereign, and the idol of the people; possessed alike of gentle sentiment and manly daring. His life was a romance, from its commencement to its close. At an early age he married the daughter of Sir Francis Walsingham—a lady of exquisite beauty; but his heart was given to another. The Lady Penelope Devereux won it, and kept it till he fell on the field of Zutphen. "Family regards" (we quote an elegant writer*) "had forbad their marriage; but she was united to the immortal part of him, and that contract has not yet been dissolved. She is still the Philoclea of the 'Arcadia' and Stella in the poems of 'Astrophel.'"

It would be idle to attempt, in this space, to give even a faint sketch of this celebrated man—

> "The president
> Of nobleness and chivalrie."

We will only add, in the words of Camden, that "he was the great glory of his family, the great hope of mankind, the most lovely pattern of virtue, and the darling of the learned world."

* S. C. Hall.

At Sir Philip's death (he left an only child, Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland), his next brother, Sir Robert Sidney, succeeded as heir male. This gallant person, an hereditary soldier, acquired renown in arms, first under his uncle, the Earl of Leicester, in the Netherlands, and afterwards with Sir Francis Vere, when he shared in the victory achieved at Turnholt in Brabant. For these services, he was created by James I. Baron Sidney of Penshurst, Viscount l'Isle, and Earl of Leicester, and appointed Lord Chamberlain to the Queen. His death happened in 1626. The next inheritor of Penshurst, Robert Sidney, second Earl of Leicester, son of the preceding lord, lived to the age of eighty years and eleven months, esteemed for his great learning, and upright, unbending character. During his lordship's time, the young Duke of Gloucester and the Princess Elizabeth, children of Charles I., were sent to Penshurst, and remained there nearly twelve months. The earl married Lady Dorothy Percy, and had (with four daughters—the eldest of whom, the Lady Dorothy, was the Sacharissa of the poet Waller), four sons, Phillip, his successor, Algernon, the celebrated patriot, born at Penshurst, who suffered death by decapitation on Tower Hill, 7th Dec., 1683, Robert, who died in 1674, and Henry, created Earl of Romney. Of these the eldest, Philip, third Earl of Leicester, was father of Robert, fourth earl, whose youngest and last surviving son, Jocelyne, seventh earl, dying in 1743 without issue, the estates (including Penshurst) devolved upon the daughter of his brother, the Hon. Colonel Thomas Sidney, his niece, Elizabeth, the wife of William Perry, Esq., of Wormington, county Gloucester, and were conveyed by that lady's only daughter and heiress, Elizabeth Jane Sidney in marriage, to Sir Bysshe Shelley, Bart., of Castle Goring, from whom they descended to their son and heir, Sir John Shelley Sidney, of Penshurst, created a baronet in 1818, the father of Sir Philp Charles Sidney, Bart., elevated to the peerage in 1835, as Baron de l'Isle and Dudley.

Until within the last twenty or thirty years, Penshurst, though crumbling under the hand of time, which spares not the brightest associations, still preserved the form, and the appropriate adornment of bygone ages. The fine old timber roof was then entire, and the side walls throughout were covered with pikes, lances, and matchlocks, while at the end of the hall stood erect in frowning dignity, whole rows of men-shaped suits of armour—one recorded to have been worn by the "incomparable knight himself." The creaking of the rusty gates, the desolate echo, and the noiseless calm, spoke of other days: and we unconsciously held communion

with those mighty spirits whose memory imparts undying interest to the scene. All the glory of Penshurst is of the past, and modern improvement and modern innovation tend but to dissolve the charm which encircles the Hall of the Sidneys.

The park is very extensive; but that tree which is said to have stood

> "—— the sacred mark
> Of noble Sidney's birth,"

will be sought for in vain amid its umbrageous tenantry,—

> "That taller tree, which of a nut was set
> At his great birth where all the muses met,"

and which Ben Johnson, in his immortal verse, has set afresh, has been cut down, and exists alone in the "Forest" of "rare Ben," where in the words of Waller,

> "It lives in description, and looks green in song."

The principal front of the noble edifice itself extends upwards of three hundred feet in length. It is a plain stone and brick building, without ornament, but the general appearance cannot fail to impress the mind with an idea of its ancient grandeur. The mansion, nearly the whole of which has been restored and encloses a spacious quadrangle, contains a fine old baronial hall, measuring fifty-four feet long by thirty-eight wide, and more than sixty in height; a magnificent saloon, tapestry-room, picture-gallery, minstrel's gallery, &c., and is in all respects one of the most attractive and interesting seats in England.

LAMBORNE PLACE, Berkshire, the seat of Henry Hippisley, Esq., who is a magistrate for Berks. and Oxon., as well as a deputy-lieutenant of the former, for which he served as high sheriff in 1840. He is also the owner of Sparsholt House, in the same county.

At one time, Lamborne Place, or Palatium, belonged to King Alfred, who bequeathed it with two other manors to his widow, in the following terms:—"He gave her the manor of Wantage, because he was born there; the manor of Lamborne, because he dwelt there; and the manor of Wickham, because he fought there." At a later period, it passed through the hands of Sir Thomas Essex to the Orgaines and Hippisleys, in whose possession it has remained since the middle of the seventeenth century. Here, too, resided the poet Silvester, who seems from his writings to have been as much devoted to angling as Isaac Walton himself.

This mansion originally exhibited the Tudor style of architecture, but now belongs to that of the period of James I., having been restored in 1843 by the present proprietor.

MARBURY HALL, Cheshire, the seat of John Smith Barry, Esq. For many generations this place belonged to the Merburys, or Marburys, who took their name from the estate, and this again was so called from two old English words,—Mere, signifying "a great lake, or pool,"—and Birig, "a covered place." After the decease of Richard Marbury, in 1684, the direct male line became extinct, and the property was then sold by his sisters under a decree of Chancery to Richard, Earl Rivers. In 1714, Marbury, with other estates, was purchased from the earl's trustees by his son-in-law, James, Earl of Barrymore, who settled the same upon his son by a third marriage, the Hon. Richard Barry. By the will of this gentleman, Marbury was bequeathed to his nephew, James Hugh Smith Barry, Esq., whose son, John Smith Barry, Esq., is the present owner.

Marbury Hall is a large, but irregular building of brick, with a corridor, in the principal front, of stone work. The latter consists of four columns of the Doric order, supporting an entablature without ornament. From the corridor is the entrance to the hall, which is filled with antique vases, statues, and other relics. On the left of this is the saloon, embellished with many of the finest works of art.

The situation of the house is surpassingly picturesque and beautiful. It stands upon the banks of Mere, a noble sheet of water, about a mile long, and more than half a mile in width. A park is also attached to the mansion, which, although not large, is finely diversified, forming altogether a landscape of no common order.

This seat is a mile and a half from Northwich, a town on the line of the Northern Watling Street, and which Camden tells us was called by the ancient Britons, *Hellath*, or *Hellah Du*, meaning the "Black Salt Town," from its brine-springs, a name intended to distinguish its situation from the other *wiches*, or "salt-towns."

RHEOLA, a corruption of the Welsh words yn heal las, place of Long Sun, the residence of Nash Vaughan Edwards Vaughan, Esq., is situated in the beautiful valley of Neath, Glamorganshire. The mansion, stone-built in the Italian style, was erected upon the site of an old house, by the celebrated architect, John Nash, and though unpretending in its exterior, is of a character well adapted to the surrounding scenery, and contains a large suite of spacious apartments, the elegant proportions of which mark the genius of the architect. A glen, at the entrance of which the house is placed, is judiciously laid out in walks, and contains a wild torrent, forming many natural cascades; altogether, the site of the house and grounds, backed by fine

hanging woods and bold crags, is generally considered one of the choicest and most lovely spots in South Wales.

In the gardens a pine was grown by the present owner's father, of the enormous weight of fifteen pounds fourteen ounces, which was presented to George IV., and by that monarch sent express to Louis XVIII. Mr. Edwards Vaughan also possesses an antique and very picturesque residence on the banks of the Elay, near Llantrissaint, in the same county, called Lanelay, which descended to him from an ancient branch of the Bassett family, and is now occupied by the Lady Mary Cole.

WOODBRIDGE ABBEY, co. Suffolk, the seat of Lieutenant-Colonel Morden Carthew, H.E.I.C.S., stands upon the site of a priory of Black Canons, founded *temp.* King John, by Hugh Rufus, or Le Rus. After the dissolution, the possessions of this house were first granted by King Henry VIII. to John Wingfield, Esq., and Dorothy his wife, and the heirs male of their two bodies; but, they dying without such heirs, reverted to the crown. Queen Elizabeth, in the 6th year of her reign, in consideration of a sum of money, granted the manor of Woodbridge, late the prior's, with the site of the priory, &c., to Thomas Seckford, Esq., one of the Masters of Requests, second son of Thomas Seckford, Esq., of an old Suffolk family, residing at Seckford Hall, in Bealings, by Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir John Wingfield, of Letheringham, Knight, *in fee.* This gentleman was the founder of the Seckford Almshouses in Woodbridge, a noble charity, which he endowed with an estate lying in Clerkenwell, now of great value. By him the present mansion called the Abbey was built, in the then prevalent Elizabethan style. Over the porch entrance are his arms, ermine on a fess gules, 3 escallops argent, quartering Hunter, Hackford, and Jenney. The arms of Seckford, and also the royal arms were, until lately, in one of the windows. On the death of the Master of Requests without issue in 1607, the priory estate came to his nephew, Charles Seckford, or Sekeford, of Seckford Hall, son of his eldest brother Francis; and by virtue of an entail created by him continued in his descendants till the ultimate failure of his issue male in 1626, when, together with the original Seckford property, it reverted to Henry Seckford, Esq., Master of the Pavilion to James I., who was a son of a younger brother of the original grantee. Henry Seckford also died without issue, but had previously acquired the fee-simple, and settled the same on Dorothy his wife, who was a daughter of Sir Henry North, Knight. This lady, by her will in 1672, gave the Seckford estates to the then representative of that family; but the Woodbridge Priory estate she devised to her own relations, the Norths, and in that family it continued till the death of Edward North, of Benacre, Esq., in 1708, under whose will, together with the Benacre estate, it passed to his nephew, by marriage, Thomas Carthew, Esq., eldest son of Thomas Carthew, Esq., of Cannalidgy, in Cornwall, serjeant-at-law. Mr. Carthew rebuilt Benacre Hall, and settled there; but (as stated in the account of the family contained in "Burke's Dictionary of Landed Gentry"), "having risked and lost a considerable sum in the South-Sea bubble, he was unable to transmit that estate unencumbered to his posterity." On his death, therefore, the Benacre estate was sold to the ancestor of Sir Edward Sherlock Gooch, the present owner. The Rev. Thomas Carthew succeeded to the Woodbridge estate, and was the first of the family who resided at the Abbey, where, having married four wives, and brought up sixteen children, and gained the love and respect of the neighbourhood, he died in January, 1791, in the 59th year of his age. His amiable and estimable character as a Christian clergyman, as a parent, as a gentleman, and as a magistrate—indeed in every walk in life—is well described in a sermon preached soon after his decease, and published by Loder. So large a progeny rendered a sale of his estates necessary, and thus the manor and some farms were alienated; but the eldest son, William Carthew, Esq., R.N., afterwards a Rear Admiral, became the possessor of the mansion (in which he resided) and contiguous farms. An event in this excellent man's life is worth recording. In the early part of 1782, the Hannibal, 74, in which he had a lieutenant's commission, his brother Thomas having also a commission in the same ship in the marines, formed one of a squadron proceeding to the East Indies under the command of Sir Edward Hughes. The Hannibal, when alone on detached service, found herself, on the clearing up of a thick fog, in the midst of the French fleet under Suffrein, and being surrounded by five sail of the line was, after a gallant resistance, captured, and the whole crew delivered over by the French Admiral to Hyder Ali, who put the officers in irons and imprisoned them in Bangalore Jail. The cruelties, indignities, and privations sustained by the English prisoners under Hyder and his son Tippoo are matters of history; but these two brothers (their relationship being unknown to the tyrant), were, by God's providence, thrown into the same dungeon and chained together by the leg, and so continued confined until liberated by the treaty of 1784, when, after having been mourned as dead, they were again restored to their father's house. Admiral Carthew dying intestate, the family pictures were unfortunately dispersed, and

the Abbey estate descended to his nephew, the present owner, who is in command of the 21st Regiment of Madras Native Infantry. The house is now occupied by the Rev. P. Bingham, as tenant. This residence stands upon a lawn sloping gently down to a piece of artificial water. Its south front commands an extensive view, in which the windings of the River Deben can be traced almost to the sea. Adjoining the grounds stands the fine parish church of Woodbridge, and on the south side of the chancel is a private chapel, built by the Seckfords, and now belonging to the Carthews, beneath which is the family vault.

HURSLEY, Hampshire, near Winchester, the seat of Sir William Heathcote, Bart. Although Hursley is the name of the mansion and park, as well as of the parish, yet *Merdon* is the name of the manor, and the *Castle of Merdon* is the place within it that figures most conspicuously in the olden annals. *Hurst*, or *hirst*, means a "dry height," and *leigh*, *ley*, *lea*, signifies a spot that is sheltered, and therefore favourable to the growth of grass. Hence probably comes the word, *lawn*.

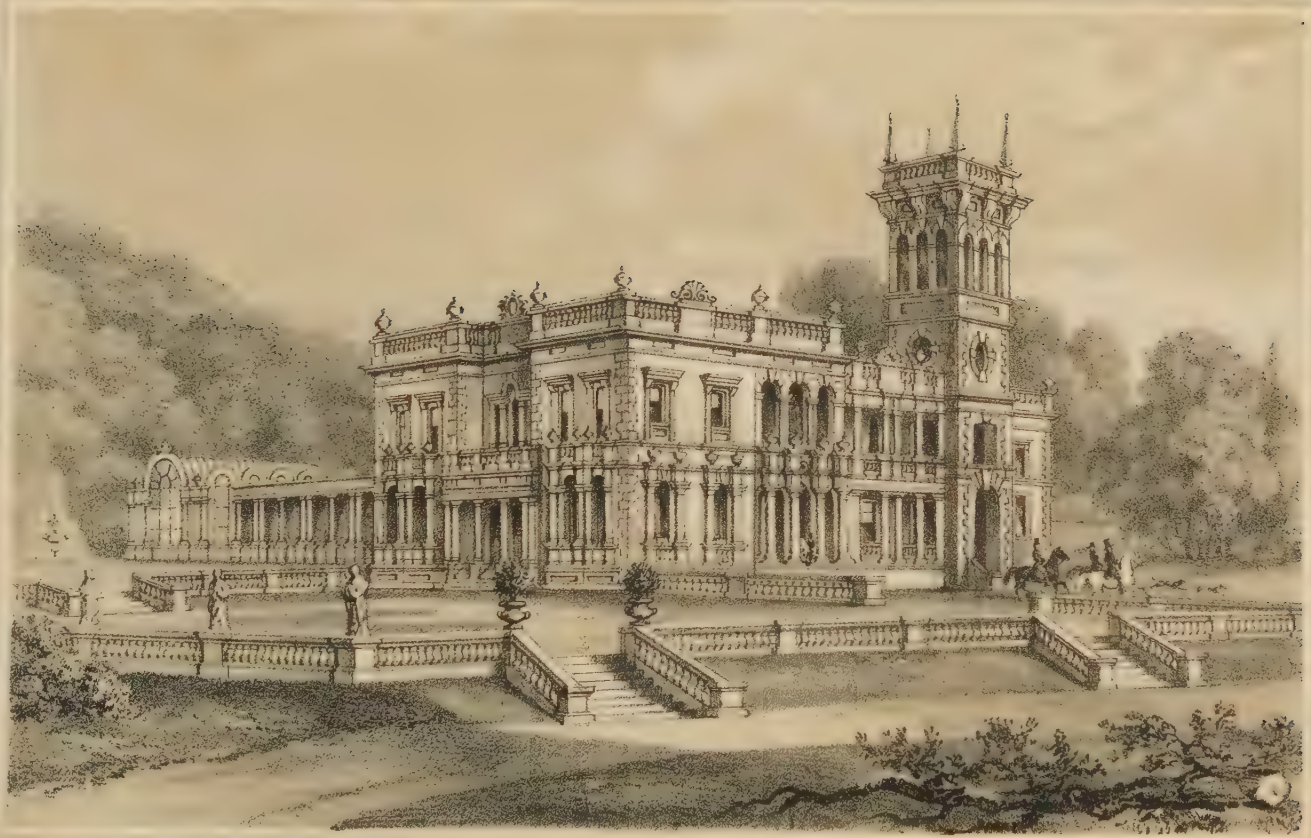
The manor belonged to the Bishops of Winchester till the reign of Edward the Sixth, since when it has been held by a succession of temporal lords. At length it came into the hands of Richard Cromwell, the son and heir of the great Protector, by his marriage with Dorothy, the daughter of Maijor, who was then lord of the manor, and one of Oliver's Privy Councillors. In 1630 Richard became lord of the manor, in right of his wife; but at the Restoration he went abroad, where he resided for twenty years. At the end of that time he returned to England, without however laying any claim to the property, which was then held by his son, Oliver. Upon the death of the latter, he demanded the estate of his daughters, who had already taken possession. They refused, and Richard, in his eightieth year, brought the case to trial in a court of justice. The Lord Chief Justice treated him with the respect which was unquestionably due to one who had held so high a place, and "borne his faculties so meekly." Upon this occasion the Lord Chief Justice treated him with unusual respect, desiring him to remain covered during the time he remained in court, for which noble act of courtesy, he is said to have been highly commended by Queen Anne, in whose reign the occurrence took place. An order was made in his favour; and a story goes—whether true or false—that upon leaving the court, Richard Cromwell strolled carelessly into the House of Lords, and having remained there till the House rose, a stranger asked him if he had seen such a place before? "Never," he replied, pointing to the throne, "never, since I sate in that chair." This was in 1706. After that time Richard resided occasionally at Hursley till his death, which happened at Cheshunt in 1712, after the completion of his eighty-sixth year. The estate then came into the possession of his daughters, but in 1718, just six years afterwards, they sold it to Sir William Heathcote. Strange to say, the new owner of Hursley entertained such an aversion to the house, because it had been a dwelling of the Cromwells, that soon after coming into possession he pulled it down, and rebuilt it. While this act of demolition was in progress, a piece of old rusty metal was found, which proved to be the seal of the Commonwealth of England, though how it came to be hidden in a hole of the wall at Hursley is by no means apparent.

The old mansion was a long, but low edifice in the Elizabethan style, with a large oriel window over the arched entrance. The modern building is of a much more ambitious kind. It is large, with a brick front, that has large pilasters of stone, rising from the basement story, and surmounted by a pediment. The entrance is by a flight of steps on either side, which, with the continued entablature, are also of stone. The lawn in front is of considerable extent, and is ornamented with many fine old trees and beautiful shrubberies. The park is more than a mile in length, well stocked with deer, besides abounding in game of all kinds.

BEAMHURST HALL, Staffordshire, in the parish of Checkley and hundred of Totmonslow the seat of Henry Mountfort, Esq., who claimed to be the heir of the renowned Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester. This estate belonged to Philip Forster Smith, Esq. but came into the Mountfort family, by the marriage of Miss Smith, with the father of the present owner. The Mountforts formerly possessed the Brocton property now enjoyed by the Chetwynds.

Beamhurst Hall was originally a very ancient building, half composed of black and white timber; it is now covered with stucco, which destroys in a great measure the former antiquity of its appearance, and would give it a still more modern look, but for the overhanging roof that faces the lawn. Without making any great pretensions to architectural elegance, it is yet a picturesque and comfortable abode, in good keeping with the scenery around.

BLEASBY HALL, in the county of Nottingham, the seat of Robert Kelham Kelham, Esq., is an embattled Gothic mansion, situated in the Village of Bleasby four miles S.S.E. from Southwell, on the western banks of the River Trent. About the year



Stannard & Dixon, lith. 7, Poland St.

PANTGLAS, CO. CARMARTHEN.

THE SEAT OF DAVID JONES, ESQ. M.P.

1760, it was in part taken down, and rebuilt, and again in 1816.

Thoroton says in his "History of Nottinghamshire," that in the 32nd of Edward the 3rd, it was, with a good estate in the possession of the family of Staunton of Staunton. From them it was purchased by Richard Grundy, Esq., and was held by that family in 1612. It was afterwards sold to Nathaniel Need, Esq., about the year 1760, and purchased by Robert Kelham Kelham, Esq., in 1816.

PANTGLÂS, Carmarthenshire, South Wales, the seat of David Jones, Esq., a magistrate and deputy Lieutenant for Carmarthenshire, and at one time its high sheriff. This property has been for centuries in the possession of families bearing the name of Jones, but passed about sixty years ago into the hands of the present owner's grandfather, who already held other considerable estates. The house was built full two hundred years since; having been somewhat injured by time, or not altogether answering the modern ideas of comfort and convenience, it was lately remodelled, and additions made to it by the present owner. The style of its architecture may probably be called the ornamental Grecian, though it might be difficult to refer it precisely to any given model. But the great charm of this seat is in the grounds, and the magnificent prospects that surround it. The former are by nature full of beautiful undulations, of which every advantage has been taken by the hand of art; so that, far and near, it would be hardly possible to find a more lovely landscape. Pantglâs is famous for its laurel trees, which are stated to be the largest in the kingdom. Mr. Marnock, Curator of the Botanic Gardens, was much struck with their unusual circumference of stem, and refers to them in the "Horticultural and Agricultural Gazette." The view in the park from the Penlan Hill has long been celebrated for its beauty and immense extent. In the words of Dyer:—

"What a landscape lies below!
No clouds, no vapours intervene;
But the gay, the open scene
Does the face of nature show
In all the hues of Heaven's bow;
And swelling to embrace the light,
Spreads around beneath the sight.

"Below me trees unnumbered rise,
Beautiful in various dyes;
The gloomy pine, the poplar blue,
The yellow beech, the sable yew,
The slender fir that taper grows,
The sturdy oak with broad-spread boughs."

In the neighbourhood is Druslwyn Castle, which stands upon an insulated green eminence, near the western banks of the Towy, where the vale is considerably expanded. From the summit of this beautiful hill may be seen the traces of a Roman camp, thus quaintly described by Leland in his celebrated itinerary:—"There is within half-a-mile of Drislan Castle on Towe, a myghte camp of men of warre, with four or five diches, and an area in the middle."

At a little distance beyond Druslwyn Castle, and to the eastward of it, rises Grongar Hill, to which Dyer's poem of that name has given a lasting celebrity; and it is said that the hawthorn under which he wrote it still exists here. A few lines from Dyer's poem will give a livelier idea of this spot than could be supplied by the descriptive powers of humble prose:

"See the rivers how they run
Through woods and meads, in shade and sun,
Sometimes swift, and sometimes slow,
Wave succeeding wave, they go
A various journey to the deep,
Like human life to endless sleep.
Thus is nature's verdure wrought,
To instruct our wandering thought;
Thus she dresses, green and gay,
To disperse our cares away.

"Ever charming, ever new,
When will the prospect tire the view?
The fountain's fall, the river's flow,
The woody valleys, warm and low;
The windy summit, wild and high,
Roughly rushing on the sky;
The pleasant seat, the ruined tower,
The naked rock, the shady bower;
The town and village, dome and farm,
Each gives each a double charm,
As pearls upon an Æthiop's arm.

"See, on the mountain's southern side,
Where the prospect opens wide;
Where the evening gilds the tide,
How close and small the hedges lie—
What streaks of meadow cross the eye;
A step, methinks, may pass the stream,
So little distant dangers seem.
So we mistake the future's face,
Eyed through hope's deluding glass;
As yon summits, soft and fair,
Clad in colors of the air,
Which, to those who journey near,
Barren, brown, and rough appear;
Still we tread the same coarse way,
The present's still a cloudy day."

In addition to Pantglâs Park, Mr. Jones has another estate, called Penlan. Like the first-named place, this also is remarkable for its fine and extensive views.

DOLAUCOTHY, Carmarthenshire, South Wales, the seat of John Johnes, Esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for that county, the representative of a very ancient Welsh family, (see "Landed Gentry," p. 651.) This estate, so far as records allow us to trace it, has always been possessed by the family of the present owner, never having for a single moment changed hands. The date of the building is unknown. All

that can be said of it is, that it presents the appearance of a plain country gentleman's residence, and which it would be difficult to assign to any particular order of architecture.

A Roman station of some importance, called by old writers, *Caer Gaio*, would seem to have been established here in connection with mining operations. That the latter were carried on extensively, is evident from certain remarkable caverns, the so-called *gogofau*. Many Roman relics have been dug up in the neighbourhood, not the least curious of which is a rough stone with an amethyst in the centre, whereon is a figure of Diana. Mr. Johnes, in addition to these relics has also a *Torch Aur*, or golden chain, and tradition points to a large town erected upon this spot by the Romans, chiefly of brick, whence it has obtained the name of *Ydrev Goch yn Neheubarth Cymru*, or "the Red Town, in South Wales. Many red bricks and the remains of a bath have also been found by the peasantry.

Near this place runs the River Cothy, which has given at least one part of its name to Dolau Cothy. It is near here joined by a smaller stream, called the *Twrch*, and abounds in excellent trout.

BOLSOVER CASTLE, co. Derby. The embattled keep and broad esplanades of Bolsover command one of the most strikingly beautiful views in England. Nothing can surpass in loveliness the prospect disclosed on the noble terrace under the ruined palace on a fine day, at the commencement of harvest. In the far distance are seen the high mountains of the Peak; and near at hand, in the valley of the Derwent, the beautifully diversified and wooded undulations of Scarsdale, the rich scenery of Sutton Park, and the noble woods and mansion of Hardwick; while above frown the feudal battlements of the ancient fortress of the Peverels. From the castle walls, the view extends to a great distance into Yorkshire and Lincolnshire; and on a clear day, the venerable Minster of Lincoln may be descried from the highest tower.

In the most remote times of which we have record, this romantic site belonged to a Saxon noble, of the name of Leuric, whose race was swept away by the Conquest, which assigned immense estates in Derbyshire, to the great house of Peverel. At the time of the Doomsday survey, Bolsover was included among the possessions of William Peverel. At that time the castle was not built, though it is probable that very soon after, this great noble erected the fortress here, which continued to be for ages one of the most important strongholds of central England. The power of the Peverels was as short-lived as it was great; for William Peverel, the younger, was forfeited in 1153, for poisoning Ralph, Earl of Chester, and all his possessions escheated to the crown. Bolsover Castle became, henceforward, a fortress, belonging to the king for many hundred years, and was a place of great importance during the many civil wars of England.

Not long after the forfeiture of the Peverels, Bolsover Castle was given, in 1189, by King Richard Cœur de Lion, to his brother John, on his marriage. During the reign of John, it was in the possession of the Barons in their wars with the king, but was taken from them, by assault, for the king, by William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, who, in recompense for this service, was appointed governor. In the same year (1215) Bryan de Lisle, the former governor, was reinstated. In 1216 he received a royal mandate to fortify the castle against the rebellious barons, or, if he found it untenable, to demolish it. In the same year, the king appointed Gerard de Furnival to reside in the castle with his wife and family, for the better preservation of the peace of north Derbyshire. King Henry III., soon after his accession, appointed William, Earl of Derby, governor, which office he held for six years. During the twelve following years there was a rapid succession of governors. About the year 1234, Bolsover was given to a lord of royal descent, John the Scot, Earl of Chester, and it passed with Ada, his sister and co-heiress, to Henry de Hastings, Lord of Abergavenny. But in 1243, other lands were given to him in exchange, and Bolsover reverted to the crown. In 1253, Roger de Lovetot was made governor. In 1301, Ralph Pipard was governor; as was Sir Richard Sturey in 1395.

Bolsover must have been the scene of memorable events during the wars of the Roses; but no traces or information remain as to the names of the governors, or the times of the sieges which it may have sustained. There are many very curious notices of Bolsover Castle contained in the annual rolls of the Pipe Office, of which there is a complete series, commencing in the 2nd year of Henry II., in 1155. From the frequent and large items of outlay expended on the keeping up of the fortress at Bolsover, it would appear that the successive kings reckoned it a place of great importance; and from the constant repairs, of which it stood in need, it is probable that it underwent many of the vicissitudes of war. There are few castles in England of which so frequent mention is made in the accounts of the Pipe Office.

A great gap exists in our information as to the castellans of Bolsover from the time of Richard II., when Sir Richard Sturey was

governor, until the 35th year of the reign of Henry VI., when Edmund, Earl of Richmond, half-brother of that monarch, and father of King Henry VII., died possessed of it. Again we have a long time unaccounted for, and that a period of great interest, when Bolsover must have been of peculiar importance, viz., the wars of the Roses—from the 35th year of the reign of Henry VI. to the 5th of the reign of Henry VIII., when Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, obtained a grant of the castle of Bolsover. On the attainder of his son, the castle escheated to the crown in the 38th year of Henry VIII. In the 7th year of Edward VI., the king granted Bolsover to George, Earl of Shrewsbury and his heirs; and it remained in the hands of this powerful family during the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth. This was the time when it ceased to be an important royal fortress, and became, instead, the residence of a great and wealthy family, who raised it from the ruins into which it was crumbling, and gave it a century of splendour and importance. This family was Cavendish, into whose hands the castle first came in 1608. Their connection with it will require some explanation—but we must first say a few words as to its ancient condition.

Before the use of cannon in war, Bolsover Castle must have been a place of uncommon strength, from its lofty and commanding position. A considerable garrison was always stationed there; and the town of Bolsover was a place of great importance, being one of the seven most ancient market towns in Derbyshire, and probably larger, many centuries ago, than it is now. It stands on the brow of a high natural terrace, at the end of which, on a steep point running out into the valley, the fortress is situated. The side towards this terrace is defended by walls and watch-towers: while all around, on the table land on the other side, the town is protected by a high rampart and ditch. This includes a very much greater space than that which is occupied by the present village; whence it follows, either, that ancient Bolsover was very much larger, or that sufficient space was included within the fortifications to admit of the encampment of numerous bodies of troops during civil wars. At all times the castle was well garrisoned; but, during war, a large military force was frequently stationed here under the protection of the fortress, and defended by the fortifications, which embraced the circuit of the town. The church is very ancient, and tradition says that there are secret communications between it and the castle. The greater part of it is early English. But some fine Norman pillars have been preserved, and there is a most curious sculpture over the chancel door, representing the Crucifixion, which dates back to a still earlier period, anterior to the Conquest. This was the opinion expressed by the members of the Archæological Association on their visit to Bolsover in 1851.

During the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, when civil wars were comparatively at an end, the fortifications of Bolsover were neglected. And after it had been for some years the property of the Earl of Shrewsbury, the castle became greatly dilapidated. The earl, however, wedded a rich and ambitious woman, who was anxious to perpetuate her name, by erecting magnificent monuments of her taste and wealth. This was the renowned Elizabeth Hardwick, daughter of John Hardwick, of Hardwick, and sister and co-heir of the last Squire of the Hardwick family. The Hardwicks were a race of considerable antiquity in north Derbyshire, and had, within the last century and a half before the birth of Elizabeth, gradually ascended to the rank of first-rate gentry. The ancient mansion of Hardwick, now in ruins, gives a magnificent idea of the position of an English country gentleman at the commencement of the sixteenth century; and to the principal portion of the building an earlier date cannot be assigned. Vast as this mansion was, however, it did not satisfy the ambition of Elizabeth, who had no sooner become possessed of her brother's estate, than she commenced the splendid baronial hall which has so long been the pride of Derbyshire. It is said that in her youth it was predicted to her by a fortune-teller that she should live as long as she continued building, and that on account of this prophecy, she went on building one mansion after another—Hardwick, Chatsworth, Oldcotes, Sheffield, and Bolsover; until, while engaged in this last undertaking, a hard frost came on, which interrupted the work, and old Bess of Hardwick died.

Bess was one of the most remarkable women in England. At the early age of fifteen, she married a sickly youth, Barlow of Barlow, whom she induced, on his death, a few months after, to settle his extensive estates in Derbyshire on her and her heirs; which were abundantly produced from her second marriage with Sir William Cavendish, gentleman usher to Cardinal Wolsey. She persuaded him to sell some property that he had in another county, and to buy the estate of Chatsworth from an old family of the name of Leech, her own connections by marriage. On the death of Cavendish, she married Sir William St. Loe, a very wealthy man, whom she induced to disinherit his own children by his first marriage, and leave everything to her. Unsated with the wealth of three husbands, she now made a great

stride upwards to the ranks of the ancient nobility, and married George, Earl of Shrewsbury, head of the illustrious house of Talbot. She brought him to terms of great power and advantage for herself and her Cavendish children; for during his life she acquired the management of his immense estates, and after his death she enjoyed a large jointure, and established a son and daughter advantageously by marriage with her high-born step-children. To sum up her character, she was a woman of a masculine understanding and conduct, proud, selfish, unbending, cruel, and unfeeling. She was a builder, a land-jobber, a usurer, a farmer, and a coal, lead, and timber merchant. She was, moreover, a courtier and politician; the favourite of Elizabeth, and the jealous jailor of Mary Stuart. She was the oppressor of her husband, the tyrant of his family, and the aggrandizer of her own. She outlived her last husband many years, and died at a great age, in 1607, immensely rich, and without a friend!

This lady's connection with Bolsover was through her marriage with the Lord Shrewsbury, to whom the castle and manor had been given by King Edward VI. This nobleman was of a character which contrasted greatly with his imperious wife. He was a brave and gallant soldier, and an honourable and upright man. His behaviour to the captive Queen of Scots was generous and noble. He spared no cost on her entertainment. He was a faithful subject, a generous friend, and a prudent statesman. Yet, with so many advantages of position and character, he led a miserable life, devoted to the service of a mistress who exacted base compliances of which his better nature disapproved, vexed by the jealousy and rapacity of an unreasonable wife, and by the excesses and quarrels of his sons; and for fifteen long years the instrument of the most odious of tyrannies.

It was the ambition of Bess of Hardwick to raise the fortress of Bolsover from its ruins, and to restore it to more than its original dignity. And although in this work she was interrupted by death, that which she had left unfinished was completed by her second son, Sir Charles Cavendish.

Bess of Hardwick had many descendants, and one of them the unfortunate Arabella Stuart, the daughter of her daughter the Countess of Lennox, was nearly allied to royalty, being, next to James I., heir to the throne of England. She is said to have been the only creature whom old Bess really loved, or to whom she showed affection. The eldest son of Bess left only an illegitimate son, the ancestor of Lord Waterpark. But her second and third sons were the founders of the ducal houses of Devonshire and Newcastle. It is with the second of these sons, Sir Charles Cavendish, of Welbeck, that the fortunes of Bolsover Castle are connected. In 1608 Gilbert, Earl Shrewsbury, step-son and son-in law to old Bess, granted a lease of Bolsover Castle for a thousand years to his wife's brother, Sir Charles Cavendish; and, a few years after, he sold it to him for a small consideration. Sir Charles now recommenced the work which popular tradition affirms to have been begun by his mother; and on the foundation of the Norman fortress, arose the present Castle of Bolsover. It must have been completed by the year 1616; for that is the date inscribed on the lofty chimney-piece of the hall. This mansion seems to have been reared on the exact site of the Norman castle; and it is thought by some antiquarians that the walls and basements of the pillars of the lower story are those of the original structure. Be that as it may, the Norman character has been preserved in the massive pillars and round arches which distinguish all the rooms in the two first stories; but combined with much ornament foreign to the simplicity of the Norman style, and marking the period of Elizabeth and James I.

It is a square castellated mansion, four stories in height, with turrets at each corner, except the north-east, where there is a tower, from the summit of which the view is splendid. On the site of the ancient fortifications, there is a broad wall or barbican, enclosing an ancient and curious garden, ornamented with a carved fountain, and numerous stone seats and summer-houses. The kitchen, servants'-hall, and larder, are all supported on massive pillars and Norman arches. The same character prevails in the hall and drawing-room; and the latter especially is a beautiful room, the roof being exquisitely carved, and the walls covered with curious gilded wainscot. But the interior shall be more particularly noticed when the actual condition of the castle is described.

Sir Charles had no sooner finished this castellated structure, than he commenced the noble pile which stands by the side of it, along the magnificent terrace, and which has long been in ruins. The apartments in this house were on a much larger scale than those in the castle; and it would seem that in building the latter, Sir Charles wished to adhere as strictly as Elizabethan tastes would allow, to the original Norman plan; while in the former, he provided the additional accommodation which his numerous household required. Sir Charles Cavendish died in 1617, and his monument is erected in Bolsover Church, with his recumbent figure in armour, under an enriched arch, supported by Corinthian columns. Beside him lies his

rich and noble wife, Catherine, daughter and heiress of Cuthbert Lord Ogle, of Bothal, in Northumberland, and sister to Jane, the wife of Edward, Earl of Shrewsbury, Earl Gilbert's brother. Sir Charles Cavendish's epitaph is quaint and curious.

Sir Charles Cavendish was a man
whom
Knowledge, zeal, sincerity—made religious,
Experience, discretion, courage—made valiant,
Reading, conference, judgment—made learned,
Religion, valour, learning—made wise.

Birth, merit, favour—made noble,
Respect, means, charity—made bountiful,
Equity, conscience, office—made just,
Nobility, bounty, justice—made honourable.

Counsel, aid, secresy—made a trusty friend,
Love, trust, constancy—made a kind husband,
Affection, advice, care—made a loving father,
Friends, wife, son—made content,
Wisdom, honour, content—made happy.

Under Sir Charles Cavendish's son William, Bolsover attained to its highest grandeur. From knighthood his merits and his master's favour raised him successively to be Lord Bolsover, Viscount Mansfield, Earl of Newcastle and Ogle, Marquis and Duke of Newcastle. He completed the magnificent structure on the terrace which his father had commenced, and he added immense buildings for his famous stud, which was chiefly kept here. The riding house is a very noble room, and the oak beams and rafters are even now, in as good order as on the day that they were put up. The great gallery is 220 feet. The dining-room is near 80, and the two drawing-rooms, each, near 40 feet in length. The marquis, who was the most loyal nobleman in England, entertained King Charles the First at Bolsover with great magnificence in 1633, when he was on his way to Scotland. The expense of the dinner is said to have been £4000 Lord Clarendon speaks of it as "such an excess of feasting as had scarce ever been known in England before, and would be still thought very prodigious, if the same noble person had not within a year or two afterwards, made the king and queen a more stupendous entertainment, which though possibly it might too much whet the appetite of others to excess, no man ever after in those days imitated." The Duchess of Newcastle in her memoirs of the duke says, "that the king liked the first entertainment so well, that a year after his return out of Scotland, he was pleased to send my lord word that her majesty the queen was resolved to make a progress into the northern parts, desiring him to prepare the like entertainment for her majesty, as he had formerly done for him, which my lord did, and endeavoured for it with all possible care and industry, sparing nothing that might add splendour to that feast, which both their majesties were pleased to honour with their presence."*

What a scene Bolsover terrace must have exhibited on that occasion! How little did the actors anticipate what almost immediately followed; the monarchy swept away; the Church subverted, and the aristocracy and commons of the realm subjected to all the horrors of a bloody civil war! The Castle of Bolsover was held out for the king by the loyal marquis. But the Norman fortress, which had been a tower of strength in the wars of the barons and the Roses, could not hold out one day against the cannon-shot of the Parliament. The marquis placed a garrison at Bolsover, and he was there with his staff in December, 1643. But about the middle of August, 1644, it was taken by Major General Crawford, the mark of one of whose cannon-shots is still to be seen in the side of a lofty gateway. The parliamentary writers represent it as having been well manned, and fortified with great guns and strong works, and that 120 muskets were taken in it, with much plunder. But it must have been impossible to defend it against a battery of cannon planted on the rising ground on the opposite side of the ravine.

After the destruction of the monarchy, the marquis retired to Antwerp, where he busied himself in the publication of his great work on the manêge, in which there are many engravings of Bolsover Castle. On his return home, at the Restoration as Duke of Newcastle, he found his estates in great disorder, and his mansions much dilapidated; and his business was, during the remainder of his life, to restore them to their former grandeur. He spent a considerable portion of his time at Bolsover, and but seldom appeared at Court. The dignified demeanour and somewhat old-fashioned stateliness of himself and the duchess, did not suit the taste of Charles the Second's laughter-loving Court, where they must have seemed the spectres of the ancient régime. They therefore withdrew to their country estates, where they found ample resources in literary pursuits. They were both dramatic writers and poets. The duchess's printed works, which were chiefly philosophical, fill ten folio volumes, and she left three more in MSS. Her works are now rare; and few of them would afford amusement in the present day, excepting her life of the duke. She died in 1673, and the duke three years afterwards; and they lie magnificently entombed in Westminster Abbey.

* "Ben Jonson he employed in fitting such scenes and speeches as he could best devise; he sent for all the gentry of the country to come and wait on their majesties; and in short he did all that he could to render it great and worthy their royal acceptance. It cost him in all between £14,000 and £15,000."

Henry, second Duke of Newcastle, resided much at Bolsover, and in 1691 died there, in a bed-room still called "the duke's room," and was buried in the vaults of Bolsover Church. His monument, erected there, opposite to that of his grandfather, by his granddaughter, the Countess of Oxford, yields to few even in Westminster Abbey.

His son, Lord Ogle, married the rich heiress of Northumberland, Lady Elizabeth Percy, (who was married thrice before she was sixteen, and by her third husband, the proud Duke of Somerset, was ancestress to the present house of Percy. Lord Ogle died in early youth, and the Cavendish estates went to Duke Henry's daughter Margaret, wife of John Holles, Earl of Clare, who, in 1694, was created Duke of Newcastle. Their only child, Henrietta, carried these great estates to Edward Harley, second Earl of Oxford; and their only child and heiress was the wife of William, second Duke of Portland, and grandmother of the present duke, who is heir of line of the Cavendishes, Dukes of Newcastle.

It is now many years since Bolsover Castle was inhabited by its owners. It was a frequent residence of the second duke, but since his death, it has been deserted. And upwards of a century ago the roof was removed from the magnificent range of building on the terrace, by the Countess of Oxford, to whom it then belonged. There is a tradition among the oldest inhabitants of the village, handed down to them from their fathers, of a great sale at Bolsover, which lasted for ten days, when crowds of purchasers came from all the neighbouring counties, as in later times to Fonthill and Strawberry Hill, to carry off some relics of the grand old mansion. While the magnificent range of buildings on the terrace was converted into a ruin, the Norman keep was preserved in perfect repair, and both have been carefully kept up ever since, in their respective conditions of picturesque ruin, and habitable house.

The ruins of Bolsover have caused much speculation, and have given rise to many idle surmisings. Their extent, their comparative newness, their great solidity, and their state of utter ruin, have occasioned many absurd theories. Some have asserted that they were not built by the Marquis of Newcastle until after the Restoration, when he was duke. This is sufficiently refuted by the engravings in his great work on the manège, published during his exile, in which Bolsover is represented as it now is, excepting that what is now ruinous, was then entire. And moreover, how could the Marquis of Newcastle have entertained Charles I., Henrietta Maria, their Court, and all the gentry of the country, if his accommodation had been limited to the old castle, and that portion of the large building only, which had been erected by his father? The date of Diepenbeck's view of Bolsover (1652), decides the point that they were erected prior to the Civil Wars. Indeed, they were most probably fitted up for the royal visits.

It has also been asserted that these buildings never were finished. This may be, in one sense, true. They may have formed a portion of a grand whole that never was completed, as in the analogous instance of Worksop Manor. But there can be no doubt that these apartments were completed and occupied before the Civil Wars. During the sequestration of the Newcastle estates, Bolsover suffered much as to its buildings and its furniture; but these damages were repaired by the duke after the Restoration. It is certain that the state apartments were not dismantled, at all events, until after 1710, at which time Bassano, in his "Church Notes," mentions them as furnished, and describes the pictures then in the several rooms, which are said to have been removed to Welbeck.

The question has been asked, if these buildings were finished and inhabited, how came they to have fallen so prematurely into decay? The answer is very plain. There was no occasion to keep up two great places on the same estate and within a few miles of each other. And if the choice lay between Bolsover and Welbeck Abbey, there was no room for hesitation. Welbeck is situated in the midst of one of the finest parks in England, whereas Bolsover Castle is, from its position, limited as to extent, being built on the verge of the property, and not possessing the capability of a park. It was therefore prudent to reduce it to the condition of a ruin, and to preserve only the old house as a specimen of a restored Norman castle. It is more than probable that similar speculations as to its history and the cause of its ruin, will, ere long, be current as to the neighbouring Worksop, of which the ruins are much more imperfect than those of Bolsover. And the cause of ruin is the same in both—the contiguity of a more eligible residence belonging to the same proprietor. As far as regards Bolsover, there is every prospect that it may remain for centuries to serve, in its present state, as one of the ornaments of Derbyshire; for the Duke of Portland keeps it in the same state of repair in which he found it, and takes care to preserve it uninjured by time.

During upwards of twenty years, Bolsover Castle has been the residence of the Rev. John Hamilton Gray, by whom it has been fitted up in an appropriate manner. We

Drawn & Engraved by T. Boaden

GLANUSK PARK _ Co BRECON

THE SEAT OF J. BAILEY, ESQR M.P.

will conclude this notice with a short account of its present condition. When Mr. Hamilton Gray first came to live here, the house was entirely unfurnished, with the exception of some old pictures, one of Lady Arabella Stuart; but it has been his care to fit it up in the style of the seventeenth century, and everything has been done to give the character and air of that period to the apartments; while in some of the rooms most frequently occupied, the quaint old-fashioned taste has been adapted to modern habits of comfort. A flight of steps leads from the paved and embattled stone court, through a passage, into the hall, the roof of which is beautifully arched, and supported on pillars. It has been entirely fitted up with carved oak by Mr. Hamilton Gray, most of it being very fine, and all of it ancient. The drawing-room or pillar room, has an arched roof, beautifully carved, and resting on a central pillar. Above stairs, there is a room forty feet long, called the star chamber, and said to have been decorated by the Marquis of Newcastle, in imitation of the Star Chamber of King Charles I. The roof is blue, with a profusion of stars, and there are portraits of the twelve Cæsars, copies of those by Titian, which adorned the Star Chamber. This room has been converted by Mr. Hamilton Gray into a library, and besides a large assortment of books, it contains a fine collection of Etruscan vases, and a profusion of beautifully carved chests and cabinets.

Adjoining the star chamber is an exquisite little room of which the arched roof is of white and grey marble, and which was the learned Duchess of Newcastle's boudoir. The room in which the second duke died has two dressing-rooms which are painted in fresco, a curious specimen of that art in England in the seventeenth century. Almost without exception, the rooms in this house, whether public or private, are adorned with most singular and elaborate chimney pieces forming lofty canopies, and composed of marble and carved stone.

We will conclude this notice by an extract from the account of the visit to Bolsover Castle in August, 1851, paid by the Archæological Association, published in the 27th number of their journal, October 31, 1851. After a summary of the history of Bolsover, which we have already given in detail, the Archæologists say—"The Elizabethan reproduction of the Norman keep has always been in excellent repair, and for the last twenty years it has been inhabited by the Rev. J. Hamilton Gray, by whom it has been furnished in the early English style with a profusion of English and foreign ancient carvings, so that it may be said to be no bad specimen of an ancient mansion adapted to the elegancies of modern society. It is difficult to conceive a more beautiful and striking view than that which is enjoyed from the rampart which surrounds the old garden, and which is on the site of the fortifications surrounding the keep. The whole town of Bolsover was formerly fortified, and the earth works can be plainly traced which encircled that part of it which was not already defended by the precipice on which it stands.

"The interior of Bolsover well corresponds with its picturesque exterior. The early Norman features have been preserved, and modified according to Elizabethan taste. The drawing-room and dining-hall are supported on central pillars, and have beautifully arched and carved roofs. The same may be said of the others in the basement story. The largest room in the house is the star chamber, so called from its stellated roof, constructed by the Duke of Newcastle in imitation of the too-celebrated Star Chamber of his unfortunate master. And it is curious that here there are copies of the paintings of the twelve Cæsars which are said to have hung in the Star Chamber. This room is fitted up as a library and museum. As Mr. Hamilton Gray and his lady have made a considerable collection of curiosities, it may be interesting to subjoin a list of the principal of these." To give this list in detail would be here out of place. We will merely mention that this museum contains—

1st. A large and beautiful collection of Etruscan and Magna Grecian vases, some of them are of large size and uncommon rarity. It is considered one of the best private collections of the ancient fictile art in England, and was made during a residence in Rome

2nd. A collection of Etruscan Scarabœi or Gem Beetles in onyx and cornelian, and of Grecian and Roman antique gems. There is also a good series of Roman Imperial coins, and of the Roman As, and its subdivisions.

3rd. A very curious collection of relics of the Stuart Princes, consisting of objects which were the property of Mary, Queen of Scots, Charles Edward, and Cardinal York.

A few years ago when the Duke of Portland attained his eighty-first year, that event was celebrated by an entertainment at Bolsover, which was attended by three thousand persons. Such a gathering had not been seen on the terrace since the days of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria.*

BARKBY HALL (anciently written Barchbi and Barcheberie), in the county of Leicester, and about five miles distant from the pro-

* Among the entertainments provided by the Marquis of Newcastle for Charles I. and Henrietta Maria on their visit to Bolsover Castle, and for which he called in the ingenuity of Ben Jonson, was the mask of "*Love's* Welcome."

vincial capital of that name, the seat of William Ann Pochin, Esq. From a very remote period, Barkby has continued in the same family, without any of those changes to which we have seen so many other properties exposed by the accidents of war and time. In 1821 the old edifice was taken down, and rebuilt by Charles William Pochin, Esq , uncle to the present owner. Since then the house has twice been nearly burnt down—the last time in 1847, when the damage thus occasioned amounted to nearly six hundred pounds.

Barkby Hall is a modern, plain-built house, that cannot be classed under any particular style of architecture; it is however large, having no less than ninety windows, and all the rooms are remarkable for their loftiness. The pleasure-grounds are also upon a very extensive scale, presenting some of the finest and largest evergreens to be seen throughout the kingdom.

Not far from the house a little rill passes, which afterwards falls into the Wreke. The river Sore is about two miles off, in a westerly direction.

TREGENNA CASTLE, Cornwall, near St. Ives, the seat of Henry Lewis Stephens, Esq., whose family has possessed estates in this county for at least four centuries. In the reign of King Edward the Fourth, John Stephyn settled as a merchant at St. Ives. His descendant, John Stephens, Esq., of St. Ives, was summoned to the coronation of Charles I., there to receive Knighthood, but preferred transmitting the fine of £16 for refusal. From him derived John Stephens, Esq., who purchased the ancient Manor of Killigrew in Cornwall. Upon his demise his second son Samuel succeeded to the estates (his elder brother having died previously), and was returned to Parliament by St. Ives.

In the course of the years 1773 and 1774, this gentleman, who was grandfather of the present proprietor, set about building Tregenna Castle. It is a castellated structure, standing upon an eminence, and commands an extensive sea-view. In every respect the situation is highly eligible, and the interior has been arranged with sufficient attention to the convenience of those inhabiting it.

About a mile from this mansion, upon the top of a lofty hill, is a pyramid, to which a singular custom is attached. It was erected by John Knill, Esq., a bencher of Gray's Inn, and has three several inscriptions; on one side, where he meant to be buried, is inscribed "Johannes Knill;" on another, "Resurgam;" on a third, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." He died in 1811, having directed by his will that at the end of every five years an old woman, and ten girls under fourteen years of age, dressed in white, should set out in procession, and with music, from the market-house at St. Ives for this pyramid. Having arrived there, they were then to dance about it while they sang the hundredth psalm. For the purpose of keeping up this custom, he gave certain freehold lands, to be vested in the officiating minister, the Mayor of St. Ives, and the collector of that port, for the time being. He himself in his lifetime had filled the latter office, which may account for his joining the collector with the others; and to make more certain of his will being complied with, he ordered by the same document that ten pounds should be drawn from his estate to provide the trustees with a dinner at the time of this quinquennial celebration.

GLANUSK PARK, Brecknockshire, South Wales (two miles from Crickhowell), the seat of Joseph Bailey, Esq., Member of Parliament for Brecknockshire, and deputy-lieutenant for that county and Monmouthshire. This property was at one time possessed by Lord Oxford, and at a later period by Sir William Keppell, from whom it has passed to the present owner. The old mansion stood too close upon the so-called *Glanusk Water*, and a new house was built by Mr. Bailey upon a more eligible site.

The park, which is well stocked with deer, comprises between seven and eight hundred acres of ground exceedingly beautiful from its undulations, and is surrounded by mountains. The river Usk, whereof Glanusk forms a part, runs for several miles through the estate, affording abundance of salmon and trout to the fisherman, as well as adding not a little to the general beauty of a landscape that from the mixture of wood, dale, rock, and meadow, presents a most romantic and delightful picture.

In the park is an ancient Druidical remain that has attracted considerable attention amongst the curious in such matters. Various are the speculations to which it has given rise, but they hardly belong to a work like the present.

In addition to Glanusk, Mr. Bailey is the owner of several other seats, which may be thus enumerated;

In Brecknockshire.

Llangoed Castle, now in ruins, remarkable for its subterranean passages. There is, however, a modern house standing in the midst of fine woods.

Hay Castle, in perfect repair.

Trebariad.

Trebinshun.

Glan-Wye Cottage, built by Mr. Bailey, in the cottage style, upon the banks of the

BLANTYRE PARK — Co. LANARK.

(NORTH FRONT)

THE SEAT OF J. BAILLIE ESQR M.P

Printed by Stannard & Dixon

A VILLAGE FARM, AT STAFFORD,

THE SEAT OF JOSIAH SPODE, ESQ

Wye, in a most picturesque and romantic situation.

In Herefordshire.

Easton Court.

Pembridge Castle, in ruins.

In Glamorganshire.

Llancenner House.

Mr. Bailey is also the patron of six livings.

ARMITAGE PARK, near Rugeley, co. Stafford, the seat of Josiah Spode, Esq., a deputy-lieutenant and justice of the peace for that shire, and its high sheriff in 1850.

Though this place has of late years been called Armitage Park, its proper name is Hawkesyard Park, as appears both from ancient and modern records down to the present century, the earliest deed in which the name Armitage Park occurs bearing date 1818. This designation thus appears to have been given to the estate by the family of Lister, the appellation having been borrowed from the neighbouring village, which was itself called Armitage or Hermitage, from a tradition that a hermit once resided there. A more appropriate site for such an inhabitant could hardly have been imagined than this amidst woods, hills, and dales, though it must be owned that the place has lost something of its old romance by the introductionof modern improvements.

This estate, with some adjacent land now belonging to other owners, formed the ancient manor of Hawkesyard; for it was, and in fact still is—a manor of itself, its designation in an *old deed* being, "the manor of Hawkesyard, in the parish of Armitage." For several centuries it continued to be the seat of the family of Rugeley, to whom it came by marriage with the Hawkesyards.

The last of this family settled here was Simon Rugeley, a colonel in the parliamentarian army, who formed one of a committee at Stafford, and signed a warrant for the demolition of the castle. Upon many occasions he distinguished himself, doing good service to the party with which he had engaged: but though he would seem to have been much trusted by the republicans, he diminished instead of increased his fortune, and in fact may be said to have begun the downfall of his ancient family, for he first mortgaged, and afterwards sold Hawkesyard to Sir Richard Skeffington, by whose son it was again disposed of to Michael Biddulph, of Elmhurst, who had married a daughter of that house. Towards the latter part of the 18th century (about, we believe, 1763), the estate was conveyed to the late Nathaniel Lister, Esq., the friend of Miss Seward and Dr. Johnson, from whose family it was purchased by the present owner in 1839.

The present house was probably built by the late Nathaniel Lister, Esq., as a hunting seat. Since his time it has been greatly improved by the gentleman now possessing the estate, who has rebuilt a part of the house in the Gothic style, and we have the following description of it in a history of Staffordshire, lately published by White, of Sheffield.

"The house is a handsome Gothic mansion, one mile from the church, forming a complete square, with an embattled pediment and turrets at the corners. In the romantic pleasure ground, the canal passes through a short tunnel cut in the solid rock. Both the house and grounds have been much improved by their present owner; the latter contain beautiful gardens, fountains, &c."

In the hall of the mansion is still preserved an ancient helmet, which has always been considered as having belonged to Sir Simon de Rugeley. It stands upon a pedestal, ornamented with the coats of arms of the former lords of Hawkesyard. To judge from appearance, the helmet dates about the time of Henry the Fourth, and was probably brought here from the church by some earlier possessor of the estate.

In a letter to the *Gentleman's Magazine* is the following interesting letter relating to this parish.

"About the middle of last month,* as some labourers employed by Mr. Moor, of Hermitage, in the county of Stafford, were digging up a piece of ground in order to make a garden, they discovered, at the depth of two feet from the surface, some Roman weapons in brass. They are four in number, two of them supposed to be bolt-heads of the balista; the other two are assuredly heads of Roman spears. They are much corroded by lying in the earth, but are finely encrusted with ærugo, as smooth and beautiful as if covered with a green varnish. They are of different sizes, and the drawings I send you are something smaller than the originals. A singularity appears to me in both the bolt-heads—viz., an ear, or loop, on one side only. The opinion of your antiquarian correspondents is desired, relative to the use of that appendage. Dr. Plott, in his 'History of Staffordshire,' pp. 403, 404, gives us a representation and description of both these species of weapons, though those he hath delineated are somewhat different from these in shape. The bolt-heads he supposes to have belonged to the catapulta, of which some doubt may possibly be entertained; and the spear he calls the *venabulum*, or 'hunting spear' of the Romans, in which perhaps he is not mistaken. The antiquities, I am now describing, are placed

* The writer dates his letter May 15, 1782.

in my museum, where any curious person may inspect them.—RICHARD GREENE."

Upon this a correspondent replies to the Editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, "What Mr. Greene, in your magazine for June last, p. 281, after Dr. Plott, calls the 'bolt-head of a catapulta,' is the weapon or instrument generally known by the name of a *Celt*, of which an ample catalogue may be seen in the 'Archæologia,' vol. iv, p. 106, and seq. His spear is a common military weapon, and equally calculated for hunting men and beasts."

Contradictory as these explanations are in some points, they yet lead to the conclusion that here must have been the site of a Roman encampment, if not an actual ground of battle between the legions of Rome and the natives. In either case this spot cannot fail to have an interest for those who do not live for the present only, but are glad at times to escape from it by flinging themselves back into the past.

Hawkesyard Park is situated on the southern side of the river Trent, which as Spencer tells us—

> "In himself enslaves
> Both thirty sorts of fish and thirty sundry streams."

The house is deeply embosomed in trees. From the grounds are obtained several highly picturesque views of the church upon the rock, dedicated to St. John Baptist. The annual wake is still held on the nearest Sunday before or after Midsummer Day, the festival of the patron saint.

The church, which was one of the most ancient in the county, was rebuilt in the years 1845 to 1848 in its old Norman style.

WHITFIELD HALL, Northumberland, the seat of William Ord, Esq. In the twelfth century, the manor and estate were granted by Ada, Countess of Northumberland (mother of Malcolm IV. and William the Lion, Kings of Scotland), to her chaplain, Robert, to be held of the church and canons of Hexham. This grant was confirmed by the two monarchs to Robert the chaplain, and his heirs, and it remained for six centuries in the Whitfield family, who at length, in 1750, sold it to William Ord, Esq., of Hexham, the grandfather of the present proprietor. To the estate in general, and the tenants upon it, the change was highly advantageous. The last of the Whitfields who held the property, was so insolvent by the maintenance of a large family, and the extravagance of his eldest son, that he was unable to improve his estate, or to remove the many serious evils under which it laboured. The roads through the parish were mere trackways, and the principal employment of the people was the conveyance of lead ore to the neighbouring smelt-mills, in sacks, on the backs of ponies. There was not a cart on the whole estate; yet it comprised the entire parish, consisting of twelve thousand fifteen hundred and seven acres, and even extended into two or three adjoining parishes. The farms were very small, seldom exceeding twenty pounds a-year; and the dwelling-houses and farm offices upon them were of the most wretched description. Of these, the present family have pulled down between seventy and eighty, replacing them with large and substantial buildings. In addition to this necessary work of renovation, they have erected numerous cottages, workshops, mills for grinding corn, and others for sawing timber. The spirit of improvement thus awakened, the roads have been rendered passable, the land drained, enclosures and plantations formed, and the whole face of the country as much changed for the better as the habits, food, and clothing of the farmers and their dependents.

The house, which occupied the site of the present mansion, was, probably, of no very ancient date. It was a large square stone building; a mass, perhaps, of additions from time to time, and chiefly in the seventeenth century, to the fortalice inhabited by Sir Matthew Whitfield, in the reign of Henry VI. The house, as it now stands, was built by William Ord, in 1785, but considerably enlarged afterwards by his son, who made it his principal residence, and expended large sums upon it, as also in improving the estate generally. Its site is on a dry ridge, or knoll, between the Allen and the Oxilon Burn, overlooking a fine park, beautifully diversified by glades and groups of noble forest-trees, some of which have attained an immense size. Before it is the Monk-word, full of hollies, upon a bold rocky declivity, the West Allen flowing at its base. Few rivers present so decided a variety of aspect as this does, according to the change of seasons. In summer, it glides along between its shady banks, to the song of the birds around, as if nothing could ever ruffle it; but once let it feel the breath of winter, and it boils and foams over its stony bed with all the noise and fury of a torrent.

Within the hall are several fine pictures. To name a few only of the principal:—"The Death of Joseph," by Carlo Moratta; "A Landscape and Figures," by Teniers; "A Portrait of Sir Joshua Reynolds," by himself; "The Cup Found in Benjamin's Sack," probably by Vandyke, &c., &c. Amongst the curious relics is a nest of camp kettles, made of copper, and fitting with great exactness into each other. They were all found in a peat-moss north of Whitfield Hall. With them was found a brass strainer, with a handle of the same metal, capable of holding about a pint, and having the holes below exceedingly fine, and of a beautiful pattern. These vessels

are undoubtedly *Roman* strainers, and engraved in "Montfaucon's Roman Antiquities." They were presented by Mr. Ord to the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and are in the museum of that society.

COWLEY GROVE, Hillingdon, near Uxbridge, the seat of Benjamin Williams, Esq., F.S.A., who is known to the literary world as having discovered in the Continental libraries several MS. chronicles relating to the reigns of Richard II. and Henry V., which he collated, and presented to the English Historical Society, and has edited for them. Mr. Williams is a lineal descendant of Sir David Williams, of Ham Court, Bampton, Oxon, one of the Barons of the Court of King's Bench.

Cowley Grove is principally remarkable from having been the abode of two actors in succession, both celebrated in their day, though for very different sorts of excellence. The first of these was Barton Booth, the tragedian, who is said to have been descended from a branch of the Delamere family. He was educated under Dr. Busby at Westminster, being intended by his friends for the clerical profession, but—"Naturam expellas furcâ, tamen usque recurrit"—his natural bias towards the stage was not to be restrained by the trammels in which he had been held, and at the age of seventeen he stole away from school to try his fortunes upon the stage in Ireland, where he made his first appearance in the character of "Oronoko." Success reconciled him to his friends, and in 1701 he returned to England, having taken an engagement under Betterton. For eleven years he went on gradually increasing in reputation, till his performance in 1712 of Addison's "Cato" established at once his fame and fortune. He was now, by Lord Bolingbroke's interest, appointed joint manager of the theatre, a situation which he held till his death, when he was buried at Hillingdon, according to the letter of his will, a monument being erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey by his widow, who became, in the sequel, mistress of the Duke of Marlborough. Barton Street and Cowley Street, Westminster, both belonged to Booth.

The next occupant was John Rich, who opened Covent Garden Theatre in 1733, and afterwards became so noted by the invention of the English harlequinade, or pantomime, a species of entertainment which must have some merit in spite of its grotesque barbarism, since it pleases all ages even in the present day as much as when it was first originated. But Rich has more substantial claims to our regard. He was the friend and patron of Hogarth, who painted for him his series of pictures called "Mariage à la Mode," and introduced him in two of his paintings from the *Beggars' Opera*, as also in his "Garden Scene at Cowley," a duplicate of one which the artist had executed for Sir Andrew Fountain, the representation of a *fountain* in the picture being an allusion to Sir Andrew's name. A portrait of Rich in the character of harlequin still adorns a room of the Garrick Club, that may truly be said to hold its revels under the auspices of Momus.

Towards the close of the last century the property was occupied by Henry Michael Evans, Esq., who died in 1796, and then by General Tatton, and the Hon. David Anstruther.

Cowley Grove subsequently passed into the possession of Thomas Lane, Esq., a London merchant, and was afterwards, bequeathed by his son, Benjamin Arthur Lane, Esq., to Henry Champernoune, Esq., of Dartington House, Devonshire, who sold it about the year 1830 to Thomas Williams, Esq., father of the present owner.

The grounds of Cowley Grove are extremely beautiful, an advantage they owe in a great measure to the inventive taste of Hogarth, under whose direction they were laid out and arranged as we now see them.

SHRIGLEY HALL, Cheshire, in the parish of Prestbury, about four miles and a-half to the north-east of Macclesfield, the seat of the Rev. Brabazon Lowther. This was for many generations the property of the ancient family of the Downes, the last owner of that name being the nineteenth in direct male descent from Robert de Downes, who lived in the reign of King John. From the earliest ages the head of this house was one of the eight subordinate foresters of the ancient forest of Macclesfield. This was an hereditary office attached to the Shrigley estate, but upon the land being disforested, and granted to the Derby family, in the reign of Henry VII., it of course was abolished.

The Downes would appear to have possessed many eminent characters amongst them, a distinction which they maintained up to a very recent period. One of that name, Peter Downes, brother to the last possessor, served as a midshipman aboard the Leander, of fifty guns, and was present at the battle of the Nile. After the action this ship was sent off by Nelson with despatches, when she fell in, near Candia, with the French ship, Genereux of seventy guns, which had escaped from the previous battle. A sanguinary action commenced between the two ships on the 17th of August, 1798, in which the young midshipman so highly distinguished himself that he received the thanks of his gallant commander, Sir Thomas Boulden Thompson. In the course of the fight, however, he had received a mortal

wound, of which he died on the following day.

Shrigley was sold by Edward Downes, Esq., to the late William Turner, Esq., of Mill Hill, Lancashire, and M.P. for Blackburn in three successive Parliaments. The latter gentleman devised it by will to his granddaughter, Ellen Jane Legh, who brought the estate by marriage to the Rev. Brabazon Lowther, the present possessor, descended from the very ancient family of the Lowthers in Westmorland, where they were settled long before the Norman conquest.

The mansion was built by the late William Turner, Esq., and is a large modern building, of the Ionic order, with fine stone dressing, and handsome portico of massive stone pillars. It is pleasantly situated upon a gentle eminence, among well-timbered grounds, commanding extensive and beautiful views of the plains of Cheshire, part of North Wales, the southern portion of Lancashire, and the distant town of Manchester. Behind the mansion the grounds swell up gradually into the mountainous range of hills towards Lyme Park, the boundary of the Shrigley estate.

Near the southern park-gate is the chapel of Pott Shrigley, seated at the junction of several valleys, overhung by luxuriant woods, and presenting as charming a landscape as it is possible to conceive away from the sunny skies of Greece or Italy. This edifice is extremely old, consisting of an embattled stone tower, a nave with side aisles, and a chancel. The aisles are divided from the nave by two pointed arches on either side. The roof of the nave, as well as of the chancel, is of painted oak, and in the east window are some remains of painted glass; while the fittings up being of the same characters—the pews alone excepted—the whole has rather the appearance of a collegiate chapel than of a country church. But indeed it was originally intended for a chantry, having been built in Roman Catholic times by Geoffrey Downes, who died about the 7th year of Henry VII., having provided handsomely for its maintenance. It is now in the patronage of the Rev. Brabazon Lowther.

NONSUCH PARK, in the county of Surrey, the seat of William Francis Gamul Farmer, Esq. When King Henry the Eighth obtained possession of the manor of Cuddington, by exchange with the family of Codington, he pulled down the old mansion, and in the Little Park, consisting of six hundred and seventy-one acres, he began to build a new palace in its place, which, however, he did not live to complete. From its real, or supposed superiority to all other palaces, it acquired the name of *Nonesuch;* so at least we are informed by Leland in the following distich:—

"Hanc quia non habent similem, laudare Britanni
Sæpe solent, nullique parem cognomine dicunt."

The palace still remained unfinished in the time of Queen Mary, who gave it in exchange for other lands to Henry Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, to hold of the honour of Hampton Court in free soccage, by fealty only. Subsequently, he obtained from Queen Elizabeth the North Park, commonly called Nonsuch Great Park, in exchange for other estates, and he then completed the buildings, which had been left imperfect by Henry the Eighth.

Nonsuch was often visited by Elizabeth during the lifetime of the earl, and also after his decease, when it devolved to Lord Lumley, who had married one of his daughters and coheirs. At length the Queen purchased the palace and Little Park of his lordship, and here, during the latter part of her reign, she constantly resided during the summer season, its vicinity to London, as well as its natural beauties, making it a desirable retreat. It was at Nonsuch that the unfortunate Earl of Essex had his celebrated interview with the Queen, upon his unbidden return from Ireland, an account of which is given in a letter from Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sydney, dated "Nonsuch, Michaelmas Day at noone." It is preserved in the Sydney state papers, and runs thus:—"Upon Michaelmas eve, about ten o'clock in the morning, my lord of Essex lighted at court-gate in post, and made all hast up to the presence, and soe to the Privy Chamber, and staied not till he came to the Queen's bed-chamber, where he found the Queen newly up, the hare about her face; he kneeled unto her, kissed her hands, and had some private speech with her, which seemed to give him great contentment; for, coming from her Majestie to goe shifte himself in his chamber, he was very pleasant, and thancked God, though he had suffered much trouble and storms abroad, he found a sweet calm at home. 'Tis much wondered at here, that he went so boldly to Her Majesties presence, she not being ready, and he soe full of dirt and mire, that his very face was full of yt. About eleven he was ready, and went up againe to the Queen, and conferred with her till half an howre after twelve. As yet all was well, and her visage very gracious towards hym. Until this time the Queen had shewn no displeasure, but when (after his dinner) he again went into her presence, he found her much changed in that small tyme, for she began to call hym to question for his return, and was not satisfied in the manner of his coming away, and leaving all things at soe great hazard. She apointed the Lords to heare hym, and soe they went to cownsell in the afternoone—and he went with them, where they satt an howre. But nothing was determined or yet known;

belike yt is referred to a full cownsell, for all the Lords are sent for to be here this day. Yt is mistrustful that for his disobedience he shall be comytted. On the same nyght, between ten and eleven o'clock, a commandment came from the Queen to my Lord of Essex, that he should kepe his chamber; and on the following Monday he was committed to the custody of the lord keeper at York House." James the First settled Nonsuch Palace, and the Little Park upon his consort, Anne of Denmark. The Great Park, which was in the tenure of Lord Lumley, was afterwards bought for her accommodation. In the next reign, the buildings and park of Cuddington, or Nonsuch, were held by the Queen of Charles the First, till upon the total defeat of that monarch, they were seized by the parliament, as was the case with the other estates vested in the crown. After the king's execution in 1649, certain commissioners appointed to dispose of the crown-lands, granted a lease of Nonsuch House to Algernon Sydney; and in 1650, the Cuddington property was sold to George Smithson and others, who it is supposed resold the Little Park of Nonsuch to Major-General Lambert, and the Great Park to Colonel Thomas Pride. At the restoration, this and other estates similarly acquired, were speedily resumed, and the Queen Dowager, Henrietta Maria, recovered possession of Cuddington.

In 1665, when the plague was at its height in the metropolis, the exchequer, to escape the infection, was removed to Nonsuch. In 1669, the queen dowager died, and this property reverted to the crown, when Charles the Second demised for ninety-nine years, conditionally, the Great Park, the Great Park Meadow, and the mansion called Worcester Park, to Sir Robert Long, Bart., who had been his secretary during his exile. Having no issue, the baronetcy was limited over to his nephew, James Long, of Draycote Cerne, in Wiltshire, from whom it descended to Sir James Tylney Long, Bart., the father of the late Mrs. Long Wellesley.

In 1670-1 Charles bestowed the freehold of Nonsuch, the Great and Little Parks, and the Great Meadow, with certain reserves to Barbara, Countess of Castlemaine, who was then created Baroness of Nonsuch, Countess of Southampton, and Duchess of Cleveland. By her the palace, or mansion, of Nonsuch was pulled down, the materials sold, and the parks divided into farms. Upon her death in 1709, she was succeeded by her grandson, Charles, second Duke of Grafton, who, in less than thirty years, disposed of the Little Park, or Nonsuch Park, to Joseph Thompson, Esq. The new possessor soon erected a dwelling-house near the site of the old palace, which, although himself a Dissenter, he gave to his nephew Joseph Whateley upon condition of his taking priest's orders, and he dying about the end of the17th century, directed by his will that the estate should be sold, when it was purchased by the late Samuel Farmer, Esq.

The present mansion, which was built between the years 1802 and 1806, by the grandfather of the gentleman now owning the estate, is a large castellated edifice in the Elizabethan style, with octagonal towers and embattled parapets. Since that period,—in the year 1845,—it has received many additions and improvements, and now exhibits the appearance of a handsome and spacious pile, in admirable keeping with the beautiful scenery around it. When time shall have lent its peculiar hue to the walls, and the first touches of decay shall have become visible, no great exertion of fancy will be requisite to imagine it the ancient abode of some sturdy baron, whom the building has long survived.

The internal arrangements do great credit to the taste and invention of the architect, the late Sir Jeffrey Wyattville, whether as regards the purposes of ceremony or comfort. The lower story is occupied by an elegant suite of rooms, consisting of a dining-room, an octagonal drawing room,* a library, and other apartments, the general effect of which has, in some instances, been greatly heightened by the introduction of stained glass in the windows.

A very considerable portion of the former park was, as we have already seen, converted by the Duchess of Cleveland to farming purposes, and as such it still remains. A part, however, has been redeemed from the plough by the present owner, so that the park and pleasure-grounds now comprise about a hundred acres. He has also entirely remodelled the gardens, which are of considerable extent, and are well stored with the choicest plants.

Nothing can well exceed the size and beauty of many of the trees in these demesnes. There is a honey locust-tree, sixty-five feet in height, and in girth, at one foot from the ground, eight feet; a chestnut-tree equally tall, but no less in girth than twelve feet eight inches; an abele tree, seventy-two feet in height, and in trunk eighteen; a plane tree—certainly not surpassed in England – one hundred feet in height, and in girth, at one foot from the ground, fifteen feet at least. Many more might be enumerated, no less remarkable for size or for symmetry, and in particular a venerable elm, called

* This fine apartment opens by large folding doors into a second drawing room, making the entire length, when thrown together, about fifty feet; both rooms are beautifully painted and embellished with large mirrors; the latter contains, among other ornaments, the exquisite statuettes of "Sappho," and "Bacchus and Ino," which were so much admired in the collection exhibited by Alderman Copeland at the Crystal Palace. In the dining-room is a chef d'œuvre by Quintin Matsys.

Queen Elizabeth's elm, which stands a short distance from the Ewell lodge. Here, it is said, the maiden queen used to take her stand when shooting at the deer with the cross-bow. Beyond question it is a singularly fine tree, its girth being twenty-two feet six inches, and its height full eighty feet.

In the January of 1665, Nonsuch was visited by Evelyn, and the following is the account he gives of it in his Diary:—

"1665-6, January 3. I supped in Nonesuch House, whither the office of the Exchequer was transferr'd during the plague, at my friend's, Mr. Parker's, and tooke an exact view of ye plaster statues and bass relievos inserted 'twixt the timbers and punchions of the outside walles of the court; which must needs have been the work of some celebrated Italian. I much admir'd how they had lasted so well and intire since the time of Henry VIII., expos'd as they are to the aire; and pitty it is they are not taken out and preserv'd in some drie place; a gallarie would become them. There are some mezzo relievos as big as the life; the storie is of ye heathen gods, emblems, compartments, &c. The palace consists of two courts, of which the first is of stone, castle-like, by the Lo. Lumlies (of whom 'twas purchas'd); ye other of timber, a Gotiq. fabric, but these walls incomparably beautified. I observ'd that the appearing timber, punchions, &c., were all so cover'd with scales of slate, that it seem'd carv'd in the wood and painted,; ye slate fasten'd on the timber in pretty figures, that has, like a coat of armour, preserv'd it from rotting. There stand in the garden two handsome stone pyramids, and the avenue planted with rows of faire elmes; but the rest of these goodly trees, both of this and of Worcester Park adjoining, were fell'd by those destructive and avaricious rebells in the late warr, which defac'd one of the stateliest seats his Majesty had."

SPROSTON WOOD, Wrenbury, in the county of Chester, the seat of Samuel Sproston, Esq., the descendant of an ancient family that has resided here since the time of Queen Elizabeth. To the active benevolence of this venerable gentleman the county is deeply indebted. The village school-room was built chiefly through his exertions, and having effected this desirable object, he next proceeded, in conjunction with Viscount Combermere, to endow a mastership to carry out the purposes of this establishment. He also gave a piece of land, and a liberal donation, when it became necessary to make additions to the churchyard at Wrenbury, besides contributing largely to the various churches and schoolrooms of the diocese. Nor has his beneficence been confined to Cheshire; for in every part of the kingdom he has sought out and relieved the distressed, with a spirit that has seemed to be never weary of doing good.

The present mansion was built by Samuel Sproston, Esq., in 1827. It is a handsome and substantial edifice, of no distinct architectural character, surrounded with old but still verdant trees, and the pleasure grounds are laid out with much taste.

The present owner has greatly increased the estate by purchases in the townships of Wrenbury, Newhall, and Audlem.

BROADLANDS Hampshire, in the valley of the Test, the seat of Viscount Palmerston. For two centuries this property belonged to the St. Barbes, one of whom represented the county of Southampton in Cromwell's Parliament; but about the middle of the last century it came into the hands of the Temple family, from which that of Palmerston is paternally derived.

The mansion stands upon the eastern side of the river Test. It is built of fine white bricks, and presents an elegant façade, adorned with a portico in the purest style of the Ionic order. In other respects it is plain and simple, and on that very account harmonizes the better with the serenity of the landscape around it. The interior arrangements are admirable, bearing ample testimony to the taste of the nobleman under whose direction the building was erected. The collection of paintings here by some of the most eminent old masters deserves also to be noticed, although the attempt to describe them as they should be described, would far exceed any limits we could reasonably propose to ourselves. We must content ourselves therefore with briefly enumerating a few of them. Amongst the landscapes is one of large size by Salvator Rosa, possessing all that gloomy splendour, which characterizes his paintings. A second and third by N. Poussin; a fourth by Swanaret; a fifth by Eugydare; a sixth introducing figures of the Holy Family, by Claude; and a seventh, with men and horses, by Wouvermann.

Amongst the more miscellaneous class of paintings is a "Young Man's Head," by Carracci; and as opposed to it, the "Head of an Old Man" by Rembrandt; and another by Vandyke, the "Prodigal's Return," by Guercino; the "Descent from the Cross," (a copy from Dan da Volterro) by Domenichino, &c. &c.

The collection of ancient statuary has been made with no less taste and judgment, and presents some pieces of very superior merit; in particular a head of Juno, which though somewhat corroded by time, is yet almost perfect. Here also are two bass re-

liefs, besides various other productions of the classic times.

Few seats are surrounded by a fairer landscape than this of Broadlands. The Park, of an irregular triangular shape, extends about a mile and a quarter to the river Test, which here unites its various branches into a single channel—the canal excepted—and spreads out into a broad expanse of ornamental water. This Park exhibits many noble trees of various kinds, scattered singly, or in groups, arranged with exquisite taste and effect. On the side that abuts on Romsey, it is about half a mile in length.

The width of the valley of the Test is here almost three quarters of a mile, if measured from the commencement of the rise on either side. Above Romsey it extends westward into a sort of basin, and again widens in the same direction opposite the middle of the entire length of Broadlands. Between these points it is narrowed by hills that jut out in gentle swellings, one of which slopes, lawn-like, towards the meadows, while the other stands out like a fortress made by nature, and indeed bears the marks of having been once artificially fortified upon all except its steepest sides. The summit is remarkably flat, and covered with a green turf as soft to the tread as velvet. Mingled with the grass is an abundance of wild thyme and other aromatic herbage, so that on a fine summer's day, the whole place glitters with the glance of tiny wings, and the air is alive with the busy hum of bees attracted thither by the fragrance.

From the top of this eminence the views are exceedingly beautiful, and their effect is not a little heightened by their being broken and separated by clumps of trees, that are variously dispersed upon the crown and margin of the hill. These views are principally four, though of course they may be yet more diversified if the spectators take up other positions. First, upon the right hand is a prospect down the valley, and across Southampton water to the New Forest: perhaps it may even extend, as the peasants of the neighbourhood say it does, to the Isle of Wight, but for this the day must be fine, and the atmosphere remarkably free from vapour; it may be doubted too, whether much would be gained to the spectator by this extension of his prospect, for nothing can well be imagined more beautiful than the nearer landscape when the clouds, under the influence of a gentle west-wind, are flinging their light shadows upon it, and for a moment interrupting the sunshine. Secondly, to the left of the scene just mentioned, is the view of Broadlands, forming with its Ionic porch a graceful contrast to the beauties of nature. Thirdly, comes the view of Romsey, the only objection to which is the too great remoteness of the abbey-church, the most interesting feature that the town presents. Lastly, there is the view up the valley of the Test, which here assumes the appearance of an amphitheatre with finely-wooded margins, the bright streams glittering among fields of the freshest verdure; while here and there some blighted trunk of a tree stands out amongst all this life and youth like a church-yard in some crowded city, as if to remind us that the scene after all is fleeting.

Of the present illustrious possessor it is unnecessary, and might be deemed ungraceful to speak here; but we cannot resist the temptation of letting his predecessor in the family honours and estate speak for himself in the beautiful epitaph he composed "To the Memory of Frances, Viscountess Palmerston, and now to be seen in Romsey church.

"Whoe'er like me with trembling anguish brings
His heart's whole treasure to fair Bristol's springs;
Whoe'er like me to soothe distress and pain
Shall court these salutary springs in vain;
Condemn'd like me to hear the faint reply,
To mark the fading cheek, the sinking eye;
From the chill brow to wipe the damp of death,
And watch in dumb despair the shortening breath,
If chance should bring him to this artless line,
Let the sad mourner know his pangs were mine.
Ordain'd to lose the partner of my breast,
Whose virtue warm'd me, and whose beauty blest,
Fram'd every tie that binds the heart to prove,
Her duty friendship, and her friendship love.
But yet rememb'ring that the parting sigh
Appoints the just to slumber, not to die;
The starting tear I check'd—I kiss the rod,
And not to earth resign her, but to God."

PAINSHILL, Surrey, the seat of Mrs. Harriet Cooper, widow of the late William Henry Cooper, Esq., high sheriff for that county in 1836. This property, since the reign of George the Second, has passed through a variety of hands. At that period it belonged to the Hon. Charles Hamilton, youngest son of James, sixth Earl of Abercorn, from whom it came by purchase to Benjamin Bond Hopkins, Esq., maternally related to the citizen of that name, stigmatized by Pope as *Vulture Hopkins*. Speaking of riches, the satirist asks,

"What can they give?—to dying Hopkins, heirs?"

And in a note, full of yet more bitterness, he adds, "Hopkins—a citizen, whose rapacity obtained him the name of *Vulture Hopkins*. He lived worthless, but died worth three hundred thousand pounds, which he would give to no person living, but left it so as not to be inherited till after the second generation. His counsel representing to him how many years it must be before this could take effect, and that his money could only lie at interest all that time, he expressed great joy

thereat, and said, 'they would then be as long in spending as he had been in getting it.' But the Court of Chancery afterwards set aside the will, and gave it to the heir at law."

This man lived in Old Broad Street, but his property extended through London, Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, Northamptonshire, Wiltshire, and other counties. He was of low origin, and made the greater part of his immense fortune during the mania of the South Sea bubble, which, while it ruined thousands, of course enriched a few adventurers. A long account of him is given in the second, fifty-eighth, and sixty-fourth volumes of the *Gentleman's Magazine.*

Painshill next became, by purchase, the property of Robert Hibbert, Esq., a West India merchant, who, after possessing it for about four years, disposed of it to William Moffat, Esq., and with him it did not remain for a much longer period. We next find this estate in the hands of the Right Hon. Henry Lawes Luttrell, second earl of Carhampton, at whose decease it vested in his countess. She dying in 1831, it was purchased a few months afterwards by Mr. Cooper. In 1840 he also died, leaving it to his widow, by whom it is still enjoyed.

The mansion was erected by Bond Hopkins, Esq., already mentioned. It is a square building, with a portico in front, of the Grecian style of architecture, supported by four tall columns; roses and festoons ornament the frieze in succession. It stands upon the brow of a terrace sloping gradually to the river Mole, which bounds the estate on two sides—the north-east and south-east, winding along in a serpentine course, and give to the whole an irregular but picturesque appearance. The way to the entrance-hall is by a flight of steps, with stone-blockings, each surmounted by a sphinx. This hall, about thirty feet long and of an oval form, opens to the back-front by means of folding-doors, and there a second, but smaller, portico is seen, with a double flight of steps, below which is a carriage-way. Within the house are two drawing rooms, each being eighteen feet in width, and fifty-five in length, with a saloon and dining-room of nearly the same proportions as the entrance-hall just described. Scattered through these apartments is to be found a valuable collection of small pictures, some by Paul Veronese and Guercino, but principally by Dutch masters of the greatest eminence.

The grounds, which were laid out by Mr. Hamilton, and are said to be amongst the earliest specimens of that new style of landscape-gardening which superseded the stiff and formal Dutch school, wherein,

> "Grove nods at grove, each alley has its brother,
> And half the platform just reflects the other."

In this instance the natural advantages of the ground presented a fine scope for a man of taste and judgment. If the west side of the park is nearly level, that next to the Mole is infinitely diversified, here swelling up into bold heights, and there sinking down again into glades and valleys, more or less steep, and branching out into different directions. One of the principal ornaments contributed by art to this charming landscape is a lake, studded with small islands, and in many parts fringed with weeping willows intermixed with firs, and oaks, and various kinds of timber. In other parts, the banks of the water are completely shut out by thick plantations, so that its whole extent can never be seen at one view. Some Gothic ruins, skirting it on one side, and two or three bridges from the mainland to the islets, add not a little to the general effect. The principal one of these is in part ornamented with single trees—many of them noble cedars—and in part covered with dense thickets of laurel and other evergreens, in the midst of which is an artificial grotto constructed with quartz and various kinds of spar. The chief room in the grotto is about forty feet in its utmost diameter, the dome-like roof being supported by a rude mass in the centre, while several glimpses of the lake are caught through openings in the walls, the effect, as the fancy may easily conclude, of time. The way to this room is by a long and gloomy passage.

At the upper part of the lake the ground rises precipitately with a rugged surface till it almost seems a cliff, overhanging the river Mole. Along the ridge of this is so thick a forest of pines, firs, and birch, overspreading the neighbouring heights and acclivities, that it might well be taken for a real wilderness, the various walks appearing not to have been designed, but absolutely cut through the woods.

Upon the brow of a steep ascent, somewhat difficult of access from the thickness of the woods, stand the ruins of a hermitage, which, though sneered at by Walpole, is exceedingly picturesque. Not seeing, or not choosing to see, the real purpose for which it was placed there, he observes, "it is almost comic to set aside a quarter of one's garden to be melancholy in," a notion that most assuredly never entered into the head of the builder. It was erected, partly as commanding a fine prospect, and partly as being a picturesque object in admirable harmony with the scene around.

Farther on, in the midst of pines, oaks, and other trees, is an embattled tower, about sixty feet high, built of brick, and having the venerable look of a watch-tower of the middle ages. Within are four rooms, of no

very great dimensions, and at one of the angles is a circular-formed staircase, leading upwards to the leads, from which several delightful views present themselves. At the top it is crowned with a six-sided spire, tapering up into the blue air. But the best point of view, and that which may be said to present at one glance all the surrounding beauties, will be found at a little building, fancifully enough denominated "the Turkish Tent." Below is the lake, with wood and meadow, the ground now rising, now sinking, the bridge on its five arches, the mansion, and the hills of Surrey mingling in the far horizon that bounds the prospect.

Painshill has been fortunate from first to last in its various possessors, each of them having in his day contributed some improvement to what was already beautiful. At one time the estate was much smaller than it is at present, but by purchases made at various times, it has been increased from about nine acres to upwards of four hundred. Many of the trees, particularly the oaks and cedars, are remarkable for size and beauty. A conservatory, at the east end of the house, and occupying the ground whereon once stood a Gothic chapel, was the work of the late Mr. Cooper. It is lofty, oblong, and of the octagonal form, the roof being supported by pillars in the shape of cedars, and canopying orange-trees and other rare exotics.

WALCOT HALL, Northamptonshire, near Stamford, the seat of Henry Nevile, Esq., who also possesses Wellingore near Grantham. This fine mansion has, at various times, been possessed by Edward Wortley Montague, Lady Irwin, and branches of the Noel family. Lady Sophia Noel, youngest daughter and eventually co-heiress of Baptist, fourth Earl of Gainsborough, succeeded to Walcot, which she brought in marriage to Christopher Nevile, Esq., of Wellingore, co. Lincoln, a lineal descendant of the Lords Nevile of Raby. Their son, the Rev. Henry Nevile, married Miss Amelia Mann, and was father of the present Henry Nevile, Esq., of Walcot Hall and Wellingore.

Walcot Hall was built sometime in the 17th century, after a design of the celebrated Inigo Jones. It has a high-pitched roof, very much resembling an old French château, but it is far from being deficient in convenience within.

In the reign of Henry V. Walcot manor belonged to the priory at Catesby, and we find in the account kept by Elizabeth Swynford, the lady abbess at the time, an acknowledgment for the rent of Walcot by the year, amounting to six shillings and eightpence.

SWALLOWFIELD, Berkshire, in the Hundred of Charlton, about six miles to the south-east of Reading, the seat of Sir Charles Russell, Bart. At the time of the Norman conquest, Swallowfield was a royal demesne; in the reign of Henry III. it appertained to the Earl of Warwick; in that of Edward II. it belonged to John le Despenser; it then passed to the De la Beches, and next to John Duke of Bedford, who died seized of it in 1435. By his will it went to Henry VI., who granted it to John Penicoke. About the year 1600 it was possessed by the Backhouse family, from whom it passed to Henry, second Earl of Clarendon, by marriage with the widow of Sir William Backhouse, who died in 1649 without any lineal issue. In 1719 it was sold to the celebrated Governor Pitt—generally known under the name of "Diamond Pitt"—by Edward, Earl of Clarendon, the grandson of the historian. Afterwards it passed through the families of Dodd, Bevan, and Earle, to the present owner.

Swallowfield, as we now see it, was built in 1678 by Henry, second Earl of Clarendon. It is a quadrangular edifice, having in the centre of the front a pediment upon four Ionic pillars, and built, as Evelyn tells us in his *Diary*, "after the antient building of honourable gentlemen's houses, when they kept up antient hospitality; but the gardens and waters as elegant as 'tis possible to make a flat by art and industrie, and no meane expense, my lady being so extraordinarily skill'd in ye flowery part, and my lord in diligence of planting; so that I have hardly seene a seate which shews more tokens of it than what is to be found here, not only in the delicious and rarest fruits of a garden, but in those innumerable timber-trees in the ground about the seate, to the greatest ornament and benefit of the place. There is one orchard of 1,000 golden, and other cyder pippins; walks and groves of elms, limes, oaks, and other trees. The garden is so beset with all manner of sweete shrubbs that it perfumes the aire. The distribution also of the quarters, walks, and pastures is excellent. The nurseries, kitchen garden full of ye most desirable plants; two very noble orangeries well furnished; but, above all, the canall and fishponds, the one fed with a white, the other with a black running water, fed by a quick and swift river, so well and plentifully stor'd with fish, that for pike, carp, breame, and tench, I never saw anything approaching it. We had at every meale carp and pike of size fit for the table of a prince; and what added to ye delight was to see the hundreds taken by the drag, out of which, the cooke standing by, we pointed out what we had most mind to, and had carp that would have been worth at London twenty shillings a piece. The

waters are flagg'd about with *Calamus Aromoicus*, with which my lady has hung a closet that retains the smell very perfectly. There is also a certaine sweete willow and other exotics; also a very fine bowling-greene, meadow, pasture, and wood; in a word, all that can render a country seate delightful. There is, besides, a well-furnish'd library in ye house."

Such was Swallowfield in the time of Evelyn, who seems to have exhausted all his powers of fancy and panegyric in expressing the pleasure it had given him. Other recollections cling too about this favoured seat. Here the celebrated Lord Chancellor Clarendon resided with his son, upon his retirement from public life, and here he is said to have written—if not the whole—the greater part of his "History of the Rebellion."

The church of Swallowfield, which was built in the reign of Henry III., stands in a corner of the park, through which flows the river Blackwater, and on the north is the Lodden—Pope's Lodona:—

"Above the rest a rural nymph was fam'd,
Thy offspring, Thames, the fair Lodona nam'd;
(Lodona's fate in long oblivion cast,
The muse shall sing, and what she sings shall last.)
Scarce could the Goddess from her nymph be known
But by the crescent and the golden zone.
She scorn'd the praise of beauty and the care;
A belt her waist, a fillet binds her hair;
A painted quiver on her shoulder sounds,
And with her dart the flying deer she wounds.
It chanc'd, as eager of the chase, the maid
Beyond the forest's verdant limits stray'd,
Pan saw and lov'd, and burning with desire
Pursu'd her flight, her flight encreas'd his fire.
Not half so swift the trembling doves can fly
When the fierce eagle cleaves the liquid sky;
Not half so swiftly the fierce eagle moves
When through the clouds he drives the trembling doves,
As from the god she flees with furious pace,
Or as the god more furious urg'd the chase.
Now fainting, sinking, pale the nymph appears,
Now close behind his sounding step she hears;
And now his shadow reach'd her as she run,
His shadow lengthen'd by the setting sun;
And now his shorter breath with sultry air
Pants on her neck, and fans her parting hair.
In vain on Father Thames she calls for aid,
Nor could Diana help her injur'd maid.
Faint, breathless, thus she pray'd, nor pray'd in vain—
'Ah, Cynthia, ah! though banish'd from thy train,
Let me, oh let me to the shades repair,
My native shades,—there weep and murmur there.'
She said, and melting as in tears she lay,
In a soft silver stream dissolv'd away.
The silver stream her virgin coldness keeps,
For ever murmurs, and for ever weeps;
Still bears the name the hapless virgin bore,
And bathes the forest where she rang'd before.
In her chaste current oft the goddess laves,
And with celestial tears augments the waves.
Oft in her glass the musing shepherd spies
The headlong mountains and the downward skies,
The wat'ry landskip of the pendent woods
And absent trees that tremble in the floods;
In the clear azure gleam the flocks are seen,
And floating forests paint the waves with green.
Through the fair scene roll slow the ling'ring streams,
Then foaming pour along, and rush into the Thames."

STOKE PARK, Buckinghamshire, the seat of the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere. There is, perhaps, no seat in England to which so many names, historically illustrious, are attached as this of Stoke. In almost every change of owners we find ourselves introduced to some character as familiar to us as household words,—characters that stand out broadly and vividly amidst the dimness of the past, the bare mention of which awakes a multitude of slumbering recollections.

Before the Norman Conquest, the manor of Stoke Poges was held by Siret, a man of Earl Harold; subsequently it was given by the Norman monarch to one of his followers, named William Fitzausculf, the usual fate of all Saxon lands after the battle of Hastings. He was connected, by the marriage of his daughter Beatrice, with the Paganells, and hence Stoke, with other manors, would appear to have passed from the line of Fitzausculf, and then to the Barons de Somerie, by the marriage of Hawyse Paganell to John de Somerie about the close of the twelfth century. It should, however, be borne in mind that a family called *De Stoke* were the *immediate* proprietors of the property so early as 1086, although the lordship was, nominally at least, vested in three noble houses. The Poges acquired it by the marriage of Amicia de Stoke to Robert de Poges—at what precise time is doubtful, but certainly before 1291, for the manor was then designated as Stoke-Poges, a name evidently used to represent the two united families.

Early in the reign of Edward III. we find Stoke passing to John de Molins, by his marriage with Egidia, daughter of John Mauduit, of Somerford, in Wiltshire. From this family, in the lapse of time, the manor was conveyed to Sir Robert Hungerford, Knight, by his marriage with Alianore, sole daughter of Sir William Molins, when Sir Robert, in right of his wife, took the title of Lord Molins. Unfortunately for himself, Lord Hungerford and Molins sided with the Lancastrians at Towton Field, and at the battle of Hexham, when he was taken prisoner. His son, at a somewhat later period, underwent a similar fate from adherence to the same cause. Upon the final success of the Lancastrians his attainder was reversed, and his descendants again became possessed of the family estates, and Mary, his sole daughter and heir, having married Edward Hastings, son of William, Lord Hastings, the property thus devolved to him. By one of their descendants it subsequently passed to the celebrated Sir Edward Coke, Knight, who sprung from an ancient family in Norfolk, and was born at Mileham, in that county, in 1549, the second year of Edward VI. The manner of this change is thus related by Lipscombe in his valuable History of Bucks:—

"Henry, third Earl of Huntingdon" (for in 1529 one of that family was advanced to

that earldom,) "had borrowed large sums of Serjeant Braithwaite; but a little before his death, upon conveying the manors of Christchurch and Ringwood, co. Hants, to his creditors, the mortgages on all other parts of the earl's estates were discharged, except that on Stoke Poges, which was to continue for the security of £1,500, interest unpaid. As that estate was part of his wife's jointure, a provision was made that his brother George, and his successors in the earldom to the third generation might, when the inheritance fell to them, pay off the incumbrance of £1,500 without any additional charge of interest. Coke being attorney-general, and concerned in the countess's affairs, made an easy composition with Braithwaite (who knew not when he should receive his money) for an assignment of his mortgage, and then, by an agreement with the countess for her life, got immediate possession of her estate. Katharine lived till the middle of August, 1620; and had Sir John Davys lived, Henry (the grandson of George), Earl of Huntingdon (whose eldest son, Ferdinando, had married Sir John's eldest daughter), might probably have recovered it; but Davys dying just when Coke was made Lord Chief Justice of England, no lawyer durst plead against him. There are among the family writings several petitions presented from time to time by Henry Earl of Huntingdon to the Privy Council, praying that he might have the liberty of bringing his cause into the Court of Requests for adjudication; but all signified nothing; and the troubles of the nation breaking out soon after put an end to the affair."

It should here be observed that, prior to Coke's gaining possession of this estate, the mansion was tenanted by Sir Christopher Hatton, though it is impossible to fix the precise period. The favour of Sir Christopher with Queen Elizabeth is a matter of notoriety. Camden says, that "Being young, and of a comely tallness of body and countenance, he got into such favour with the Queen that she took him into her band of fifty gentlemen pensioners." This court favour, from whatever cause it arose, excited the jealousy of Leicester, who in ridicule of the accomplishment which first brought Hatton into notice, proposed to introduce to Elizabeth a dancing-master of far superior skill. "Pooh!" replied the Queen, "I will not see your man; it is his trade." The consequence of all this was that both Elizabeth and Hatton were grossly calumniated, and that not only by meaner people, but by Mary Queen of Scots, as well as by Cardinal Allen. Much has been said of Hatton's dancing when Lord Chancellor, and Gray, in his *Long Story*, has thus humourously depicted it—

"Full oft within the spacious walls,
When he had fifty winters o'er him,
My grave Lord Keeper led the brawls,
The seal and maces danced before him.

"His bushy beard, and shoe-strings green,
His high-crowned hat and satin doublet,
Moved the stout heart of England's Queen,
Though Pope and Spaniard could not trouble it."

But censure or satire is alike out of place in this respect. Sir Christopher Hatton complied only with the customs of his time, and we find it not only practised in the inns of court, but even made imperative upon the students; the neglect of dancing at certain times and occasions subjected the offender to fine and punishment. Some curious information upon this topic will be found in Soane's *New Curiosities of Literature.*

Upon the death of Sir Edward Coke, the manor and estate of Stoke Poges came to his son-in-law, Sir John Villiers, Lord Viscount Purbeck, elder brother of that Duke of Buckingham who was assassinated by Felton. In 1656 Robert Villiers, or Danvers, —for the family had assumed the latter name in the time of Cromwell, when Robert Villiers married the granddaughter and heir of Sir John Danvers, Kt., one of the regicides—sold his reversionary interest in the estate to John Gayer, Esq., who, dying in 1657 without male issue, bequeathed his lands to his elder brother, Robert Gayer. This gentleman was made a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles II., and at his death devised his estate to trustees to be sold. It then passed to Edward Halsey, Esq., M.P. for Southwark. His daughter and heir, Anne, who had married Sir Richard Temple, Bart.—afterwards Baron and Viscount Cobham—dying without issue, Stoke was conveyed by her trustees to the Hon. Thomas Penn, son of William Penn, the celebrated and original proprietary of the province of Pensylvania. This family may be traced to the time of Edward II., when John de la Penn is found serving as a Knight of the Shire. The name points to a yet older origin, to those early times when the owners of land were accustomed to call themselves after their estates; the word *Penn* signifies a "head" or "summit," an apt description of the elevated ground on which they at one period resided, and which still retains the name of Penn. Many distinguished persons occur in the history of this race, but their fame is in a measure eclipsed by that good —we might almost call him great—man, the celebrated quaker, William. To his courage and wisdom England mainly owes that the trial by jury is something more than an empty word, a cover under which a corrupt or prejudiced judge might commit the highest wrong with impunity. The noble stand he

made at his own trial, when the jury were bullied, threatened, and well nigh starved into delirium to compel a verdict, is matter of lasting record; and his successful attempt afterward, to bring his judges to a legal account for their conduct at once established the independence of juries, who till then had always been made to bring in whatever verdict the court directed. What he did for Pensvlvania would afford a tale of interest not easily exhausted, but to do justice to such a theme would far exceed our limits.

The records present us with at least three manor-houses in succession that stood upon this estate. It is beyond doubt that Sir John Molines had a house at Stoke, in the early part of the fourteenth century, and most probably it existed before his time, for we are told that "he obtained permission to fortify his abode," a phrase seeming to indicate a building of an earlier date. How, or when, this edifice perished we cannot say from any certain information, but being a solid structure, intended for defence by one well skilled in such matters, it seems only reasonable to infer that had it been destroyed by time, some ruins would have remained for many ages afterwards to attest its former existence. As this is not the case, one may conclude that it was pulled down to make way for the mansion of Henry Earl of Huntingdon. This Elizabethan building is supposed to have been completed somewhere about 1555, and stood for two centuries, till in 1789 it had become so decayed that the greater part was taken down. One wing only was allowed to remain, as a memorial harmonizing with the landscape commemorated by Gray. On taking down the tapestry from the walls of a room called "Lady Cobham's chamber," the following inscription was discovered above the chimney in alternate lines of black and red:—

FEARE THE LORDE.	OBEY THI PRINCE.
LOVE THI NEIGHBOUR.	BEWAR OF PRIDE.
SPEKE THE TRUTH.	BEARE NO MALLIS.

Upon the same wall, and not far from the above apothegms, was a garter coarsely depicted, with its motto (beneath a coronet); and "within a figure defaced by cutting away the plaster, the initials J. H. and E. H., and an inscription in two lines, now nearly obliterated. On the opposite wall a garter with its motto, surmounted by a ducal coronet, the cognizance of the Warwicks, two bears muzzled, between them a ragged staff, all on a wreath, and below, the initials E. H. On the north wall another garter, coronet, and maunche of the Hastings family, faintly drawn."

The most curious part of this building is a fine old kitchen, which in Mr. Penn's time was inhabited by one of his gamekeepers, and is now used as a racket court. It has a waggon-roof, and an enormous chimney, a sufficient voucher for the hospitality of the olden times.

Gray was often a visitor at this mansion, when inhabited by Lady Cobham, who had first been induced to seek his acquaintance from her admiration of his *Elegy in a Country Churchyard.* At that time the poet was accustomed to spend his summer vacations from Cambridge with his mother and aunt, at a cottage about a mile distant from the mansion-house, which he has thus graphically described in his *Long Story:*—

> "In Britain's isle, no matter where,
> An ancient pile of building stands;
> The Huntingdons and Hattons there
> Employed the power of fairy hands,
>
> "To raise the ceiling's fretted height,
> Each pannel in achievements clothing,
> Rich windows that exclude the light,
> And passages that lead to nothing."

Gray was buried in the churchyard here, and there having been no inscription upon his tomb, John Penn, Esq., erected a handsome monument to his memory in a field adjoining. It consists of a large stone sarcophagus, supported on a square pedestal, and having on each side an inscription. Three of these are from the *Elegy* and the *Ode on a distant Prospect of Eton College;* the fourth runs as follows:—

> This monument in honour of
> THOMAS GRAY,
> Was erected, A.D., 1799,
> Among the scenery
> Celebrated by that great Lyric and Elegiac Poet.
> He died in 1771,
> And lies unnoticed in the adjoining churchyard;
> Under the tombstone
> On which he piously and pathetically
> Recorded the interment
> Of his aunt and lamented mother.

The view from this monument may perhaps be somewhat limited, but on a calm summer's evening it is one of singular beauty. Nor must the near churchyard be forgotten in the account. There is something, it must be owned, unpleasant to the eye and heart in these receptacles for "dirt and rottenness" when placed amidst the streets of a crowded city; they seem as it were to stand in the way of life and its hundred occupations; but it is different in a scene like this, where the profound stillness that reigns around offers nothing to disturb the ideas that naturally arise from the vicinity of the grave. Here, too, the charm is heightened by the connection between the memorial of the poet, and the churchyard to which his Elegy has imparted a lasting interest. In his own words,—

"Haply some hoary-headed swain may say,
Oft have we seen him at the peep of dawn,
Brushing with hasty steps the dews away,
To meet the sun upon the upland lawn."

The present mansion, which is chiefly of brick covered with stucco, was commenced in 1789, upon a site suggested by Field-Marshal Sir George Howard, of Stoke Place. Mr. Nasmith at first superintended the building, but it was afterwards completed by Mr. James Wyatt. It consists of a large square centre, with four wings. The north front has a colonnade of ten Doric columns, and is approached by a flight of steps leading to the marble hall. The south front has a colonnade of twelve fluted columns, belonging to that ancient Doric order, presented to us in the ruins of the Temple of Pæstum in Calabria. Above this rises a projecting portico of four Ionic columns, sustaining an ornamental pediment. The marble hall above alluded to, is of the oval form, and contains four marble busts upon Scagliola pedestals, in imitation of different coloured marbles. The entire south front, exclusive of its wings, is occupied by a library, one hundred and twenty-six feet long, containing a number of works, valuable either from their subjects or their variety. In the various rooms are many pictures from the hands of the best masters, and other works of art.

The grounds about the mansion are well wooded, and the surface is sufficiently diversified by gentle undulations, although not pretending to a character of boldness. Two canals, supplied by a running brook, form a handsome sheet of water that winds around the house upon the south and east fronts. The plantations were laid out by Repton, but modernized by Richmond. The pleasure-grounds were chiefly created by Mr. Penn, who formed at no great distance from the house a flower-garden, after the manner pointed out by Mason in his poem of the "English Garden." Here he built a temple-seat with Ionic columns, designed from an old Greek temple still to be seen on the banks of the Ilyssus. The walks are adorned, too, by numerous busts and urns placed along their sides.

POULTON HALL, Cheshire, five miles south of Birkenhead, and eleven from Chester, the seat of Thomas Green, Esq. When William the Norman conquered England, it would seem that he granted Poulton to Osborn Fitz Tezzon, the founder of the family of Boidele, or Boydell, so far as this country is concerned. At what precise period the Lancelyns came into possession of Poulton is very doubtful; all that can be said with any certainty upon the subject is, that the confirmation of Bebington was included in the same charter as that of Poulton, and it is beyond question, that Bebington was possessed by their ancestors even before 1093. In that year, Hugh Lupus and his Countess, the Lady Ermentrude, are found confirming a donation of the chapel of Bebington made by Seward de Lancelyn. It is not improbable that this last-named place formed originally a part of Poulton.

The male line of the Lancelyns came to an end with William Lancelyn, in what precise year we are unable to say, but it must have been after 1540, since at that time he was still living. Elizabeth, his only daughter, married Randle Green, or Greene, who sprang from the knightly family of that name, settled at Green's Norton, in Northamptonshire. Early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth (1650) this lady, in conjunction with her husband, levied a fine upon Poulton Lancelyn, as well as upon some other estates, amongst which Nether Bebington was included.

In 1751, the male line of the Greens also came to a termination, Edward Green being the last male heir, when Poulton passed to his sister, Priscilla, wife of John Parnell, Esq. At her death, Priscilla bequeathed these lands to the family of the present possessor, who was related to her through a female line.

Some remains of the castle, built in the olden time, by Seward de Lancelyn, might have been traced for a long time after its general decay or destruction, till they were finally obliterated in the course of certain alterations in the grounds. It stood on an eminence overhanging the valley, and defended on either side by deep ravines, while a deep mere, formed by the tide below, added yet more to its security. This mere, which exists no longer, was no doubt the cause of the township and the adjacent meadows being called by corruption *Marford*, the ford, that is of the mere, originally pronounced according to its obvious derivation, *mare*. A farther proof of such a water having once flowed here is to be seen at the upper end of the vale in the impression left by its waves upon the rocks.

The old manor house stood within the area of the castle, at a short distance from the present hall. Upon the completion of the new edifice, in the latter part of Queen Anne's reign, the manorial building was occupied as a farm-house, till about twenty years ago, when it was pulled down.

Poulton Hall is situated upon a slight eminence, above the most beautiful portion of the valley, embosomed in the thickest foliage. The prospect it commands is no less delightful than extensive, and of a very different character from the usual run of scenery in

Cheshire. Much, too, has been done by the present owner for the improvement of the house, which in 1846 was considerably enlarged by him. It contains a good library, besides a few valuable paintings, by the best of the old masters, and a number of family portraits, some interesting from the persons represented, and others scarcely less so from the skill and reputation of the artists who have been employed upon them.

The vale at its extreme point takes a bold semicircular sweep round the upper part of the Poulton district, and at a short distance from the hall itself unites with a second dale, that passes to the Suttons through Phlmyard. The boundary of this township, and of Bromborough, is formed by the conjoined rivulets of the two valleys, which, feeling the influence of the tide when they have got about half-a-mile from the mansion, fall into a creek at Bromborough Bridge, and then present so deep a water as to be navigable up to the Mersey. Here again is a third dell, stretching out towards the west, dividing the township from Nether Bebington by a natural and picturesque boundary.

HATFIELD, Herts, the seat of the Marquess of Salisbury. One of the possessions of the Saxon King Edgar, Hatfield, was conferred by that monarch upon the monks of Ely, who held it at the time of the Domesday Survey, and until their foundation was converted into a bishopric by Henry I., when it became a residence of the richly-endowed prelates of that see, and was thenceforward designated Bishop's Hatfield. In the Wars of the Roses, the house appears to have fallen to decay, was rebuilt in the time of Henry VII. by Bishop Morton, and subsequently was exchanged by Bishop Godrick, for other lands, with Henry VIII. It was then assigned as the dwelling-place of Prince Edward, who was living there at the decease of his father, and was escorted thence to London by his uncle, the Earl of Hertford, previously to his coronation. During the last few months of Edward's reign, his sister, the Lady Elizabeth, kept her state at Hatfield, and, from the expenses of her household, it would appear, with no small cost and splendour. At a subsequent period, after her imprisonment at Woodstock, her Highness obtained permission to reside once more at this favourite abode, under the guardianship of Sir Thomas Pope, the pious founder of Trinity College, Oxford, who not only extended to her the kindest care and most respectful attention, but devised, at his own cost, sports and pastimes for her amusement. "The fetters in which he held her," says Agnes Strickland, "were more like flowery wreaths flung lightly around her, to attach her to a bower of royal pleasaunce, than aught which might remind her of the stern restraints by which she was surrounded during her incarceration in the Tower, and subsequent sojourn at Woodstock." Of the pageantry which graced Elizabeth's court at Hatfield, a contemporary MS. has handed down the following quaint description :—In Shrovetide, 1556, Sir Thomas Pope made the Ladie Elizabeth, all at his own costes, a greate and rich maskinge in the great halle at Hatfelde; wher the pageants were marvellously furnished. There were there twelve minstrels, antickly disguised; with forty-six or more gentlemen and ladies, many of them knights or nobles, and ladies of honour, apparelled in crimsin satten embrothered uppon with wrethes of golde, and garnished with bordures of hanging perle. And the devise of a castell of clothe of gold, sett with pomegranates about the battlements, with shields of knights hanging therefrom, and six knights in rich harneis turneyed. At night, the cuppboard in the halle was of twelve stages, mainlie furnished with garnish of gold and silver vessels and a banket of seventie dishes, and after a voidde of spices and suttleties with thirty spyse plates, all at the chardgis of Sir Thomas Pope; and the next day, the play of Holophornes; but the Queen Mary percase misliked these folleries, as by her letters to Sir Thomas Pope, hit did appear, and so their disguisinge was ceased." In the following year, we learn from another ancient writer that "the fair Princess was escorted from Hatfield to Enfield chase, by a retinue of twelve ladies, clothed in white satin on ambling palfreys, and twenty yeomen in green, all on horseback, that her Grace might hunt the hart. At entering the chase or forest, she was met by fifty archers in scarlet boots and yellow caps, armed with gilded bows; one of whom presented her a silver-headed arrow winged with peacock's feathers. Sir Thomas Pope had the devising of this shew. At the close of the sport, her Grace was gratified with the privilege of cutting the buck's throat.

When Queen Mary visited her sister at Hatfield, Elizabeth adorned her great state chamber, for Her Majesty's reception, with a sumptuous suit of tapestry, representing the siege of Antioch, and had a play performed after supper by the choir boys of St. Paul's: at the conclusion of which one of the children sang, and was accompanied on the virginals by no meaner musician than the Princess herself.

Thus it was that amid the peaceful enjoyments of this favourite retreat, Elizabeth passed the four years preceding her accession to the throne. That event took place on the 17th of November, 1558, and was pro-

claimed on the 19th, with much pomp, before the gates of Hatfield. For this ancient mansion, which had so long and so agreeably sheltered her in her adversity, Her Majesty seems to have ever retained the greatest partiality, and during her reign it remained vested in the crown. At her decease, however, her successor, King James, exchanged it with Sir Robt. Cecil for the palace of Theobalds, and thenceforward it has continued uninterruptedly in the possession of the noble family of Salisbury. Sir Robert Cecil, with whom the King made the exchange, was the youngest son of William Cecil, Lord Burghley, Queen Elizabeth's celebrated High Treasurer, and became himself, as Secretary Cecil, one of the most distinguished statesmen of his time.

He was styled by his royal mistress, Elizabeth, "the staff of her declining age," and so highly esteemed by King James, that His Majesty created him successively Baron Cecil, Viscount Cranbourne, and Earl of Salisbury, conferred on him the blue ribbon of the Garter, and finally appointed him Lord High Treasurer of England. About the period he received this high appointment, his lordship laid the foundations of the present mansion of Hatfield, which he finished in 1611, in a style of equal splendour with that of Burghley, which his father had raised in the preceding reign. Brief, however, was his term of enjoyment of the princely edifice he had erected. The year after its completion, worn out by the cares of state, he died at Marlborough, in Wiltshire, on his way to London, and was interred at Hatfield under a stately monument. Fortune and merit elevated this, the great Earl of Salisbury, to the first place in the country; yet how striking an example do the closing years of his life offer of the vanity of all human greatness! In his last illness, he was heard to say to Sir William Cope, "Ease and pleasure quake to hear of death; but my life, full of cares and miseries, desireth to be dissolved." He had some years previously (1603) addressed a letter to Sir James Harrington, the poet, in pretty much the same tone. "Good knight," saith the minister, "rest content, and give heed to one that hath sorrowed in the bright lustre of a court, and gone heavily on even the best seeming fair ground. 'Tis a great task to prove one's honesty, and yet not mar one's fortune. You have tasted a little thereof in our blessed Queen's time, who was more than a man, and, in truth, sometimes less than a woman. I wish I waited now in your presence chamber, with ease at my food and rest in my bed. I am pushed from the shore of comfort, and know not where the winde and waves of a court will bear me. I know it bringeth little comfort on earth; and he is, I reckon, no wise man that looketh this way to heaven." At his lordship's death, Hatfield and his other extensive possessions devolved on his son, William, second Earl of Salisbury, and have since descended, in unbroken succession, to his present noble and worthy representative, James, Marquess of Salisbury, who, on inheriting the family title and estates, restored his seat of Hatfield to its primitive grandeur, uniting, at great expense, the two parks, which had before been separated by the Great North Road.

The house, which is a fine specimen of the domestic architecture of the period of its erection, is situated in a demesne of considerable extent, watered by the river Lea, and sheltered on the north by stately avenues of elms and oaks of venerable growth. The building is constructed of brick and stone, in the shape of an oblong, surmounted by a lofty clock tower, with wings projecting from the south front, flanked at their corners with square towers. Along the whole length of the front runs a Doric colonnade, supporting a gallery, divided into two equal parts by a frontispiece of three stories, in the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders. In the third story is a stone shield, with the quartered arms of Cecil thereon sculptured, encircled by a garter, and supported by two lions, and the family motto, "Sero sed serio." The interior, with its baronial hall, its sumptuous gallery, its costly pictures, and its royal apartments, vies in magnificence with the splendid exterior. In June, 1800, this noble residence was graced once again with the presence of royalty, on the occasion of George the Third's reviewing the yeomanry and volunteer force of Hertfordshire in Hatfield Park.

ST. PIERRE, co. Monmouth. Monmouthshire may be justly considered the connecting link between England and Wales, uniting as it does the scenery, manners, and language of both, and partaking of the beauty of each. The birth-place of the most renowned of the Plantagenets—"Harry of Monmouth,"—the hero of Agincourt, this picturesque county has many pleasing associations connected with it, and is surpassingly rich in monastic remains. At the present day, numerous "stately homes" are scattered over its fair expanse; all attractive from the natural beauty of the district, and several remarkable for their architectural grandeur, or their former celebrity. Among the latter we may mention Tredegar, Clytha, Llanwern, Llantarnam, Court-field, Troy House, and ST. PIERRE. St. Pierre stands at a short distance from the Severn, nearly half a mile from the high road leading to

Chepstow. It is an ancient structure, much altered and modernized, but still bearing marks of the period of its erection, which appears to have been in the fourteenth century. The old gateway, a gothic portal flanked by two pentagon embattled turrets, still remains, and is evidently a part of the castellated mansion of feudal times:

> The broad brown oak
> Stretches its ancient arms, and length of shade,
> High o'er the nearer glens; and the wild ash
> Hangs wavering on the upland croft, whose ridge,
> With distant sheep, amid the goss and fern,
> Is dotted: gleams of momentary light
> Shoot o'er the long retiring sands, and fall
> Direct upon the battlement and tow'rs
> Of St. Pierre's mouldering castle.

The first Norman lord of the estate was, in all probability, URIEN DE ST. PIERRE. In 1764, two curious sepulchral stones were discovered, in laying the foundation of a building adjoining the house, and are now deposited in the church porch.

On one of these stones is carved a plain cross and a sword, with an inscription round the verge in old French rhyme:

> Ici git le cors v de sene pere
> Preez pur li en bore manere;
> Qe Jesu pur sa pasiun,
> De phecez li done pardun.
> Amen, R. P.

"Here lies the body of Urien St. Pierre; pray devoutly for his soul; that Jesus, for his passion's sake, would give him pardon for his sins."

The other stone being exactly of the same size and shape, is supposed to have been a partner to the former; it contains no inscription, but bears the figure of a hand holding a cross, the stem of which is ornamented with rude figures, representing three falcons, a dragon, and a lion. Above the cross is a vacant space for a coat of arms with ten pellets or bezants.

Dr. Milles, late Dean of Exeter, concludes, from the sculpture and inscriptions, that these stones were about the age of Edward I., and suppose the words cors v. to be corsu, the old French term for body. Others conjecture with great probability that V is intended for Urien, and that it is the tomb of Urien St. Pierre, Knt. According to Dugdale, he lived in the reign of Henry III., and died 1239, leaving by his wife Margaret a son, Urien de St. Pierre, then sixteen years of age. He was also a knight, and left issue John de St. Pierre, 8th Edward III., who was probably the last male heir of that line; for Isabella de St. Pierre, his sister and heiress, about 30th Edward III., was married to Sir Walter Cokesey, who died 6th Henry IV. About this period, David, son of Philip ap LEWELLIN, was possessor of St. Pierre; but whether it devolved on him by purchase or by marriage, there are no documents to determine. Philip ap Lewellin, founder of the line of Lewis of St. Pierre, was a younger son of Lewellin, Lord of St. Clere, co. Carmarthen, who became Lord of Tredegar, by marrying Angharad, daughter of Sir Morgan Meredith. The succession has continued in an uninterrupted line from the first settlement of David ap Philip at St. Pierre to the present time.

The ferry over the new passage, which is certainly not less ancient than that over the old passage, has from time immemorial belonged to the Lewises of St. Pierre. An interesting incident in the life of Charles I., occasioned its suppression by Oliver Cromwell. The king being pursued by a strong party of the enemy, rode through Shire Newton, and crossed the Severn to Chisell Pile, on the Gloucestershire side. The boat had scarcely returned before a corps of about sixty republicans followed him to the Black Rock, and instantly compelled the boatmen, with drawn swords, to ferry them across. The boatmen, who were Royalists, left them on a reef called the English stones, which is separated from the Gloucestershire shore by a lake fordable at low water: but as the tide, which had just turned, flowed in with great rapidity, they were all drowned in attempting to cross. Cromwell, informed of this event, abolished the ferry, and it was not renewed till 1718. The renewal occasioned a law-suit between the family of St. Pierre and the Duke of Beaufort's guardians. In the course of the suit, several witnesses were called, and depositions taken, before a commission of the high court of Chancery, held at the Elephant Coffee House, in Bristol, which stated the undoubted right of Mr. Lewis, and incidentally mentioned this interesting anecdote relating to the escape of Charles I.

EUSTON, co. Suffolk, the seat of the Duke of Grafton. Robert Bloomfield, the rustic bard of Suffolk, was born in the vicinity of "Grafton's rich domain," and his muse loved to commemorate the beauties of those favoured scenes, wherein his mind first became stored with that abundance of rural imagery, which, feeding his natural passion for the country, was one day to give an irresistible charm to the simple language of the untaught peasant. Magical is the power of genius! The humble "Shepherd's boy, he sought no better name," has imparted an enduring association to the princely home of Euston, more attractive than any other connected with its history.

The village of Euston is situated a mile from Fakenham, but the park extends nearly to that place. It was formerly the lordship of a family bearing the local name,

and afterwards descended to Sir Henry Bennet, who by King Charles II. was made Secretary of State, and created Viscount Thetford, and Earl of Arlington. He enjoyed the estate for many years, and built the mansion of Euston Hall. In reference to this, we find the following remarks of John Evelyn:

"A stranger preached at Euston church, and fell into a handsome panegyric on my lord's new building the church, which, indeed, for its elegance and cheerfulness, is one of the prettiest country churches in England. My lord told me his heart smote him that after he had bestowed so much on his magnificent palace there, he should see God's house in the ruine it lay in. He has also rebuilt the parsonage-house, all of stone, very neat and ample."

By Isabella of Nassau, his wife, daughter of Lewis, Count of Nassau, the Earl left an only daughter and heiress, Isabella, the wife of Henry Fitzroy, second illegitimate son of King Charles II., by the Duchess of Cleveland. Immediately after his marriage in 1672, Henry Fitzroy was created by his father Earl of Euston, and in three years after made Duke of Grafton. His Grace died from the effects of a wound received at the siege of Cork, 9th October, 1690, and was buried at Euston. His son and successor, Charles, second Duke of Grafton, K.G., Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, inherited, in right of his mother, the Earldom of Arlington. He married Henrietta, daughter of Charles, Marquess of Worcester, and, dying in 1757, was succeeded by his grandson, Augustus Henry, third Duke of Grafton, K.G., who filled at one time the office of First Lord of the Treasury. His Grace died 14th March, 1811, and was succeeded by his son, George Henry, fourth Duke of Grafton. K.G., Lord Lieutenant, Vice Admiral, and Custos Rotulorum of Suffolk. This nobleman died in September, 1844, when his honours and estates devolved on his son Henry, present Duke.

The mansion of Euston is large and commodious, built with red brick, of modern date, and without any gaudy decorations within or without. The house is almost surrounded with trees of uncommon growth, and the most healthy and luxuriant appearance, and near it glides the river Ouse. The scenery about the hall and park combines the most delightful assemblage of rural objects that can well be imagined, and is justly celebrated by the author of the "Farmer's Boy:"

> "Here woods and groves in solemn grandeur rise,
> Here the kite brooding unmolested flies;
> The woodcock and the painted pheasant race,
> And skulking foxes, destined for the chase."

The estate is of very considerable extent, including a number of villages and hamlets. On an elevated situation in the park stands the temple. This elegant structure was designed for a banqueting-house, and was built by the celebrated Kent, under the auspices of Henry, third Duke of Grafton, who laid the first stone himself in 1746. It consists of an upper and lower apartment, and is in the Grecian style of architecture. It forms an interesting object from many points of view in the neighbourhood, and commands a wide range of prospect.

Bloomfield, in his "Autumn," thus eulogizes Euston and its noble proprietor:

> "Here smiling Euston boasts her good Fitzroy
> Lord of pure alms, and gifts that wide extend,
> The farmer's patron, and the poor man's friend;
> Whose mansion glitt'ring with the eastern ray,
> Whose elevated temple points the way
> O'er slopes and lawns, the park's extensive pride,
> To where the victims of the chase reside."

LANGDON HALL, Devon, the seat of Charles Biggs Calmady, Esq. Langdon, anciently the inheritance of the Pipards, subsequently belonged to the Parrs, and here, says tradition, resided Catherine Parr, Queen-consort of Henry VIII. A part of the estate, admired for its fine view, is still called Catherine's land; and in the house is preserved a lock of the Queen's hair. From the Parrs it became the property of the Calmadys, who possessed it, together with the Mewstone and other lands, about the commencement of the seventeenth century. Vincent Calmady, son and heir of Richard Calmady, of Calmady, in Cornwall (where the family were seated at an early period), is supposed to have been the first of the Calmadys who possessed Langdon Hall, and nearly rebuilt and greatly improved the mansion. His son and heir, Josias Calmady, enriched the consequence of his family by his marriage with Catherine, daughter and co-heir of Carew Courtenay, son of Sir William Courtenay, of Powderham Castle. Their arms, quartered in stone, are still preserved over the gateway of the western entrance.

The son and heir of the marriage of Calmady and Courtenay, Sir Shilston Calmady, of Langdon, received the honour of knighthood in 1618. By Honora, his wife, daughter of Edward Fortescue, Esq., of Fallapit, and relict of Sir H. Prideaux, Knt., he was direct ancestor of Francis Calmady, Esq., of Langdon, the last male heir of this ancient family, who died unmarried, leaving his two sisters his co-heirs; the elder, Elizabeth, wedded Christopher Hamlyn, Esq., of Pascoe, Devon, and the younger, Pollexfen (who inherited Langdon), became the wife of Admiral Charles Holmes Everett, who assumed, by act of Parliament, the surname and arms of Calmady. Of this latter marriage, the

son and heir, CHARLES BIGGS CALMADY, Esq., is the present possessor of Langdon.

The manor is situated in the parish of Wembury, about five miles from Plymouth, and forms the most interesting part of a charming promontory on the south-eastern side of Plymouth Sound. A small solitary bay, into which flows the river Yealm, bounds the promontory on the east. The scenery on the banks of this river is truly beautiful, and cannot fail to awaken the most lively sensations. On a ridge of the innermost cliffs, and in a situation as solitary as it is impressive, rises the church of Wembury, with its weather-braving and embattled tower. This edifice has long been the solemn depository of the remains of the Calmadys, and contains many beautiful sepulchral memorials. From the contemplation of these mementoes the beholder may, in an opposite direction, survey from the mullioned window of the church one of the most sublime spectacles that can be presented to the eye; the vast Atlantic, rolling in its tremendous waves to the majestic cliffs of Devon and Cornwall, and beating round the solitary Mewstone, which is closely seen rising out of the sea, an object of uncommon interest.

The Yealm
Strays murmuring among his wooded cliffs;
And on his banks is *Langdon*, seated deep
In its own clustering groves, and who would hope
Who haply treads that desert bay below
Where ends the course of Yealm, to find so near
A spot so sweet as *Langdon*. Fairer scenes
Than those that lie beneath the raptur'd eye
This green isle knows not: ever varied too
Is the full prospect; valleys softly sink
And uplands swell, no level sameness tires
While in the distance, happily dispos'd,
Sweeps round the bold blue moor.

CRANMORE HALL, Somersetshire, the seat of John Moore Paget, Esq., not far from the Mendip Hills. The Hall takes its name from the liberty of Cranmore, which itself has derived its appellation from two Saxon words, CRAN, a *crane*, and MERE, a *marsh* or lake, the ground here having been at one time a fen, and would be so still if the rivulet running through the valley were not kept clear and within its channel. The mansion was erected in the early part of the seventeenth century; yet, short as the time is, in an antiquarian point of view, the founder's name has already sunk into oblivion.

DENBY GRANGE, in the parish of Kirkheaton, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, about seven miles from Wakefield, the seat of Sir John Lister Lister Kaye, Bart. This estate has been in the possession of the same family for many generations. The baronetcy originated in the time of Charles the First, who, on the 4th of February, 1641, advanced Sir John Kaye, of Woodsome, Knt., to the dignity of a baronet, in reward for his faithful services during the civil war. Notwithstanding his adherence to the crown, he passed in safety through Cromwell's protectorate, and survived to witness the restoration of Charles the Second.

Denby Grange was first inhabited as a family seat when the only daughter and heir of Sir Arthur Kaye, of Woodsome, Knt., married George Legge, Esq., Viscount Lewisham, by which marriage the Woodsome estate passed into the Dartmouth family; and the baronetcy of Kaye to John Lister Kaye, of Denby Grange, nephew to Sir Arthur. It is a square stone building, in a simple but handsome style of architecture, with a portico in front, supported by Doric columns. The park and domain, of which the house commands a fine view, are well wooded and exceedingly picturesque, and the Grange itself was much modernised and improved by Sir John Kaye, who died in 1827, when he was succeeded by the present owner.

THORPE PLACE, formerly *Thorpe Hall Place*, in the county of Surrey, near Chertsey, the seat of the Rev. Henry Leigh Bennett. Thorpe, or *Torp*, as it is spelt in Domesday Book, was a dependance of the abbey of Chertsey, and was then held, under the monks, by a family that took its name from the manor. After the dissolution of monasteries by Henry the Eighth, this manor remained in the crown till, in 1590, Queen Elizabeth gave it to Sir John Wolley, her Latin secretary. His only son and heir, Sir Francis, left it, by will, to his cousin, William Winterne, of Hall Place House, in Thorpe, with remainder to his cousin, Elizabeth, who conveyed it, by marriage, to Sir Francis Leigh. In their descendants it long remained, till, by the marriage of two co-heiresses, in the years 1731 and 1737, respectively, it devolved to the families of Bennett and Spencer. Eventually a division of the Leigh estates took place, and in 1768, under the provisions of an act of Parliament obtained the year before, the estate of Thorpe was allotted to the Rev. Wolley Leigh Bennett. His son, the late Rev. John Leigh Bennett, pulled down the old mansion at Hall Place, and built a new and handsome house in its stead, to which he gave the name of Thorpe Place. He died in 1835, when he was succeeded by his son, the present owner, and rector of the parish,

The mansion is of brick, and of an unpretending character; comfort and convenience having been more studied in its erection than architectural elegance. The grounds extend to the hanging woods of St. Anne's Hill, at one time the residence of the celebrated statesman

E. Noyce, lith.

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HATHERTON LODGE — Co. CHESTER.

THE RESIDENCE OF JOHN TWEMLOW, ESQ

Charles James Fox, who might often be seen, a placid and smiling spectator of the cricketings and other sports upon the common below. The grounds are exceedingly well timbered, a characteristic indeed of all that part of Surrey,

OWSTON, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, about five miles from Doncaster, the seat of Philip Davies Cooke, Esq., a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for the same division of the county. In the Domesday Book, it is written *Austun*, but, as Hunter well observes, "in a country where there is a *Norton*" (*i. e.*, a North-town), "and a *Sutton*" (*i. e.*, a South-town), "it is no improbable conjecture that the name is *East-town*, the direction being taken from Burgh-Wallis."

Until recent times, the manor of Owston remained parcel of the duchy of Lancaster, when it would seem to have been leased to the family of Adams. The two last of this name are said to have been wild, extravagant men, and the tale is not improbable, since we find them selling all their lands in this part of the country, when Owston was bought by Henry Cooke, Esq., younger son of Sir Henry Cooke, the second baronet at Wheatley.

Owston, which is placed upon a magnesian, limestone soil, was built either by the Adam's, or before their time, for on making the purchase, Mr. Cooke found a good house there, which had been the seat of the Adam's. It was then of the Elizabethan style of architecture, but towards the end of the last century, it received many additions, and was completely modernised. Around it is a park, comprising at least two hundred acres, in which, as well as in the pleasure grounds, there is a great variety of scarce trees and shrubs, all in the highest state of perfection. In fact it is exactly the place that Evelyn, with his love of forest-scenery, would have regarded with delight and admiration.

FAIR OAK, Sussex, the seat of the Hon. John Jervis Carnegie, next brother of the present Earl of Northesk. At one time, Fair Oak would appear to have been no more than a farm; as such it is mentioned in a deed by which Robert Edsau, gent., sold Chancton, "together with the farms, called Tregalls, Fair Oak, and Lampton, to James Butler, Esq., of Amberley." A house was built here by the late Vice Admiral the Hon. Sir Charles Paget, G.C.H., in 1808, but this was pulled down and rebuilt in 1844 by the present possessor, in the Grecian style of architecture.

The grounds are well wooded, presenting many different kinds of useful and ornamental timber, and sloping down towards the river Rother, a small but pretty stream, that flows at no great distance.

HATHERTON LODGE, Cheshire, the residence of John Twemlow, Esq., about three miles from Nantwich, so celebrated at one time for its numerous brine springs, from which circumstance it was then called *Halen Gwyn*, or "The White Salt Town."

The lodge estate was purchased of the representatives of Sir Thomas Smith, Bart., the last of that family at the Hough, by William Twemlow, Esq., who first settled in this township of Hatherton, having originally come from Arclyd, near Sandwich, in the year 1686. With his descendants it has continued ever since. John, son of William Twemlow, was born in 1700, and upon the invasion of England by the Chevalier, Charles James Stewart, in 1744, he held a commission as captain of a volunteer corps raised within the hundred of Nantwich, to maintain the cause of the house of Hanover. He narrowly escaped sharing the glory and the dangers of a pitched battle, an engagement being expected to take place between the Duke of Cumberland and the invaders on the plain called Stonefield, near Stone, in Staffordshire; but for some reasons not generally understood, the idea of this action was abandoned.

William Twemlow, Esq., son of the above, was born in 1734. He made considerable alterations and additions to the house. Upon his demise, in 1807, the property devolved to his eldest son, John Twemlow, Esq., born in 1764. This gentleman served the office of high constable for the Nantwich hundred, and was an officer in a cavalry regiment raised there at the time of Napoleon's threatened invasion. He also made extensive improvements upon the estate; his nephew is the present owner.

In the house is a good collection of paintings. It consists for the most part of landscapes, hunting pieces, and many pictures of favourite dogs and horses. In addition to these are several engraved family portraits.

HENGWRT, Merionethshire, North Wales, one of the seats of Sir Robert Williames Vaughan, Bart., of Nannau. The very ancient family of Vaughan is a younger branch of the Princes of Powys, derived from Cadwgan, Lord of Nannau, who was for some time associated in the sovereignty with his elder brother, Meredith ap Bleddyn, and is dignified by Camden with the title of "the renowned Briton." Hengwrt came to Cadgwan's descendants through the marriage of Howel Vaughan, of Wengraig, temp. James I., with Margaret, daughter of Edward Owen, and granddaughter of the ill-fated Lewis Owen, M.P., baron of the Welsh Ex-

chequer, who was barbarously murdered near Dinasmawddwy in 1555. The present mansion dates from 1676, when it was built by Robert Vaughan, Esq. It contains a fine collection of old Welsh manuscripts, and in the hall stands an ancient Welsh harp, which may have been touched by the minstrels of a remote period, One would wish to think so at all events, and even if it be an illusion, small thanks are due to him who would destroy it, and substitute a barren truth in the place of a delightful fancy, supposing it to be otherwise than real. At Hengwrt was born in 1592, the celebrated antiquary, Robert Vaughan, the friend and correspondent of Archbishop Usher, and author of "British Antiquities Revived," besides other genealogical and historic works. In genealogy he was so skilled, and his knowledge on that subject derived from such genuine sources, that Hengwrt became, as it were, the Heralds' College of the Principality, and no pedigree was deemed authentic until it had obtained Robert Vaughan's sanction.

The present Sir Robert Williames Vaughan, possesses also **RUG**, in the same county, built in 1809, by his brother, Colonel Edward Williames Vaughan, who assumed the name of Salusbury. The chief mansion, however, of the Vaughans, and that which gives designation to their baronetcy is

NANNAU. Like Rug, the present edifice is in the Grecian style. It was built in 1800, by the late Sir R. W. Vaughan, Bart., and is light and handsome, without presenting any peculiar architectural features. Many renowned and gallant soldiers belonged to this race; and a tradition is still current of HOWEL SELE, of Nannau, cousin to Owen Glyndwr, the inveterate enemy of the English, strongly illustrative of the wild manners of the times. The two chieftains had long been at variance, Howel being a warm friend to the house of Lancaster, till the abbot of Kymmer, effected between them an outward reconciliation. One day, while they were walking together, Owen observed a doe feeding, and desired Howel, who was reputed the best archer of his day, to give a specimen of his skill. Howel accordingly bent his bow, and as if aiming at the proposed mark, but suddenly turning round, discharged it full at the heart of his companion. Fortunately for Glyndwr he had armour beneath his clothes, and thus escaped unhurt; but, being enraged at this treachery, he seized on Sele, burnt his house, and hurried him away from the place. From that time none ever heard of him, nor was it suspected to what place he had been conveyed, till about forty years after this event, when the skeleton of a large man, such as Howel, was discovered in the hollow of a huge oak, in which it was supposed he had been concealed by Glyndwr. This story, somewhat differently told, forms the subject of a pretty ballad by the Rev. George Warrington, which is quoted by Sir Walter Scott, in his Notes to "Marmion." The vengeance of the Welsh prince was not confined to a single victim. While carrying off his prey, a rescue was attempted by a relation of Howel's, Gryffydd ap Gwyn, of Ganllwyd in Ardudwy, but Owen defeated him, slaying numbers of his men, and in revenge, burnt to the ground his two mansions of Berthlwyd and Cefn Coch.

Pennant describes the ruins of the old house of Nannau as still remaining in the park in his day, but only as a mere compost of cinders and ashes.

SWETTENHAM HALL, Cheshire, the seat of Thomas John Wybault Swettenham, Esq. This ancient inheritance of the Swettenhams, enjoyed by them from a period antecedent to the Conquest, is finely situated, opposite to Davenport, upon high ground overhanging the north bank of the Dane. In the sixteenth century, the male line having become extinct, Joan, daughter and heir of Thomas de Swettenham, brought the estate to the Davenports, of Davenport, but before the year 1620 the male heir of the Swettenhams repossessed himself of it by purchase. In 1780, on the death of Thomas Swettenham, Esq., the last heir male of this family, and who had assumed the name of Willis, this manor passed by his will to his widow for life, with remainder to Mrs. Heys, a distant relation, also for life, and after both their deaths in fee to John Eaton, Esq., a lineal descendant of the old family, who assumed the name of Swettenham, and was grandfather of the present proprietor.

BLACK HALL, Devonshire, in the parish of North Huish, about six miles from Totnes, the seat of James Cornish, Esq., High Sheriff of the same county in 1852. This gentleman was returned by the borough of Totnes to the first reformed Parliament, but resigned his seat at the end of the session.

For more than two centuries Black Hall belonged to the Fowells, a family of very great antiquity, and claiming to be of Saxon origin. Amongst this wide spread race we meet with many distinguished characters, whose names are intimately connected with some of the leading events in English history. Thus, Sir John Fowell, Bart., was one of the hundred and fifty-one members of the celebrated Convention, who voted against the elective principle of making the Prince of Orange King, but for declaring the Princess Mary, Queen.

Black Hall was purchased of the Fowells by Hubert Cornish, Esq., together with the other estates connected with the proprietorship thereof. These he devised to

his eldest brother, James Cornish, Esq., for life, in whose eldest son they are now vested in fee. They are generally known as the *Black Hall Estates*, though allied to Black Hall only by their proximity and ownership. But the bulk of this gentleman's property extends over portions of seven other parishes, some coming to him as heir at-law to his father; others being vested in him under the will of the late Captain Henry Laroche, R.N.; and others again being purchased by himself.

The mansion, which occupies the site of an older residence, was erected by the late Hubert Cornish, Esq., before mentioned. It is built upon a central estate of one hundred and fifty acres, and belongs to the Doric order of architecture, standing in the midst of a lawn, with a southern aspect. It contains a very fine collection of pictures, and there are besides, a conservatory, green-house, hot-house, and orangery. The grove and adjacent pleasure-grounds are replete with the rarest coniferous trees and shrubs, extending over twenty acres, and the whole is bordered on the east by the mountain stream that debouches into Bigbury Bay, called the river Avon. The scenery around is characterized by that succession of hill and dale which lends in general so much beauty to the Devonshire landscape, while the soft and mild climate is particularly favourable to the growth of vegetation.

TRANBY PARK, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, the seat of John Todd, Esq., who inherited it at the decease of his father in 1837. On the mother's side, he is distantly related to Lords Eldon and Stowell.

The mansion is in the Italian style of architecture, commanding a fine view of the Humber, as it rolls through an interesting portion of the country. There is also an extensive park attached to it.

WOODCOTE PARK, Surrey, about a mile from Epsom, and adjoining the race-course, the seat of Baron de Teissier, a lineal descendant of the Barons de Teissier de Marguerittes, and Barons des Etats de Languedoc. The title was assumed by the present bearer in 1819 with the permission of the Prince Regent, and at the desire of Louis XVIII., King of France. The family name was originally Teissieri, High Justiciary of the county of Nice at the end of the fifteenth century.

At one period the manor of Horton, with Woodcote Park, belonged to the family of Mynn; but in 1668 it passed to Richard Evelyn, Esq., in right of his wife, Elizabeth Mynn. Up to this time the old manor-house at Horton had been the abode of those possessing the estate, a large building, surrounded by an unsightly moat; Mr. Evelyn, deeming Woodcote Park a much more desirable situation, erected a new mansion there, with a small but handsome chapel, and spared no expense in the decoration.

Upon the death of Mrs. Evelyn, she bequeathed Woodcote to her nephew, Lord Baltimore, about whom an idle tale was in circulation, that he forcibly carried off Miss Woodford, and detained her here against her inclination; but the tale is sufficiently refuted by Gurney's short-hand notes of the trial to which the report gave rise. In 1771 the estate was sold to Arthur Cuthbert, Esq.; and in 1787 it came, by purchase, into the family of the present owner.

The mansion may be called an Italian villa, with a handsome centre and two wings, or pavilions, united by a colonnade. The five principal apartments are *en suite*, profusely gilded, with arabesque ceilings, and adorned with paintings, by Rubens and Zuccharelli. There is a chapel-room, the ceiling of which is painted with our Saviour's Ascension. For this work the artist, Verrio, received two hundred guineas. Another room—called from that circumstance the *Painted Room*—is covered with designs by the same artist, illustrating the Greek pastoral of Daphnis and Chloe, the work of Longus, the sophist. The chief apartment on the first floor is eighteen feet high, forty feet in length, and in breadth twenty-eight feet.

The park and grounds comprise about three hundred and thirty acres, including a farm, within the circuit of the wall and fence. So thickly do the trees grow about the house that it is hardly visible beyond the park, the timber being principally beech, lime, and fir, and many of them of unusual growth and beauty; the plantations having in a great measure been formed by the late Mr. de Teissier.

NORMANTON, Rutlandshire, the seat of Sir Gilbert John Heathcote.

Normanton is not mentioned in the Doomsday Survey, but soon after the Conquest we find it included in the possessions of the family of Normanville, from which, doubtless, it derived its appellation. The Normanvilles were Lords of Empingham, in Rutlandshire, and of Kenardyngton in Kent, and seem to have pricipally resided in the latter county. The most distinguished inheritor of the name was Thomas de Normanville, King's Seneschal, north of the Trent, temp. Edward I. Eventually the heiress of these original proprietors of the land we are describing, Margaret de Normanvill, conveyed Normanton, and the other estates of her family, in marriage to William de Basynges, a gallant warrior of his time and one of the companions in arms of Edward I., in the victorious expedition into Scotland, A. D. 1288. For his services in that memorable campaign, he received the honour of knighthood, and on the outbreak

of fresh hostilities, had summons to attend the King at Berwick-on-Tweed, fitted with horse and arms to march against the Scots. In the next reign he sat in parliament as knight of the shire for Rutland, and subsequently for Kent, wherein he had the custody of the Castle of Canterbury. Sir William de Basynges, who appears to have been nearly related to Adam de Basing, Lord Mayor of London, 1251, from whom Basinghall Street takes its designation, 9 Edward II., leaving his son and heir Thomas, and his widow Margaret, surviving; the latter took, not long after, a second husband, Edmund de Passeleye, of Passeleye in Sussex, and survived for several years. At her decease the lordship of Empingham, with her other lands in Rutlandshire, devolved on her son Sir Thomas de Basyng, who fixed his residence at Normanton, and there died 23 Edward III. He was father of Sir John de Basyng, Knt. M.P., whose daughter, Alice, (ultimately heiress to her brother Sir John de Basyng) marrying Thomas Mackworth, Esq., of Mackworth, co. Derby, henceforward Normanton, vested in the representatives of that ancient family, and was the designation of the baronetcy conferred in 1619, on Sir Thomas Mackworth, the sixth in descent from Alice Basyng, the Lady of Empingham. During the great Civil War, the third baronet, taking up arms for King Charles, suffered severely from sequestration, and in about seventy years after, the expensive contest for the representation of Rutlandshire, between his son, Thomas Mackworth, Lord Finch and Mr. Sherard, consummated the ruin of the family. The manors of Empingham and Normanton were alienated, for £39,000, to Charles Tryon, Esq., and the baronet himself retired to an obscure district in London, where, at Kentish Town, he died issueless, in 1745. Mr. Tryon held the Mackworth inheritance for a brief space only; in 1729, just six years after its purchase, he sold the whole estates to Gilbert Heathcote, Esq., Alderman of London, and its representative in Parliament. This opulent citizen, one of the original projectors of the Bank of England, received the honour of knighthood from Queen Anne, and was created a baronet in 1732. To him the present mansion of Normanton, occupying the site of the ancient seat of the Mackworths, owes its erection. The structure is of great architectural beauty, consisting of a centre of chaste elevation, flanked by two wings in excellent proportion. Some idea may be formed of the liberal scale upon which this edifice was built from the fact, that the stone alone used in its construction, cost £10,000. A capacious park, remarkable for the verdant lawns, the majestic oaks, and the towering limes, so peculiarly English, surrounds this stately residence, and thus is formed one of the most delightful of our country's envied seats;

> ——"The clover'd lawns,
> And sunny mounts of beauteous Normanton,
> Health's cheerful haunt, and the selected walk
> Of Heathcote's leisure."

Normanton is situated in the east hundred of Rutlandshire, and almost equi-distant six miles from Stamford and Okeham.

BOLTON CASTLE, co. York, the seat of Lord Bolton. Bolton Castle, in Wensleydale, at one time the prison of Mary Stuart, was for three centuries the stately residence of the Lords Scrope. It is situated on a high, bleak, and barren hill, approachable by a toilsome ascent, and over the bed of a rapid torrent, and we cannot easily imagine why a great family, who had at their command all the luxuriant fertile plain beneath, chose to take up their abode, generation after generation, exposed to storms and tempests without, and to darkness and discomfort within. Compared to Bolton Hall—the mansion of the present noble possessor of the demesne—its frowning predecessor forms a striking contrast: the one, the emblem of modern, polished life; the other, the type and gloomy relique of feudal manners. Leland thus describes this historic spot: "Bolton village and castell is four miles from Midleham. The castell standethe on a roke syde, and all substaunce of the lodgyngs in it be includyd in 4 principall towres. Yt was an 18 yeres in buildynge, and the expencis of every yere came to 1000 marks. It was finiched or Kynge Richard the 2 dyed. One thinge I muche notyd in the haulle of Bolton, howe chimeneys were conveyed by tunnells made on the syds of the waul bitwyxt the lights in the hawll; and by this meanes, and by no covers, is the smoke of the harthe in the hawle wonder strangly convayed. Moste parte of the tymber that was occupied in buildyng of this castell was fett out of the Forest of Engleby in Cumberland; and Richard Lord Scrope, for conveyaunce of it, had layde by the way dyvers drawghts of oxen to carry it from place to place till it cam to Bolton. There is a very fayre cloke at Bolton, cum motu solis et lunæ, and other conclusyons, and there is a parke wallyd withe stone at Bolton." Such is Leland's quaint description of the place at a time when its erection was within the scope of recent tradition, yet it is difficult to believe that such a structure, in the reign of the second Richard, cost so large a sum as £12,000.

From "time immemorial" we trace the Scropes as resident in the lovely vale of Wensleydale—the most romantic and picturesque of the northern valleys—and, in the

whole range of our nobility, we can scarcely point to a family more illustrious. An unbroken male descent from the Conquest, if not from the time of Edward the Confessor, their alliances, their achievements, and their possessions, sufficiently attest their antiquity and importance; whilst the mere enumeration of the dignities they attained, between the reigns of Edward II. and Charles I., proves the high rank they enjoyed. In this interval of three hundred years, the house of Scrope produced two Earls and twenty Barons, one Chancellor, four Treasurers, and two Chief-Justices of England, one Archbishop and two Bishops, five Knights of the Garter, and numerous Bannerets—the most distinguished soldiers in the days of chivalry. The foundations of the pre-eminent greatness of the family were laid by Sir William Le Scrope, who obtained a grant of free warren in all his domestic lands at East Boulten and West Boulten in Wensleydale, 24 Henry III. Several deponents in the Scrope and Grosvenor controversy report him to have been celebrated for his conduct in the field, and style him "the best Knight of the whole country at jousts and tournaments." Of his two sons —Sir Geoffrey Le Scrope, the younger, was progenitor of the Lords Scrope, of Masham —while the elder, Sir Henry Le Scrope, inheriting Bolton, continued the noble line there seated. Sir Henry was bred to the law, and throve accordingly. In 1317 he became Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and subsequently was Chief Baron of the Exchequer. The vast estates he died seized of, show how profitable a use he had made of his offices, through a long life of Court favour and professional emoluments; and the religious and charitable endowments he bestowed on the church and the poor, indicate that he was not unworthy of the riches he possessed. His eldest son, Sir William Le Scrope, died of a wound received at the siege of Morlaix, and was succeeded by his brother Sir Richard Le Scrope, a man even more distinguished for activity and talents than his father. Without attempting to follow this nobleman through all his martial exploits, which, however, stand recorded by their eye-witnesses, the several royal, noble, and knightly deponents in the celebrated controversy sustained by him with Sir Richard Grosvenor, for the right of bearing his family coat of arms, it will suffice to say that, between 1346 and 1385, a period of forty years, there was scarcely a battle of note in England, France, Spain, or Scotland, where the English forces were engaged, in which Scrope did not gain honour. But as a statesman, he was even still more renowned. Lord High Treasurer to Edward III., he was twice Chancellor of England, under that monarch's grandson, Richard II.: and Walsingham states him to have been, in those dignified stations, pre-eminently conspicuous for wisdom and integrity. It was this illustrious personage by whom Bolton Castle was erected, and as Baron Scrope, of Bolton, he received summons to Parliament. At length, full of honours, and the world's esteem, he died A.D. 1403. His lordship's eldest son, William, Earl of Wiltshire, and King of Man,* having been beheaded a few years before for his devoted fidelity to Richard II., Bolton Castle and the other princely demesnes of Lord Scrope devolved on his second son Roger, from whom derived a race of nobles —the Lords Scrope of Bolton—distinguished in all the martial achievements of successive ages. To Henry, the ninth lord, was assigned the custody of Mary Queen of Scots, but fortunately for him, the near connexion which existed between his lordship and the suspected house of Howard soon caused him to be relieved of his charge. The grandson of this nobleman Emanuel, eleventh Lord Scrope of Bolton, President of the King's Council in the North, was created by Charles I. Earl of Sunderland, but died without issue in 1627, when the earldom became extinct, and the barony, devolving on Mary, only daughter of Henry, ninth lord, and wife of William Bowes, Esq., continued vested in her descendants until 1815, when the issue of all the other coheirs having failed, the title passed to Charles Jones, Esq., but was not assumed by that gentleman.

At the decease of Emanuel, Earl of Sunderland, the estates of the Scropes were divided amongst his lordship's three illegitimate daughters. Of these ladies, the eldest, Mary, wife of Charles Paulet, Marquis of Winchester, took the lands of Bolton, and her husband, on his elevation to a dukedom, chose Bolton for its designation.

The Powletts who thus succeeded to the estates of the Scropes, with great taste and judgment, fixed the site of the new mansion they erected in the vale below the ancient castle, in a situation of warmth, fertility, and beauty, and here resides the present William Henry Orde Powlett, Lord Bolton.

PECKFORTON CASTLE, Cheshire, about four miles and a half from Tarporley, one of the seats of John Tollemache, Esq., M.P. for South Cheshire. It was built by the present proprietor upon a hill that he had purchased, and which overlooked the original family estates, perhaps the largest in all Cheshire.

* To this nobleman, Shakspeare makes the Lord Roos thus refer:

"The Earl of Wiltshire hath the realm in farm."
RICH. II, Act 2, Sc. 1.

He purchased the sovereignty of the Isle of Man from the Earl of Salisbury, and in 1394, when the truce was confirmed with France, "Guilliam Le Scrope" is recorded to have assented to it, "pour le seigneurie de Man" as one of the allies of the King of England."

The chief portion of them was granted by Henry VIII. to the Wilbrahams of Woodhey Hall, the head of the Wilbraham family, though it has been supposed by some, that the chief portion of this estate was acquired by Thomas de Wilburgham, or Wilbraham, of Radnor, by his marriage with Margaret, daughter and heiress of John Golborne, Lord of Woodhey. Be this as it may, the daughter of Sir Thomas and Lady Wilbraham, who had no son, married a Tollemache, and from her the Cheshire estates have descended to the present proprietor.

In the castle, are some of the finest of Sir Joshua Reynolds' paintings, as well as those of Gainsborough, Wilson, and Moreland. There is also a large collection of family and other portraits.

Woodhey Hall, alluded to above, is four miles from Peckforton, and still forms a part of the estate.

BADGEMORE, Oxfordshire, the seat of Charles Lane, Esq. This was originally built by Mr. Jenkins, clerk of the works to Sir Christopher Wren, while employed in building St. Paul's. It was at first rather small, but considerable additions were made to it by Joseph Grote, Esq., in whose family it had been for many years, and it now presents the appearance of a substantial though somewhat irregular brick building. The paddock and grounds comprise about fifty acres, the latter laid out by Mr. Grote. The views from a marble temple in the Italian style of architecture are very beautiful. Long ranges of trees form three avenues conducting to the prospect, while the whole of a deep dell at the foot of the building is thickly matted with laurels. Through these vistas, is seen the river Thames, winding along through wood and mead, and lending an additional charm to the landscape.

ALVA HOUSE, in the county of Clackmannan, the beautiful seat of James Johnstone, Esq., is situated on the south side of the wood hill of Alva, one of the Ochils, a range of mountains remarkable for the peculiarity of running east and west, thus throwing the shadows which are projected from them into the intersecting ravines, with unusual depth and distinctness. The estate of Alva comprises five of these noble hills — viz., Myreton, Craig Leith, Mid Hill, Alva Hill, and Miller's Hill —each separated from its neighbour by a rocky glen, abounding in waterfalls of considerable height and size. The mansion-house was built in the reign of Charles the First, and has been frequently altered since. It cannot boast of any architectural beauty; but it is large and commodious, four stories high, with thirteen spacious rooms upon a floor, with a large imposing front, a portico, covered in by glass, and a conservatory attached to one side, so as to open into the library suite. It stands between two groves of very fine lime trees, planted on the landing of William of Orange, whose party badge was the lime. The hill behind the house is 1800 feet high, and completely covered with thriving timber, excepting where broken by cliffs or masses of rugged rock. The sloping lawn in front is laid out in terraces and flower-gardens, and adorned by fountains which might be made to play to any height, as the spring which supplies them rises 1000 feet above. They have been compared to the fountains at Versailles.

An old and grand avenue, chiefly of oak, leads from the house to the church, a mile distant. About midway lies the kitchen-garden, which used to be a model and show-garden in the time of the late proprietor, and which contains 300 feet of glass. It is bounded on the west side by the romantic Silver Glen, so called from its silver mines — no longer worked, but still believed to be workable, and which are valuable also for containing lead and cobalt. It is beautifully wooded, and the walks through it conduct to waterfalls and bathing-pools, with which it abounds.

The next glen, behind the village of Alva, is called "The Stronde," and is one of the most picturesque in the centre of Scotland. Lofty columns of rock, formed like the bastions of a Norman fort, approach each other from opposite sides of the mountain, and have falls of water dashing over them; or else they secede into hollow amphitheatres, and form dark overhanging caverns, from the back of which the water rushes and falls into wide pools below. In one of these caverns an outlaw was long concealed during the rebellion of 1715.

The Ochil Hills are famous for their pasturage, and for the extensive and lovely views which they command over the Carse of Falkirk, and the fertile valleys of the Teith, the Devon, and the Forth. From Ben Cloch (the hill of stones) the view extends into twenty-three counties, embracing almost the whole chain of the Grampians, and the courses of the Tay, the Clyde, and the Forth, to their expansion into friths, and their absorption in the ocean. Altogether, Alva is one of the most beautiful estates upon the borders of the Highlands, comprising the grandeur of wild and stern mountain scenery, with the richness and fertility of well-watered, well-cultivated, and well-inhabited plains.

Two large columnar stones used to stand outside the village of Alva, to mark the battle-field in which the villagers of old defeated their Highland foes. From the cry then used *Ava A-va*, the hamlet is said to have derived its name. The parish is a

barony, and the whole of it belongs to its present laird.

This picturesque and beautiful mountain barony was purchased from the family of Erskine by John Johnstone, Esq., the grandfather of the present proprietor. John, seventh Earl of Mar, who died in 1634, by his wife, Lady Mary Stewart, daughter of Esme, Duke of Lennox, had a younger son, the Hon. Charles Erskine, who acquired the Barony of Alva, which continued in his family until it was sold by his descendant, Sir Henry Erskine, Bart., of Alva, grandfather of the present Earl of Rosslyn, to his uncle, Charles Erskine, Lord Justice Clerk, who died in 1763. The second wife of the Justice Clerk, "the Lady Alva," was grandmother and guardian to the Duchess Countess of Sutherland. His eldest son, Lord Alva, sold this estate to Mr. Johnstone.

This gentleman was younger son of Sir James Johnstone, Baronet of Westerhall, by Barbara Murray, daughter of Lord Elibank. His brothers and sisters were numerous. One of them, Sir William Johnstone Pulteney, Bart., was the richest commoner in England of his time. His only child was created Countess of Bath, and died without issue. One of Mr. Johnstone of Alva's sisters was the beautiful and gifted wife of Lord Ogilvie, eldest son of the Earl of Airlie, and was heroine of the rising in 1745. Her romantic escape from Edinburgh Castle and flight into France, are well known, and remind us of the adventures of the Countess of Nithsdale, in 1715.

Mr. Johnstone was born in 1734. He was a distinguished member of the civil service of the East India Company in Bengal, and commanded the artillery at the famous battle of Plassey, contributing, in a great degree, to that victory, by his skilful management of the guns. He married Elizabeth Caroline, daughter of Colonel Keene, and niece to Sir Benjamin Keene, Minister at the Court of Spain, and Dr. Keene, Bishop of Ely. Besides the Barony of Alva, he purchased the estate of Denovan, in Stirlingshire and Hangingshaw, the beautiful seat of the ancient family of Murray of Philiphaugh, in Selkirkshire. Mr. Johnstone was Member of Parliament for Kinghorn, and died at Alva in his sixty-second year, in 1795.

His only son, James Raymond Johnstone, of Alva, married Mary Cholmeley, sister of the late Sir Montague Cholmeley, Bart., of Easton Hall, in Lincolnshire, by whom he had a very numerous family. His younger sons all entered the army, the navy, or the church; and two of them are now colonels, who have served with distinction. Among his daughters, we may mention Mrs. Hamilton Gray, a lady of distinguished literary eminence, the Hon. Mrs. King Harman, Lady Frederick Beauclerk, and Lady Muir Mackenzie.

Mr. Johnstone died 17th April, 1830, and was succeeded by his eldest son, James Johnstone, now of Alva, Member of Parliament for the counties of Kinross and Clackmannan. Besides greatly improving the beauty of his pleasure-grounds at Alva, he has built a house on his Selkirkshire estate of Hangingshaw, which is a place of singular and romantic loveliness, on a smaller scale than Alva, but not at all inferior to it in picturesque effect. He has also begun to work valuable seams of coal and ironstone on his estate of Alva, which promise to be much more productive than were the silver mines of the Silver Glen a century and a half ago. It is said that Erskine, of Alva, who had worked these silver mines to a considerable extent, realized £10,000 from one of them; and showing the mouth of this mine to a friend, said, "Out of this hole I cleared ten thousand pounds;" but pointing to the mouth of another mine by its side, he continued, "I however very soon put it all into that other hole!" Mr. Johnstone married January, 1846, his cousin, the Hon. Augusta Norton, sister to Lord Grantley, by whom he has a son and a daughter.

It has been stated that Alva is a barony. It may be worth while to inform our readers that many estates in Scotland were, by the favour of the Sovereign, erected into baronies, whereby certain rights and privileges were annexed to them which were not enjoyed by estates not thus dignified. Each proprietor of a barony, or lesser baron, had a right to hold courts, over which a judge, styled Baron Bailiff, presided, who was competent to decide in many questions of law. The barons had, even, in certain cases, the power of life and death within their baronies; and their position in Scotland may, in some measure, be compared to that of the German Baron of the Empire, who enjoyed many important feudal privileges.

Johnstone of Alva is an immediate branch of the Baronets of Westerhall, a family who, on the death of the late Marquis of Annandale, became chief of the ancient and distinguished house of Johnstone.

Mr. Johnstone of Alva's grand-uncle Sir James Johnstone and Sir William Johnstone Pulteney, the fourth and fifth Baronets of Westerhall, were presumed to have been entitled to the Marquessate of Annandale; as being the nearest heirs of the late marquess. However, they never prosecuted their claim with vigor. This is unfortunate, as Sir William Johnstone Pulteney from his immense fortune and great political influence might have done so with advantage. But he had no son, and his only daughter was created Countess of Bath. Sir William's successors, Sir John and

Sir Frederick, the sixth and seventh Baronets of Westerhall, prosecuted their claims with activity, and with the advantage of much additional proof in their favour, but as yet, there has been no decision as to this distinguished title.

There are three branches of this family—

1. Sir Frederick Johnstone, Bart. of Westerhall, great-grandson of George, third son of Sir James, the third Baronet of Westerhall.

2. James Johnstone of Alva, grandson of John, fourth son of Sir James, third Baronet of Westerhall.

3. Sir John Vanden Bempdé Johnstone, Bart. of Hackness Hall, in Yorkshire, grandson of Colonel Johnstone, younger brother of Sir James, third Baronet of Westerhall, by his wife, the Dowager Marchioness of Annandale, through whom the Vanden Bempde fortune came to this branch of the Johnstones.

BAYONS MANOR, finely situated on the Wolds of Lincolnshire, and commanding a rich, varied, and very extensive view, is the seat of the Right Honourable Charles Tennyson d'Eyncourt, M.P. for Lambeth, High Steward of Louth, &c. It is a castellated manor house, of dark-coloured stone, with all the attributes of a baronial residence of the middle ages.

Its external aspect and interior arrangements suggest feudal associations, and recal the expansive and dignified hospitality of the olden time. Its lofty but ruined donjon,—the entrance over the moat by a drawbridge, through a barbican and three succeeding gates of powerful architecture with two portcullises, its towers, posterns, machicolations, and ivy-mantled walls, of which the outer line contains five or six acres, produce a romantic and picturesque effect.

The manor house and grounds are chiefly indebted to Mr. d'Eyncourt and his late father, for their present condition. The former has most effectively restored the mansion, and made extensive additions of a character adapted to its progressive history. Accordingly, the architecture is of different periods in the middle ages. The keep is Anglo-Saxon, or early Norman. The eastern towers, the curtain, the large central flag tower, and two of the gates, seem to bear a date prior to, or ending about Edward III. The great hall and its oak fittings are in the style of Richard II., and the more decorated portion, towards the west, represents, for the most part, the period between Henry V. and Henry VII. Antique and time-worn statues of early English kings form interesting objects on the exterior of the inner wall. In the Bishop's Tower (so named from Odo Bishop of Bayeux, hereafter mentioned), and in another tower, standing in the moat to guard the bridge, are curious examples of concealed stairs, and in an approach to the former from the outer court or ballium, part of the stair forms a sort of drawbridge to prevent sudden intrusion. In the Moat or Barbican Tower a room occupying its entire circumference is so effectually secreted that its existence would not even be suspected, and is always a surprise when disclosed to the visitor. Within the outer line of wall, seated on a steep and rocky eminence, is a small Gothic Oratory with a groined roof, shrouded by ivy and trees, adorned with painted windows, and from its tone and character disposing the mind to solitary and pious meditation.

A lake, peopled by curious aquatic birds, and studded with islands, one of which forms a pleasaunce, spreads itself at the foot of the eminence on which the manor house is placed. The park, abounding with deer, is broken by every variety of hill, dale, wood, and water, and through it passes a rushing stream, which, rising in the hills to the east in the d'Eyncourt property, forms the source of the river Ancholme, and turns several mills in its progress through the country.

The interior comprises a long range of noble apartments. The stately and spacious hall is entered through a Gothic oak screen, above which is a minstrel's gallery; its height rises to the exterior roof of the building, which is loftily pitched, and gracefully framed in the style of Westminster Hall, with open arched trusses of massive timber, resting on stone corbels, carved into heraldic lions and eagles, bearing shields of arms. The walls are adorned by numerous suits of armour, cross-bows, and other ancient weapons of war and chace; also with various banners, tilting lances, portraits, armorial escutcheons in genealogical series, and other characteristic accessories. Among the portraits are two very fine pictures of Edward III., and his Queen Philippa, in their royal robes. The high and painted windows, with a deep Oriel in the western gable, shed a mellow light through coats of arms and other heraldic devices, and in this hall are suspended the brazen chandeliers which illuminated the late House of Commons.

The library, which is well stored in every department of elegant literature, constitutional history, topography, and antiquities, contains some curious MSS. Here also is an open and ponderous timber roof, resting on massive stone corbels, and, like the hall, this apartment equally occupies the whole height of the house. Its general construction, elevated and painted Gothic windows, hanging gallery, and dark panelling, bring the mind back to the monastic ages, and are strikingly picturesque. At the east end is an original bust of Queen Victoria when nine years of age, by Behnes; a sweet,

BAYONS MANOR — Co. LINCOLN.

THE SEAT OF THE RT. HON: C.T. D'EYNCOURT M.P.

and even yet, a remarkable likeness of her Majesty. Above it is a portion of the canopy which overhung the altar in Westminster Abbey at her coronation, and was a present to Mr. d'Eyncourt, from the late Sir William Woods, Garter King of Arms, whose perquisite it was on that occasion.

The principal withdrawing-room is cruciform, 54 feet in length and 36 feet in the transept, with an oak ceiling thrown into Gothic arches, resting on highly decorated corbels; the windows rich both in architecture and blazonry, illustrate the pedigree and quarterings of the family, and all the adornments maintain the combined dignity and elegance of this beautiful saloon. Three or four other rooms on the principal floor deserve notice, especially the Gallery, which is remarkable for its antique tone and character; but the Tapestry, or state bed chamber, on the first floor, has perhaps the most quaint and mediæval effect. It has, like the other apartments above mentioned, an open wooden roof with interior arches above the cross-beams. Fine tapestry on classical subjects decorate the walls. A magnificent Gothic window with ancient stained glass fills the west end, and imparts a warm and subdued colouring to the interior. On the east stands an antique bed, with canopy and hangings of rare and splendid Venetian bugle tapestry. When a guest at Bayons Manor, early in 1848, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton wrote his beautiful historical romance of "Harold, the Last of the Saxon Kings," in this chamber; and in the dedication of that work to his host, describes its ghostly character, and adverts to a local superstition that on certain nights of the year the Saxon Thane dispossessed at the Norman Conquest, winds his horn at the gate, and in *formâ spectri* demands admission to his ancient inheritance, seized by Odo, the Conqueror's brother.*

The windows and oriels of the mansion are of stone. In the chief apartments they are constructed with rich tracery, and illuminated by heraldic bearings. Badges are carved on the hoodmoulds and elsewhere, appertaining to the families of d'Eyncourt, Lovel, Beaumont, Marmion, Grey, Plantagenet, Leke, Lancaster, Bardolf, &c., &c.

The floors are of fine oak. Some of the stone chimney-pieces are remarkably handsome, and elaborately sculptured with appropriate devices and mottos. That in the hall has this inscription, "*Benissez Dieu, et soyez heureux*," — applicable equally to a banquet or to those commendable enterprises in life, to which the d'Eyncourt motto, "*En avant*," at the same time presents an invitation. Valuable pictures, statuary, armour, &c., are mingled throughout with furniture which corresponds with the character of the building. In the gallery are original and exquisite busts of Napoleon and Byron, the former by Chaudet, and the latter by Bartolini, for which the sculptors had the benefit of several sittings from the living subject of each. The bust of Napoleon was executed for, and given by him to, his uncle Cardinal Fesch, and was purchased from the effects of that dignitary; the bust of Byron was done at Pisa before he went to Greece, and is mentioned by him in his correspondence. It was purchased of Bartolini by the late Lord Weymouth, and on the death of that nobleman his executors disposed of it to Mr. d'Eyncourt. In another apartment may be seen some large Etruscan vases—among the finest in this country

In a tower connected with the entrance to the inner court is a clock and deep-sounding bell, with beautiful chimes at each quarter. The bell on which the hours are struck has this peculiarity, that it was founded upon the death of Captain Eustace d'Eyncourt, a son of the present owner, who died of the yellow fever at Barbadoes in 1842, and is intended as a speaking monument to the memory of this lamented son. It bears the following inscription :—

Me posuit
Carolus de Eyncourt,
Filium flore ætatis abreptum,
Eustachium dilectissimum
Deflens.
Revocet vox mea dulces amoris horas :
Moneat quoque—quàm fugaces !
Quantula sit Vita !

thus hourly reminding the family and neighbourhood of the instability of life even during the buoyant period of youth and strength, and, generally, of the fugitive character of human existence. It was this elegant inscription which was amplified by its author into the elegiac poem, "Eustace," known to the public as a touching record of paternal grief tempered by Christian philosophy.

Among the relics of former ages at Bayons

* The author cannot resist quoting a portion of the passage referring to Bayons Manor :—

"Pausing from my labour," says Sir Edward, "again I look through that castle casement, and beyond that feudal moat, over the broad landscapes, which, if I err not, took their name from the proud brother of the Conqueror himself: and again I hear in those winter nights, when the grim old tapestry waved in the dim recesses, the Saxon thegn winding his horn, and demanding admittance to the halls from which the prelate of Bayeux had so unrighteously expelled him. What marvel, that I lived in the times of which I wrote, Saxon with the Saxon, Norman with the Norman—that I entered into no gossip less venerable than that current at the Court of the Confessor, or startled my fellow-guests (when I deigned to meet them) with the last news which Harold's spies had brought over from the Camp at St. Valery? with all those disburied spectres rampant in thy chamber, all the armour rusting in thy galleries, all those mutilated statues of early English kings (including St. Edward himself) niched into thy grey, ivied walls—say, in thy conscience, O host, shall I ever return to the nineteenth century again?"

Manor, are some curious antique chalices; and one of them is referred to in the above-mentioned poem, which is illustrated by an engraving of it. There is also a very ancient cup, called a Peg-Tankard, of which it is said that only five or six genuine specimens are extant—evidencing the custom of "drinking to Pegs and Pins," forbidden by some Anglo-Saxon laws. Among the pictures of fine quality, is one by Van der Werf, of the first George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, from which several engravings have been taken; one of Charles I., by Walker; a Sun-set, which is a masterpiece by the Dutch Claude, Van der Neer; a remarkable picture of Venice, by Guardi, and several curious portraits of Royal and distinguished personages, especially connected with the conflicting claims of York and Lancaster, fatal at their close, as we shall shortly see, to the representative at that time of the ancient line of d'Eyncourt, proprietor of this manor. There is also a spirited and admirable painting by Stothard of the battle of Neville's Cross, near Durham, in 1346, 20th Edward III., where William Lord d'Eyncourt, one of the Commanders, is represented, actively engaged in the conflict round David, King of Scotland, at the crisis when that prince was taken prisoner. Queen Philippa is seen on horseback, viewing the battle from a distance. It was this Lord d'Eyncourt to whom the custody in Lincolnshire of John, King of France, was committed for a long period, after his capture at the battle of Poictiers, and until his release in 1360. We cannot avoid mentioning another very interesting picture, which was found in the old mansion at Sutton, in Scarsdale, formerly the seat of the Lords d' Eyncourt of Sutton. It was found behind the wainscot in a room there, and kindly presented, with some other antique memorials of the family, by Robert Arkwright, Esq., the owner, to Mr. d'Eyncourt's father, as the eldest co-heir and representative of the Barons d'Eyncourt, of Sutton, Earls of Scarsdale. The painting represents a person of aristocratic bearing, but in the habiliments and attitude of a beggar. Mr. Arkwright, when the picture was discovered, upon inquiry, found in the neighbourhood a tradition, to which it was supposed to relate, and the account of it, written by that gentleman, was sent with the picture to Bayons Manor. According to this tradition, the head of the family, centuries ago, was made prisoner on the coast of Barbary. On quitting his lady at Sutton, he divided a gold ring with her, according to a custom of the old time. After years of captivity and slavery, during which he was supposed by his family to be dead, he escaped and *begged* his way to England. When he presented himself at Sutton, the guardian of the gate, unacquainted with, or not recognising his person, refused to admit him. He pressed to see the lady. The warder replied that she was too much occupied with preparations for her wedding, which was to take place on the following day. The heart-struck stranger then produced the half-ring, and desired that it might be presented to her. At sight of it her painful agitation plainly denoted an agony of disappointment, instead of the joy her unhappy and way-worn lord had fondly anticipated. He died of grief in a few days. The lady fell into a state of derangement.

The picture is a good painting, in the style of Charles the First's period; it was probably executed to commemorate this romantic story; and as it has all the appearance of a portrait, might represent the head of the family at the time, Francis, Lord d'Eyncourt. Sutton was besieged in 1643, by a parliamentary force of 500 men, with three pieces of cannon, and was resolutely defended by Lord d'Eyncourt, but at length taken. This picture, when found, had two round holes in the canvas (since repaired), apparently bullet-holes: and it is probable, that having been secreted with other articles behind the wainscot when the parliamentary force was seen approaching, it was afterwards neglected and then forgotten.

We must now give some historical account of this manorial residence and property.

Bayons (otherwise Bayeux*) Manor, and that of Tealby which adjoins it, appear from Domesday Book to have been assigned as part of the property of Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, by his brother, William the Conqueror. When forfeited by him, it was again granted to be held in capite of the crown as a barony. The name thus became territorial, and the Barons de Bayeux† (see Dugdale's "Baronges," vol. 1, p. 573. Title, "Bayeux") held it from the reign of Henry I. to that of Edward II., filling during that period important offices for the military and judicial service of the crown in the county of Lincoln, and members of this family representing that county in several Parliaments. In the time of Edward II. the barony fell again into the King's hands, and in the 12th year of his reign was regranted to Henry Lord Beau-

* Bayeux was frequently written in English "Bayous," and the mistake of *u* for *n* seems to have caused the change. The country people yet call the Mansion Bays (Bayeux) Hall or Manor, and the Manorial Court Rolls so style it. In like manner, Stephen de Bayeux is called Stephen *De Bays*, when found heir to his brother *John De Bayeux*.—5 Esc. 33 Hen. III. No. 57 Linc. Vide Dugd. Bar. p. 583.

† The first of this family was probably that illegitimate son of Odo, who is related by Dugdale to have been a man of great esteem in the Court of Henry I. That King being Odo's nephew, was likely to make such a grant, and we find the family of De Bayeux flourishing in and after that reign with great possessions in Lincolnshire, some identical with those standing in the name of the Bishop of Bayeux in Domesday Book.—Dugd. Bar. 24, and Oderic. Vital. p. 664. D.

mont. Joan de Beaumont, the eventual heiress of that ancient house, temp. Henry VI., married John, Lord Lovel, son and heir of Alice, Baroness d'Eyncourt in her own right, by her husband, William, Lord Lovel, and the Manors of Bayons and Tealby devolved on their only son, Francis, Lord Lovel and d'Eyncourt. His Arms, quartering Lovel, d'Eyncourt, Grey, and Holand, appear on a tower at Bayons which bears his name.

This nobleman (created a Viscount 22nd Edward IV.), adhered to the house of York, and, being in high favour with King Richard the Third, was Lord Chamberlain of his household, and Chief Butler of England; Constable of Wallingford Castle; also, of the Honour of St. Waleries, and a Knight of the Garter.* He fought under Richard's banner in Bosworth Field, and that King being slain, and his army routed, he fled to St. John's at Colchester, and there took sanctuary; but afterwards he got privily away to Sir Thomas Broughton's house in Lancashire, and thence escaped to Flanders, aided by Richard's sister, the Duchess of Burgundy. He appeared in Ireland, and afterwards in England, in 1487, with Martin Swart and John de la Pole, Earl of Lincoln, attended by two thousand soldiers, and was in the battle of Stoke. After the battle he was seen endeavouring to swim the River Trent, and it was rumoured that he lay concealed for years in some cave or secret place. This rumour seems to have been confirmed by a very peculiar circumstance, related in a letter from Wm. Cowper, Esq., Clerk of the Parliament in 1737.

"*Hertingfordbury Park,*
"9th August, 1737.

"SIR,—I met t' other day with a memorandum I had made some years ago, perhaps not unworthy your notice. You may remember that Lord Bacon, in his History of Henry VII., giving an account of the battle of Stoke, says of the Lord Lovel who was among the rebels, 'that he fled and swame over the Trent on horseback, but could not recover the further side, by reason of the steepnesse of the banke, and so was drowned in the river. But another report leaves him not there, but that he lived long after in a cave or vault.'* Apropos to this:—On the 6th May, 1728, the present Duke of Rutland related in my hearing, that about twenty years before, viz., in 1708, upon occasion of new laying a chimney at Minster Luvel [Oxfordshire], there was discovered a large vault or room under ground, in which was the entire skeleton of a man, as having been sitting at a table, which was before him, with a book, paper, pen, &c. &c. In another part of the room lay a cap, all much mouldered and decayed, which the family and others judged to be this Lord Luvel, whose exit has hitherto been so uncertain."

Hence it may be concluded, that it was the fate of this unhappy lord (then only about thirty-two years of age) to have retired to his house in Oxfordshire after the battle, and there to have intrusted himself to some servant, by whom he was immured and afterwards neglected, either through treachery, fear, or some accident which befel that person—a melancholy period to the life and fortunes of one of the greatest and most active noblemen of the era wherein he lived. To complete the tragedy, King Henry VII. aspiring after the vast inheritance of this powerful nobleman, by an act of attainder (11 Hen. VII. c. 63, his name having been omitted in the act 3 Hen. VII.) confiscated his whole estate, then inferior to few or none in the kingdom. (See Banks' Baronage and Burke's Extinct Peerage.) Under his attainder, the Baronies of Lovel, d'Eyncourt, Holland, and Grey of Rotherfield, which centred in this great person, fell and could not be inherited. He had married Anne, daughter of Henry, Lord Fitzhugh, but had no issue.

Amongst the muniments at Bayons Manor in Mr. d'Eyncourt's possession relating to his manors and lands in the county of Lincoln, is an exemplification of an Act of Parliament, 28 Hen. VIII. (Stat. of the Realm, c. 46,) by which it appears that the manors of Bayons and Tevilby, otherwise Tealby, held of the King in capite, "having been the inheritance of Viscount Beaumont, came into the hande of the late kyng of famous memorie Henri the VIIth by the atteyndre of Francis late Lord Lovell, and after came to our Sovereign Lord the Kyng [Hen. VIII.] by due course of inheritance as sonne and heire unto the said late Kyng his Father, and were afterwards by our said Soveraign Lord the Kyng

* To this Lord Lovel, the famous distich applied, for which the unhappy Colingbourne was cruelly executed under Richard III.

"The Cat, the Rat, and Lovel that Dog,
Doe rule all England under the Hog."

See Stevens's edition of Shakspeare's Richard III., and Mirror for Magistrates, vol. ii., part iii., p. 369. Edit. 1815. The "Cat" referred to Catesby; the "Rat" to Ratcliffe; a Dog or Wolf was the crest of Lovel, and a Boar was the badge of Richard III.

* See Bacon's Henry VII., p. 35. See also in Leland's Collect. vol. iv., p. 214, Hearne's Works, where it appears, from a MS. of the time of Henry VII., in the Cotton Library, speaking of the battle of Stoke, that "ther was slayne th' Erle of Lincoln (John), and dyvers other gentilmen, and the Viscount Lorde Lovell *put to flight*."

[H. VIII.] given and granted unto Henri Norris, Squyre, and to his Heires, which Henri Norris was of late attainted with High Treason."

Henry Norris, the object of this grant, was the nephew of Lord Lovel and d'Eyncourt, being the son of his sister, Frideswide. He had been appointed to offices about the Court, and Constable of Wallingford Castle, previously held by his uncle. Dearly did he pay for these honours, and terrible was his end; for it answered the purpose of Henry VIII. to sacrifice him, in order to rid himself of his unfortunate and innocent Queen Anne Boleyn. But these manors have, by subsequent grant and repurchase, reverted to a descendant of the uncle and heir male of the said Francis, last Lord Lovel and d'Eyncourt — namely, through William Lovel, Lord Morley, second son and ultimate heir male of the said Alice Baroness d'Eyncourt, daughter and sole heir of John, Lord d'Eyncourt, which William was free from all corruption of blood by reason of the said attainders. (See "Burke's Landed Gentry," p. 1377, *tit.* Tennyson d'Eyncourt.)

The view from Bayons Manor presents a beautiful example of English landscape. Towards the north-west, the village of Tealby, embowered in trees, is seen with its ancient church, on the side of an abrupt acclivity. The surrounding hills are crowned with wood, which is gracefully scattered down the green slopes of the park. On the south-west, as the view extends beyond the broad lake and varied home scenery, a vast plain, covered for miles with ancient timber, exhibits itself as a widely-spread forest, with many salient objects in the vale between the Wold and Cliff of Lincolnshire. Over this woody region the Cathedral of Lincoln, nineteen miles distant, is distinctly seen; and from the elevated tower, in the keep at Bayons, the eye ranges over an immense tract of country towards Leicestershire and Rutland. Immediately behind this tower, eastward, there appears to have been, at some remote period, a former castle. When it existed is unknown. Aged persons, who died within the memory of some yet living, spoke of having seen in their youth a remnant of ruins which for centuries had cumbered the ground, and stated the tradition that this had been a precedent manor-place in some by-gone age. On digging, the building seems to have been destroyed by fire, of which traces exist in every part explored. The demarcation of this castle is clearly traceable, with its glacis, defensive ditch, circular towers, outer walls, and extensive court. The position was strong, and dominated over the country to the west.

A melancholy interest is imparted to Bayons Manor and its beautiful scenery by the wretched fate of two of its proprietors, Francis, Lord Lovel and d'Eyncourt, and his nephew Henry Norris; the former lost his life by resisting the usurper Henry VII., and the latter was sacrificed, not to the genuine suspicion of a jealous husband, but to the passion of Henry VIII. for another woman, after three years of cohabitation with his Queen Anne Boleyn. Norris was promised pardon if he would confess his pretended guilt and accuse the Queen,—a proposal which proves that the exclusive object was her destruction; but, he indignantly rejected it, saying he would die a thousand deaths rather than utter so base a falsehood; and he was beheaded. Henry signed the execution of his Queen and others on the 16th May. Henry Norris was executed on the 17th, and the Queen on the 19th May, 1536. The King was in the forest attired for the chase, breathlessly awaiting the signal-gun which was to announce that the axe had severed from her body the beautiful head of his so lately adored, and doubtless, innocent wife and victim; and when the death-gun boomed along the Thames, he exclaimed—"Ha! ha! the deed is done!" And at night he confirmed the cheering intelligence to his elected bride. (See Miss Strickland's "Anne Boleyn.") On the following morning, 20th May, all having been previously prepared, he espoused Jane Seymour, who had permitted his premature courtship. Should the statue of such a man disgrace England and its Kings in their Palace of Westminster! Grateful should we be that not one drop of his blood taints the Royal line which now occupies the throne; and as far as we know Providence has not permitted any of it to linger on the earth, even through an illegitimate channel.

We have extended our observations on this remarkable place beyond our ordinary limits, and will only add, therefore, a matter interesting to the numismatic antiquary. In 1807, a glazed earthen vessel was turned up by the plough on Mr. d'Eyncourt's estate at Bayons, then the property of his father, containing nearly 6,000 silver pennies of Henry II., of various mints, and disclosing to antiquaries several mintages and specimens before unknown; examples of which are now, of course, at Bayons Manor. By the liberality of the owner, collections were placed in the British Museum and other repositories. The discovery was made nearly at the summit of the Wold, by the side of what appeared to have been at some ancient period a road on the southern boundary of the Manor. A minute account of these coins is given in vol. 18. of the "Archæologia."

On the whole, Bayons Manor, its delight-

ful grounds and varied landscape, present an interest and a charm beyond the average of our manorial residences, which the vitiated taste of the 18th century in too many instances degraded from their national and antique costume, and thus reducing them to ordinary dwellings, so far destroyed those historical and domestic associations which are calculated to inspire attachment to the soil, and insure its defence in the hour of danger.

We have given two views of the Manor House of Bayons, one of which forms the frontispiece to this volume.

HARTINGTON HALL, in the parish of Hartington, Derbyshire, the property of Sir Francis Edward Scott, Bart., who inherited it from his maternal grandfather, Sir Hugh Bateman. The manor at one time belonged to the Ferrers family; but upon the attainder of Robert de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, it was granted to Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, who had an excellent castle or mansion here in the time of Edward the First. It must, however, have been subsequently granted to Sir John de la Pole, knight, or to some one of his ancestors; for in Edward the Third's reign we find the mansion and the Manor of Sheen were again purchased of Sir John de la Pole by the king, as appears by the manuscript-book, called Great Ayloffe, in the Duchy of Lancaster Office, as also Harleian manuscript additions, B.M., 6681. The De la Poles continued, notwithstanding, to reside in the ancient hall until the early part of Henry the Eighth's reign.

The manor remained attached to the Duchy of Lancaster till 1603, when it was granted by James the First to Sir George Hume, Chancellor of the Exchequer; but in 1617 it once more reverted to the Crown: James then bestowed it upon his favourite, Sir George Villiers; and in 1663 it was purchased of Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, by William Cavendish, Earl of Devonshire, by whose heirs it is still possessed. The Hall, however, with the annexed estate, was the property and residence of the Batemans in the early part of the sixteenth century, and now belongs to their descendant, Sir Francis Edward Scott, Bart., grandson and heir of Sir Hugh Bateman, Bart.

If we may believe the traditions that have come down to us from olden times, the neighbourhood has been the site of many battles. On Hartington Common the Britons had a sharp conflict with the celebrated Roman General, Agricola; and upon the hills not far from the village, a fierce battle is said to have taken place between the cavaliers and the roundheads in the great Civil War. The frequent finding of musket balls, washed down with the earth from the high grounds during heavy rains, seems to confirm the popular tradition.

STEEPHILL CASTLE, Isle of Wight, about a mile from Ventnor, the seat of John Hambrough, Esq. Previous to 1781 the Right Hon. Hans Stanley, the Governor of the Isle of Wight, resided here; but upon his death it devolved to his sisters, by them it was sold to the Hon. Wilbraham Tollemache, of Calverley Hall, Chester; and for many years was the favourite residence of the Earl of Dysart.

The old building was little more than a cottage, though exceedingly elegant and commodious. This estate having been purchased by John Hambrough, Esq., of Hanwell, Middlesex, and Pipewell Hall, Northamptonshire, he pulled down the cottage and erected (after designs by Sanderson, the Architect, the restorer of Henry VII.'s Chapel, Westminster Abbey) the present mansion, which is castellated of the time of Stephen, the furniture within being fine old specimens of carved workmanship of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The pleasure-grounds, with their winding-walks, extend three miles and upwards, and present a variety of rare plants and shrubs, which, owing to the extreme mildness of the climate, flourish most luxuriantly. From the upper part of the building the prospect is one of surpassing beauty, the open channel in front, and the country in the direction of St. Lawrence, presenting features that must be seen to be duly appreciated. Steephill Castle has been twice visited by the Queen and Prince Albert.

GLYNN, Cornwall, about four miles from Bodmin, and in the parish of Cardinham, the seat of Lord Vivian, a name which has attained so much celebrity by the military services of the late Sir Hussey Vivian during the Peninsular War. Gilbert, in his *History of Cornwall*, tells us that "Glin, or Glynn, is a name taken and given from the ancient natural circumstances of the place, where lakes, pools, and rivers of water abound, and groves of trees or coppices flourish and grow, derived from the Japhetical Greek, λίμνη, lacus."

This place has also been called Glynford, "by reason of a bridge or pass over the Fowey river there, for *ford* in British signifies a street, road, pass, or highway over waters."

While the manor took its appellation from the circumstances just detailed, the very ancient family of the De Glynns was named after the manor, of which they became possessed at a very early period, and so continued till about the time of Edward the

Second, or first year of Edward the Third. The male line of this family then became extinct, and the sole daughter and heir married Carmynow, of Resprin, or Polmaugan, who also died, leaving only a daughter. This lady then brought the estate by marriage to Courtenay, whose posterity sold it to a younger branch of the Glynns, and thus the place in Henry the Seventh's reign once more devolved to the family of its ancient possessors. With them it now remained till 1833, when it was sold to Sir Hussey Vivian, afterwards Lord Vivian.

One of the Glynn family was an active partisan of Charles the First, being related to the famed Cavalier Sir Bevil Granville. Another, John Glynn, born in 1722, was no less distinguished for his legal knowledge; he was a serjeant-at-law, Member of Parliament for Middlesex, and Recorder of London as well as of Exeter; he died in 1779, aged fifty-seven.

But though this barton has passed from the Glynns, the old attachment for Cornwall seems to be still strong in one at least of their descendants. The grandson and representative of the celebrated serjeant, and a grandson, on the mother's side, of Sir William Oglander, Bart. (W. A. Glynn, D.C.L., Oxon), is, we understand, in treaty for, if he does not already possess, a barton or manor in Cornwall. Although residing at Fairy Hill, as beautiful a spot as any in the Isle of Wight; yet still

"Dulces reminiscitur Argos."

The mansion of Glynn stands in a wooded vale, at the bottom of a declivity, not far from the Foy or Fowey, a rapid river that sweeps along its rocky bed under the shade of some fine cliffs, and of woods covering very high and steep acclivities. About the end of the year 1819 a fire occurred at midnight, which destroyed the whole of the interior, and with it one of the finest law-libraries in the county, including other valuable property.

Far and wide the landscape has a bold, romantic, and wild aspect, which considerably heightens the effect of the softer and more cultivated portions.

The arms of the Glynns, as appearing on several parts of the Glynn Aisle, in Cardynham Church, the family burial-place, are "argent, three salmon-spears, sable."

TREVALYN HALL, Denbighshire, the residence of Thomas Griffith, Esq., High Sheriff of Denbighshire in 1849. This mansion was built by Sir John Trevor, Comptroller of the Household to Queen Elizabeth, which may probably account for the royal arms being placed over the front entrance, with the inscription 1576, A.R. (anno Reginæ) 18. The arms also of the Trevor family and several of their alliances are to be seen in different parts of the building; and in this ancient family, lineally descended from Tudor Trevor, the estate continued uninterruptedly until 1743; it then passed to the Boscawens, by the marriage of Ann Trevor—daughter and eventual coheir of John Morley Trevor, Esq., of Trevalyn, Plas Teg, and Glynde—with the Hon. General George Boscawen, (third son of Hugh, first Viscount Falmouth,) whose grand-daughters still possess it.

This edifice is of the Elizabethan order, and has by some been attributed to the celebrated Inigo Jones. It had become partly dilapidated, but after the marriage of the present occupier, Thomas Griffith, Esq., with Elizabeth Mary Boscawen, one of the present co-heiresses, it was completely restored, and considerably enlarged by him, A.D. 1837. The front however remains in its original state, having suffered less from the effects of time.

The Trevors of Trevalyn, with whom this fine seat and estate have so long remained, were a family of great antiquity and distinction, deducing descent from the famed Tudor Trevor, Lord of Hereford, founder of the Tribe of the Marches. In the time of Charles I., Sir Thomas Trevor, a younger son of John Trevor, Esq., of Trevalyn, filled the high office of Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and in the following reign, the Right Hon. Sir John Trevor was one of the principal Secretaries of State. Sir John's eldest son, John Trevor, Esq., of Trevalyn, was father of John Morley Trevor, Esq., whose daughter, Ann, became the wife of the Hon. General Boscawen, as already mentioned; and his second son, Sir Thomas Trevor, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, was elevated to the peerage in 1711, as Baron Trevor.

KNEDLINGTON MANOR, near Howden, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, the seat of Thomas Clarke, Esq., a magistrate for the East and West Ridings, and a deputy-lieutenant. This estate was at one time possessed by the family of the Arlushes, now extinct, and also by Terrick, Bishop of London. Subsequently it passed into the hands of the Clarkes, of whom the present owner is a lineal descendant, having inherited the property from his great grandfather, William, the sole heir of Roger Clarke, Esq., son of Roger Clarke, of Kensall.

The old Hall, erected in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, yet remains entire. The new mansion was built in the years 1841 and 1842 by Thomas Clarke, Esq., and stands in well-wooded grounds, commanding a distant view of Howden and Goole. It is in the strict Tudor style of architecture, with ogee gables, bay mullioned windows, and stained

glass by Warrington. The walls of the entrance-hall, which is lofty and spacious, are covered with tapestry. Within, is a valuable collection of paintings, by Etty and other masters.

BARON HILL, North Wales, in the county of Anglesey, near Beaumaris, the seat of Sir Richard Bulkeley Williams-Bulkeley, Bart., M.P. for the county, which is besides greatly indebted to him for his unwearied efforts in the introduction of a new and highly-improved system of agriculture. Before his time, farming at this place was at a very low ebb, as compared with those other parts of the island where the business was conducted upon system and scientific principles.

A mansion was erected here in 1618 by Sir Richard Bulkeley; but the greater part of the edifice, as it now appears, was built by the last Lord Bulkeley from the designs of Wyatt. It stands upon a gentle eminence, with an extensive wood in front, and looks upon a lawn that slopes down to the Menai, bounded only by the mountain ridge of Arvon. The prospect from the terrace is the boast of the Principality, and by many is considered to be the finest in all Wales. Most assuredly it would be a matter of some difficulty to find any spot that goes beyond it.

The antiquarian zeal of the late Lord Bulkeley has rescued a valuable relique of the olden time from a most barbarous state of neglect, and placed it in these grounds, at a short distance from the house, under a monumental recess. This is the stone coffin of Joan, wife of Llewellyn ap Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales. Originally it had stood in the neighbouring monastery of Llanvaes, but —probably upon the decline of the Roman Catholic faith—it at length ceased to be an object of veneration, and was degraded into a water-trough for cattle, in which state it remained until 1808, when it was discovered and removed by Lord Bulkeley. The coffin-lid, which is carved, and bears the effigy of Joan, is remarkable for its elegance. It is in excellent preservation, although it had remained for years, perhaps for centuries, in a muddy ditch, with its face downwards.

Tradition has been busy with the name of this princess, who was an Englishwoman, but whether truly or not is another question. Her husband, Llewellyn ap Iorwerth, chanced to take prisoner a Norman knight, called William de Braos, with whom certain of the Welsh nobles suspected her of having a criminal intrigue. This, however, did not come to the Prince's ears until some time after his prisoner had been released; when it did, he inveigled De Braos to a banquet in the *Car Gwilym Dû*, or *Black William's Field*,—so named from the tragical event that followed —and having reproached him with his crime, ordered him to be dragged out of the hall, and forthwith hung. Even this did not satisfy his thirst for vengeance. He hastened after his wife, who was then walking in the valley, totally unconscious of what had happened, and in the words of a Welsh distich—

> "Lovely princess," said Llewellyn,
> What will you give to see your Gwilym?"

> "Wales, and England, and Llewellyn,
> I'd give them all to see my Gwilym."

The prince exultingly pointed to the gibbet, which was then in sight. How the lady endured the prospect, or what reply she made, the legend does not say. It appears, however, that they were afterwards reconciled and lived happily together; the lady forgetting her lover, and the sovereign his dishonour.

LATIMERS, Buckinghamshire, formerly called Isenhampstead, or Iselhampsted, the seat of the Hon. Charles Compton Cavendish, third son of George Augustus Henry, first Earl of Burlington. In the year 1324, King Edward III. granted this manor to Sir Simon de Bereford, and upon his forfeiture of it two years afterwards for treason, the monarch bestowed it on William Latimer, from whose family it derived its present name, being called Iselhampsted, or Isenhampsted Latimer, to distinguish it from the neighbouring village of Isenhampsted Cheynies. From the Latimers it passed to Lord Willoughby of Eresby, he having married Elizabeth, dau. of the fourth Lord, and widow of John de Nevill, Lord Nevill of Raby, which lady held Isenhampsted in dower. In 1388, John, Lord Neville left it to Sir Ralph Neville, Knt., his son and heir; but although the Nevilles long continued to assume the title of Lord Latimer, yet the manor fell into the hands of Fulk Greville, their distant descendant, in the reign of Mary, most probably upon attainder of one of the Latimers. By one of the Grevilles it was sold to Sir Edwyn Sandys; or, as some have said, he obtained it in marriage with Elizabeth, a co-heiress of the family of Bray. About twenty years afterwards he disposed of it to the Cavendish family. Here was born the daughter of Sir Miles Sandys, so celebrated by Fuller, in his "Worthies," as the parent stock of seven hundred persons, whom she lived to see descended from her to the fourth generation, her own children having been thirteen in number. Yet she lived only to be eighty-seven. Latimers is still better known from being one of the places to which

King Charles was brought when in the hands of the Parliamentarians, or rather of the triumphant army.

In 1706, Latimers came into the possession of Lord James Cavendish, younger son of the first Duke of Devonshire, who married the daughter of Elihu Yale, Esq., Governor of Fort St. George, in the East Indies. The estate descending to Lord George Augustus Henry Cavendish (younger son of the late Duke of Devonshire), who was in 1831 advanced to the peerage by the title of Earl of Burlington, it was by him holden till his death, when it passed to his son, the Hon. Charles Compton Cavendish.

BALTHAYOCK, Perthshire, the seat of James Fergusson Blair, Esq. The date of the older part of this building is unknown; the more recent portion was erected in 1578 by Alexander Blair, of Balthayock. It is a plain old-fashioned house, with small windows and narrow roof, standing upon a fine commanding site in a country of much natural beauty.

There is still to be seen here an old square tower built in with walls, twenty feet thick, and a door in the centre without stairs. According to the warfare of the day, it must have been of remarkable strength, and capable of resisting any ordinary attacks.

NANTEOS, Cardiganshire, South Wales, the seat of William Edward Powell, Esq., Lord Lieutenant, Member of Parliament, and colonel of militia for the same county. The owner of this extensive property belongs to a branch of the line of Edwin ap Grono, Lord of Tegaingl, founder of the XIII. Noble Tribe of North Wales and Powys.

The mansion of Nanteos was built in 1739, by Thomas Powell, Esq., M.P., grand uncle of the present possessor. It is an exceedingly massive and imposing edifice of the Doric order, and deeply embosomed in a wood of the same extent. In the gallery and dining-room are numerous family portraits, besides some Flemish pictures of very superior merit. Amongst the former are the portraits of Cornelius le Brun, Esq., Sir Thomas Powell, Knt., the late Dr. Powell, and Colonel Jones.

One of the family of Jones, from whom the Powells inherit Nanteos, appears to have been a stanch partisan of Charles I., and as a natural consequence became "a constant object of the phanatique hatred." He was imprisoned, fined, and sequestrated by the triumphant republicans, and yet with an inconsistency for which there would seem to be no adequate cause, he assisted in the year 1647 at the reduction of Aberystwyth, then garrisoned for the King. An old manuscript, quoted by Meyrick in his History of Cardiganshire, attributes this change of politics to his having received some personal injury or affront from the royalists, but for this belief no voucher of any kind is given.

The grounds about Nanteos and the immediate vicinity present the usual features of the best Welsh landscapes, being bold, if not almost rugged, but exceedingly romantic and picturesque.

Colonel Powell has also considerable property near Tregarron, in which are still to be found the ruins of the abbey of Strata Florida, a venerable memorial of the olden times.

CAPESTHORNE, Cheshire, a seat of the Davenports. For several generations this manor was possessed by the family, which received their name from it. Sarah, sole heiress of Randal de Capesthorne, brought it by marriage, in or about the reign of Edward III., to John le Ward. On the extinction of the male line of his descendants in John Ward, Esq., who died in 1748, Mary, his eldest daughter, brought the estate to Davies Davenport, of Woodford, Esq., from whom descend the Davenports of Woodford and Capesthorne. The chapel of that name was built by the John Ward just mentioned, and by him endowed with the tithes of the township, since augmented by Queen Anne's bounty.

The Hall is a large building in the style of architecture that prevailed during the last century. It is situated amongst extensive grounds to the right of the road to Congleton, on the banks of a large piece of water, formed by a stream issuing from Reed's Mere, over which appears the abrupt termination of Cloud Hill.

ANSTY HALL, co. Warwick, the seat of Henry William Adams, C.B., a Colonel in the army. The manor, and manor lands of this parish, called in the Domesday Book Anestie, and in the Saxon Records, Heanstige (*Hean* being the Saxon for "High," and *stige* for "a public pathway"), but now, and in Dugdale's Antiquities of Warwickshire, spelt Ansty, formerly belonged to the Earls of Shrewsbury; and were in the reign of Henry VII. granted by George the fourth Earl to the Dean and Canons of the Collegiate Church of Windsor, who thereupon granted a lease thereof for eighty years to one Richard Harrison.

In the reign of Henry VIII., the remainder of this lease was purchased by John Barker, Esq., of Sunning, Berks., who also purchased the residue of the freeholds, in the parish then belonging to several small freeholders. He was succeeded by his son Edward, who was succeeded by his son Richard, who left an only daughter Mary, who married Thomas Woodcock, Esq., of

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NANTEOS.— Co. CARDIGAN.

THE SEAT OF W.E. POWELL, ESQ. M.P.

W Gauci, lith

Printed by Stannard & Dixon 7, Poland St

ANSTY HALL_Co WARWICK,

THE SEAT OF COL. H W ADAMS, C B

Debenham Place, Shinfield, Berks. Thomas Woodcock died, leaving two daughters, coheiresses, him surviving, the eldest, Ann, succeeded to the Berkshire, and the youngest, Elizabeth, to the Warwickshire property. She married Richard Tayler, Esq., second son of Edward Tayler, Esq., of Binley, in that county. Richard, who served the office of high sheriff of the county in 1668, was succeeded by his son Edward, who in 1673 built the present Hall, near to the site of the ancient manor house, of which a picture is still in existence. Edward was succeeded by his son Edward, who dying a bachelor, was succeeded by his brother William, rector of Malpas, Cheshire, who left two children, Edward his successor, and Elizabeth Dobbins, married to Clarke Adams, Esq., of East Haddon, Northamptonshire (see "Landed Gentry"), and upon the death of Edward *s.p.*, the property devolved upon his nephew, Simon, the only son of the aforesaid Elizabeth Dobbins, who dying in 1801, was succeeded by his son Henry Cadwallader, who was succeeded in 1843 by the present possessor, Henry William Adams, C.B., a Colonel in the army, and commanding the 49th regiment of infantry. The family have continued tenants of the manor and manor lands under the Dean and Canons of Windsor, from the time of the purchase of Harrison's lease, temp. Henry VIII. to the present day (upwards of three centuries), by a series of leases renewed every seven years.

UNTHANK HALL, near Haltwhistle, Northumberland, the seat of Dixon Dixon, Esq., deputy lieutenant for that county, and major of the Northumberland and Newcastle volunteer cavalry. This gentleman served also the office of sheriff for Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1802, and for Northumberland in 1827.

The meaning of Unthank, signifying "no thanks," or "ingratitude," is plain enough, but no tradition remains that can explain the grounds of so ungracious an appellation. It could hardly have come from any idea of unproductiveness in the soil around, unless, indeed, it was derived from the vicinity of a wide tract of moors.

In 1191 this manor belonged to Robert de Ros, of Hamlake, who probably derived it by gift from William the Lion, upon marrying his daughter, Isabella. In 1563 we find it possessed by the crown, and in 1613, by Lord Howard of Walden, who, in 1621, appears to have conveyed it to Lord William Howard of Naworth. We next find it, 1663, in the hands of Robert Coatsworth and William Ramsay, after which time it belonged to John Pattison, at whose death the estate descended in moieties to William Gibson, husband of his daughter, Hannah, and to John Tweddell, Esq., who married his other daughter and coheiress, Isabella. Mr. Gibson dying, his widow, during her lifetime, gave up Unthank to her nephew, William Tweddell. After his death, however, it was found that he had passed over his sisters, and left all his real estate to the late Robert Pearson, Esq. After the decease of this last-named gentleman in 1835, the mansion-house and estate of Unthank, with Plenmellor, High and Low Ramshaw, Toddlewood, and Limestones, were sold to Dixon Dixon, Esq., the present owner.

Of all the names attached to this mansion —and, as we have just seen, they are not few—that of Ridley, the Martyr, has conferred upon it the greatest celebrity. Here that eminent character was born somewhere about 1500, and even when brought to the stake to suffer for his zeal in the cause of the Reformation he did not forget his beloved native place. In a "treatise or a letter written by him instead of his last farewell," he pathetically exclaims, "farewell, my beloved sister of Unthank, with all your children, my nephews and nieces. Since the departing of my brother, Hugh, my mind was to have been unto them instead of their father; but the Lord God must, and will be, their Father if they will love him, and fear him, and live in the trade of his law." But although every one in the present day must compassionate the martyr and detest the cruelty of his persecutors, yet in common fairness it should be recollected that when he had the power in his hands he had abused it in the same way; like the virtuous Cranmer, he assisted in bringing Joan Bocher and others to the stake for heresy, though it was heresy of a different character.

The mansion of Unthank is very old, and bears in its architecture undeniable marks of having been built or remodelled at different periods. It stands embosomed in groves and gardens, the broad moors of Plenmellor stretching away towards the south, while between it and the river Tyne is a tract of corn-fields and green meadows.

In 1763, when John Tweddell, Esq., of this place, was hunting on the rocky moor of Ramshaw, one of the party, in searching for a lost hare, found in a cavity of the rocks a large quantity of silver coin; "this," says Hodgson, the county historian, "was probably left there by some soldier in the pursuit of the Scotch army from Stanhope Park in 1327."

COMBE ROYAL, in the county of Devon, the seat of John Luscombe, Esq. The name dates at least from the reign of Edward the Third, and it may have existed long anterior to that time, the word evidently

being of Saxon origin. Before it passed into the hands of the Luscombes by purchase, it belonged to a younger branch of the family of Gilbert.

The mansion erected by John Luscombe, Esq., High Sheriff of Devon 1740, is a plain irregular building of grey stone, standing at the head of a valley, which is scattered over with trees, singly and in clusters. So mild and genial is the climate, that many exotics flourish in the open air. Orange, lemon, and citron trees, slightly protected in winter by reed or wooden frames, and placed under a southern aspect, are highly prodigal of fruit, and that too of the best kind. A basket of unusually fine specimens was accepted, and highly praised, by Her Majesty in 1850, the head-gardener at Osborne being despatched to Combe Royal to learn the mode of culture adopted there. One of the orange trees is traditionally known to be more than two centuries old.

The surrounding landscape, as indeed may be said of the greater part of Devonshire, is exceedingly beautiful, the warm yet humid atmosphere giving an unusual vividness to the green of wood and meadow. The most pleasing part, however, of the prospect here, is from the terrace, when the eye travels over an arm of the sea flowing up to Kingsbridge.

DENBIES, in the county of Surrey, the seat of Thomas Cubitt, Esq. At one time this was a farm-house, belonging to William Wakeford; but in 1734 it was bought of him by Mr. Jonathan Tyers, the owner of Vauxhall Gardens, whose taste was the very opposite to what might have been expected from the manager of a place of gaiety and amusement. Under his superintendence the place assumed a grave, if not a gloomy character. A wood of about eight acres, which he called *Il Penseroso*, was filled with many ingenious, but somewhat trifling, contrivances to induce that melancholy which was so fashionable with a certain set of simple-minded gallants in Ben Jonson's time. Numerous inscriptions met the eye in the sad vein of Master Stephen; a clock struck every minute, to remind the visitor that "time was on the wing," and to make the warnings of this monitor more impressive, it was studiously kept out of sight. As if all these mementos were not enough, at the end of one of the walks were placed a male and female skull upon pedestals, with suitable inscriptions.

Upon the death of Mr. Tyers in 1767, the property was sold to the Hon. Peter King, who had the good taste to repudiate these gloomy fancies. In 1781, his son parted with the house and some of the land to James Whyte, Esq., and by him it was again sold in 1787, to Joseph Denison, Esq., a banker and merchant of London.

Denbies stands upon the verge of a hill, close to Ranmer Common. It is composed of a centre and wings, a pediment surmounting the chief front; but a minute description of it is unnecessary, since it offers nothing particular in an architectural point of view, and the present owner intends to pull it down. The landscape, however, around it is one of much beauty. The most prominent points are Box Hill, the Deepdene, with the dark woods spreading along its sides, the town and valley of Dorking, and Leith Hill; while on another side, Ranmer Common combines the picturesque with the romantic.

SNELSTON HALL, Derbyshire, three miles south-west of Ashbourn, the seat of John Harrison, Esq., who is lord of the manor.

This noble mansion is a recent structure in the florid Gothic style of architecture, and with its towers and turrets might well pass for a feudal building if time had only covered the walls with its mellowing tints, or the green ivy twined about them. The site is admirably chosen, on a gentle rise, with water flowing at a short distance in which the building may be seen reflected as in a mirror. Neither expense nor labour have been spared in giving the grounds a park-like appearance, and a multitude of thriving trees, disposed singly or in clusters, have already begun to give goodly promise for the future.

No less care and attention have been bestowed upon the interior of the mansion, some of the principal rooms being fitted up with carved oak furniture in the ancient fashion, and wrought most elaborately. The effect of this is extremely pleasing to one who would willingly be brought back in fancy to the olden times. This revival of the past is still more felt in ascending the staircase, which here, as in all the baronial mansions, has tasked the skill of the architect to the uttermost. It imposes by its size and sombre aspect, but pleases no less by the high and admirable finish of its workmanship. Even the offices, lodges, and farm-buildings, are impressed with the same character, and are in admirable keeping with the Hall itself.

WONERSH PARK, in the county of Surrey, about three miles and a half from Guildford, the seat of Lord Grantley.

In the reign of Edward the Third this estate belonged to Sir Richard de Tangley, after whose time it successively passed into

E. Noyce, lith.

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DOWDESWELL Co. GLOUCESTER.

THE SEAT OF COXWELL ROGERS ESQE

the hands of Thomas Caryll, a younger son of Sir John Caryll; and Thomas Elyott, who bequeathed it to his relation, Richard Gwynne. The niece of the last-named owner, Susannah, wife of Richard Clifton, Esq., had an only daughter and heiress, Trehane, married to Sir William Chapple; Grace, their daughter and sole heiress, married Fletcher, the first Lord Grantley of Markenfield, whose grandson now possesses the property.

The old mansion was built about the time of Edward III., and, as it is supposed, by Richard de Tangley; but of this there is at present little remaining. The building, as it now appears, is a large structure of red brick with stone copings, screened by a wall and embattled gateway.

The park and grounds, as well as the surrounding scenery, are of a kind that almost set description at defiance, the whole being so varied and enchanting. A beautiful eminence, that rises behind the house, and is called Chinthurst Hill, more particularly deserves attention.

At one period the village of Wonersh was in high repute for the manufacture of blue woollen cloth, intended for exportation to the Canary Isles. This trade, however, must now be considered among the things which have been—*fuit!*

—"More unsteady than the southern gale,
Commerce on other shores displays her sail."

DOWDESWELL, co. Gloucester, the seat of Richard Rogers Coxwell Rogers, Esq. The village of Dowdeswell is romantically situated on the brow of the Cotswold Hills, twelve miles from Gloucester and four from Cheltenham, on the London road; and is justly celebrated for its salubrious air and diversified scenery. The manor has passed through several families of distinction. Henry the Third granted it to the master of the Knights Templars; it was afterwards granted to the College of Westbury, and upon the dissolution of religious houses to Sir Ralph Sadlier, from whom it passed to the Rogers's. Dowdeswell has been the scene of civil feuds and contentions in early times from encampments on the hill called "The Castles," which till of late years were in good preservation, but have materially suffered from modern inroads and agricultural improvements. At Andover's ford in the parish, a severe and bloody engagement took place between the king's and the parliamentary forces, as military reliques have been found on the spot. On two occasions stone coffins were dug up at Sandywell, placed in a north and south direction containing perfect skeletons, but without inscriptions or names. The living is a rectory in the gift of the Rogers family, and was purchased in 38 Henry VIII. The church (dedicated to St. Michael) is cruciform with a porch on the south side, having a tower with a low unassuming spire springing from the intersections. That a church has been founded here from a very early period cannot admit of a doubt, for in levelling a portion of the churchyard eastward in the year 1840, several sculptured fragments of an original Norman church were discovered. An early specimen of the capital of a shaft of that age, and a stone with the representation of a palm tree, and its various ramifications, are preserved for the inspection of the antiquary.

The present building (with the exception of a portion of the nave and porch) was erected by Richard Rogers and R. Abbington, Esqrs. (whose daughter, Alice, he married), in the year 1575; and though possessing few features of architectural merit, is universally admired for its uniform appearance. The interior of the church has lately been fitted up with Gothic stalls, and a richly-carved pulpit in stone. The east end is ornamented with a beautiful obituary window of stained glass in memory of Mrs. Hester Rogers and her sister, Anne Coxwell, being the last of their generation, and was erected by the children of the latter in 1850. In the chancel is a very handsome marble monument, supported by Corinthian columns, to William Rogers, Esq., one of the masters of the High Court of Chancery, with his bust finely executed. He died the 9th of April, 1734. In the nave and the north aisle are several others to members of that family. The tower contains three musical bells, which were cast at Gloucester in 1658. On the largest is the following inscription:—

"When I was cast into the ground,
I lost my old tone, and revived my sound."

The churchyard is protected from the public road, which passes by it, by iron palisades; the entrances are ornamented with stone pillars and iron gates, surmounted with the arms of Rogers, with their very appropriate motto, "Vigila et ora," encircling the shield. Adjoining these sacred precincts is the monastic-looking manor-house, now occupied by a tenant, which in many parts is coeval with the church. The prevailing style is Elizabethan, with gable ends, transom lights, and groups of triangular chimney shafts. The south and west portions of the building are enveloped in luxuriant ivy. There is an excellent village school for the accommodation of the children of this and the adjoining parishes, established by the Rev. C. Coxwell, rector, and Mrs. Hester Rogers. The foundation stone of the school-room was laid 14th March, and the room opened in June following, 1843.

The rectory house is prettily situated on an eminence at the north end of the village.

To the south of the church stands the new mansion of R. R. Coxwell Rogers, Esq., on the site of the old one, which was taken down in 1831, being considered in an insecure state. The house is a large structure, in the Grecian style of architecture, containing a handsome hall and several well-proportioned apartments. The view from the western terrace is very striking, commanding the rich vale of Gloucester, with May Hill beyond, and terminated by the black mountains in South Wales. The River Chelt (whence the town of Cheltenham derives its name, and which rises in the upper village) runs through the valley below the mansion, and forms an ornamental sheet of water; the gardens and pleasure-grounds are kept in excellent order. The Rogers of Dowdeswell are descended from the ancient and knightly family (as Camden observes in his Britannia), formerly of Brianston, in the co. of Dorset, now the seat of Lord Portman. The first possessors of Dowdeswell, were three brothers, sons of Sir John Rogers, Kt., of Brianston (by Catherine, daughter of Sir Richard Weston, Lord Treasurer, and afterwards Duke of Portland), in whose descendants it has continued to the present period. The before-mentioned Sir John (steward of the town of Blandford) was closely allied to the Protector Duke of Somerset, and other families of distinction; and his great wealth and royal favours enabled him to apportion his numerous issue (consisting of sixteen sons and four daughters) with unusual liberality. The present representative is Richard Rogers Coxwell Rogers, Esq., who is a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Gloucester.

HOSPITALFIELD, in the county of Forfar, the seat of Patrick Allan Fraser, Esq. The house was erected in the commencement of the thirteenth century, by the Abbot of Aberbrothwick, having been originally intended for an Hospital, in connection with the abbey. In ancient documents, it is called the Hospital of St. John. The first lay occupant of it, as a residence, was Alexander Beatoun, brother to the famous cardinal of that name, whose evil counsels led King James to the invasion of England, and involved him in the fatal defeat at Solway Moss. The end of the cardinal was as bloody as his life had been, for after having condemned many to the stake, he was himself cruelly murdered in the castle of St. Andrew. "He that killeth with the sword, must be killed with the sword."

At a later period, this mansion was possessed by the Ouchterlonys, of the Gwynd. From them, in 1669, both house and estate passed to the family of the Frasers. It is in the old Scottish style of architecture, and is generally understood to have been the original from which Sir Walter Scott took his Monkbarns, so graphically described in the *Antiquary*, though he has indulged in some little poetical license. "Secluded from the town by the rising ground, which also screened it from the north-west wind, the house had a solitary and sheltered appearance. It was an irregular, old-fashioned building, some part of which had belonged to a grange, or solitary farm-house, inhabited by the bailiff or steward of the monastery, when the place was in the possession of the monks. It was here that the community stored up the grain, which they received as ground-rent from their vassals, for with the prudence belonging to their order, all their conventual revenues were made payable in kind, and hence, as the present proprietor loved to tell, came the name of Monkbarns. To the remains of the bailiff's house the succeeding lay inhabitants had made various additions, in proportion to the accommodation required by their families; and as this was done with an equal contempt of convenience within, and architectural regularity without, the whole bore the appearance of a hamlet which had suddenly stood still when in the act of leading down one of Amphion's or Orpheus's country dances. It was surrounded by tall clipped hedges of yew and holly, some of which still exhibited the skill of the topiarian artist, and presented curious arm-chairs, towers, and the figures of St. George and the dragon."

SHARDELOES, Buckinghamshire, about a mile from Amersham, the seat of Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq., son and heir of Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the county, and for several years Member of Parliament for the borough of Amersham. This gentleman served also as high sheriff of Bucks in 1836. In the reign of Henry the Sixth the manor was possessed by Henry Brudenell, Esq., and after remaining for some time with his descendants, was conveyed by marriage to John Cheney, Esq. of Chesham Blois, by Elizabeth Brudenell. In the time of Queen Elizabeth the family of Tothill had acquired this manor from the Cheynes. The last of this name had, by the same wife, thirty-three children, yet dying without heir male, Joane, his eldest daughter and co-heiress, conveyed the estate, by marriage, to Francis Drake, Esq. of Esher, in Surrey, a gentleman of the Privy Chamber to James the First.

Shardeloes, which stands upon an eminence near the road leading from Aylesbury, is a handsome edifice, ornamented with fluted Corinthian columns upon the northern front. A gentle ascent leads to the entrance hall, which is thirty feet square; the dining-room

is thirty-six feet by twenty-four; a quadrangle giving light to a suite of bed chambers by a very ingenious arrangement. But this house, although sufficiently imposing if seen from the road, is yet more remarkable for its internal convenience than for its architecture externally. Some pictures, too, of great value will be found here, such as an original picture of Queen Elizabeth, profusely covered with lace, beads, and bracelets; in the back ground is the Spanish Armada on one side, and a representation of the storm which dispersed it upon the other, a picture very much in place, since the maiden queen is said to have occasionally resided here. A portrait of Hatton, her Lord Chancellor, who by his great favour with her has given rise to more scandal than even Leicester. Four sea-pieces, representing a storm; a calm, with the sun breaking through the fog; sunset; and sun-rise; all executed by Vernet, and bearing date 1747. Two landscapes, with ruins; an upright landscape, with rocks and waterfall, a spirited composition by Van Dieste, &c.

From the north the ground slopes gradually down to a small lake, and has a very pleasing appearance. There is also a park sufficiently large and well timbered.

EAST COWES CASTLE in the Isle of Wight, the seat of Charles R. J. Sawyer, Esq. This beautiful seat possessed in 1798 by John Nash, Esq., who so far altered and enlarged it, that it might almost be called a new structure. Since his time it has successively passed through the hands of the Earl of Shannon, and N. Barwell, Esq., and finally devolved to the present possessor.

East Cowes Castle stands upon the brow of the hill that looks towards West Cowes, and when first seen is eminently striking, from its situation, embosomed as it is in woods. It combines the features of the castellated mansion of a late date, with those of the baronial fortress of a much earlier period, the object of the architect evidently having been to unite the comforts of a modern house with the picturesque grandeur of an ancient castle, in the time of the Sixth Edward. A terrace goes round it, and the grounds undulate beautifully, the Solent and the river Medina being visible at no great distance.

THRYBERGH PARK, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, about three miles from Rotherham, the seat of John Fullerton, Esq., whose family came from Ayrshire, but was, according to tradition, of Anglo-Saxon, or of Norman origin. The name, beyond question, is of Saxon etymology; but the pedigree of the Fullertons of that ilk can be authentically traced in Scotland through six centuries. At a very remote period, Thrybergh belonged to William de Perci, the founder of the house of Percy. We afterwards see it in the possession of the Reresbys, a family that, with many illustrious names, yet affords a melancholy example of the decadence to which the great and noble may be subjected. Of one it is said by Wotton, that inheriting from his father an estate of seventeen thousand a-year, he became so reduced after a few years, that he was forced to part with Thrybergh, and eventually descended to the condition of tapster in the Fleet prison. Gaming, and particularly cock-fighting, was his predominant vice, and there is a tradition at Thrybergh, that the estate of Dennaby was staked and lost on a single main. Many characters, however, of eminence appear in this family. One, Sir John Reresby, the second baronet, was made governor of Burlington by Charles the Second, and in the reign of King James, was advanced to the more important office of governor of York. There is also a pleasing tradition, though perhaps not borne out by facts, of a beautiful heiress of Thrybergh, who plighted her vows to a certain knight at a cross, which still remains in a lane near the village, as if to vouch for the truth of the story. The knight then set out as a crusader to the Holy Land, and soon afterwards tidings reached home of his having fallen in battle against the infidels. The lady would gladly have remained true to her vow, but her family, by that sort of persuasion which, if not force, can hardly be distinguished from it, extorted her reluctant consent to wed a nobleman of their own choice. The morning of the nuptial day arrived, when the bride elect, clinging at this last moment more than ever to her early passion, resolved to visit the cross at which she had pledged her faith. There she found a pilgrim from Palestine, of whom she demanded if he had seen or heard of her lover in the Holy Land. To this, in the words of the old ballad,—to which indeed the story bears a reversed resemblance,—the pilgrim replied:—

"And how should I know your true love,
From many another one?"
"Oh, by his cockle hat and staff,
And by his sandal shone.

"But chiefly by his face and mien,
That were so fair to view;
His flaxen locks that sweetly curl'd,
And eyne of lovely blue."

"Lady, he is dead and gone!
Lady, he is dead and gone!
And at his head a green grass turfe,
And at his heels a stone."

Hereupon the lady fell into a passion of tears, like her counterpart in the ballad, refusing the proffered consolations of the pilgrim, who tells her, truly enough,

"Weep no more, lady, weep no more,
Thy sorrowe is in vaine;
For violets pluckt, the sweetest showers
Will not make grow againe.

Our joys as winged dreames doe fly,
Why then should sorrow last?
Since grief but aggravates thy losse,
Grieve not for what is past."

Maxims of this kind have, time out of mind, been the current coin of those who essay the task of consolation, but however true in the abstract, they have seldom been found to anticipate the healing effects of time by a single minute. The pilgrim having thus tested the lady's truth, of which he might well doubt, seeing she was going to be wed to another, flings off his weeds, and exclaims,

"Yet stay, fair lady, turn again,
And dry those pearly tears;
For see beneath this gown of gray
Thy owne true love appears!"

The lovers are then happily married, the claims of the new suitor very properly giving way to those of the earlier occupant of the lady's heart. It was impossible to resist filling up the lights and shades of the story from the old ballad, the two bearing so close a resemblance to each other.

It is not in our power to show the successive acts by which the Sir William Reresby, alluded to above, got rid of his immense possessions. The greater part of them, namely, Thrybergh, Dennaby and Brinsworth, passed into the hands of John Savile, Esq., of Methley, who settled them on his sons with what are called, *shifting uses*, so that eventually Thrybergh came to the youngest of them. He dying without male issue, it next devolved to his sister Elizabeth, the wife of the Hon. John Finch, her cousin upon the mother's side. She was succeeded by her son, Savile Finch, Esq., who sat in many Parliaments for Maidstone and Malton. Having no issue, he left the estate to his wife, Judith, daughter of John Fullerton, Esq., of Craighall, co. Ayr, and that lady bequeathed it to her own family, in whose possession it still remains. The old Hall of the Reresbys, a little altered and modernised, was standing during the whole term of its possession by the families of Savile and Finch. It was near the church, and appears to have had a venerable and picturesque effect in its wide front, perforated with numerous small windows. It was pulled down by Colonel Fullerton, who erected the present mansion on a spot not very far from the old building. The new edifice is of the Gothic style of architecture, and is exceedingly handsome. The soil is very rich and fertile, as indeed may be said of most of the land in this vicinity; nor is there any want of beautiful landscapes, diversified by numerous seats, this parish having been, from time immemorial, the residence of families of the first distinction in the county.

LATHOM HOUSE, near Ormskirk, co. Lancaster, the seat of Lord Skelmersdale. The township and chapelry of Lathom belonged, at the Domesday survey, to Orm, a Saxon, from whom the parish of Ormskirk derives its name. His descendant, Robert Fitzhenry, of Lathom, founded the Priory of Burscough, temp. Richard I., and may be regarded as "the Rodolph" of the race of Lathom, whose ancient manor-house we are about describing. Robert's grandson, Sir Robert de Lathom, greatly augmented his inheritance by his marriage with Amicia, sister and coheir of Thomas, Lord of Alfreton and Norton; and his son and successor, a knight like his father, still farther added to his patrimony by winning the rich heiress of Sir Thomas de Knowsley, who brought him the fair lordship which to this day continues to be the princely residence of her descendants, the Earls of Derby. The eventual heiress of the Lathoms, Isabella, dau. of Sir Thomas de Lathom, married Sir John Stanley, and henceforward, for several hundred years, and during the period of its chief historic distinction, Lathom House was held by the Stanleys. Sir John Stanley, who thus acquired the hand and inheritance of the heiress of Lathom, became Lord-Deputy of Ireland, and received a grant of the manor of Blake Castle, in that kingdom. In 1405, he had a commission in conjunction with Roger Leke to seize on the city of York and its liberties, and also upon the Isle of Man, on the forfeiture of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland; and in the 7th of Henry IV., being then treasurer of the household to the king, he obtained licence to fortify a house at Liverpool (which he had newly built) with embattled walls. In the same year, having taken possession of the Isle of Man, he obtained a grant in fee of the said isle, castle, and pile—anciently called Holm Town—and of all the isles adjacent, as also all the regalities, franchises, &c., to be holden of the said king, his heirs, and successors, by homage, and the service of two falcons, payable on the days of their coronation. On the accession of Henry V., he was made a Knight of the Garter, and constituted Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for six years, in which government he died, 6th Jan., 1414. The grandson of this famous knight, Sir Thomas Stanley, also Chief Governor of Ireland, and Chamberlain to Henry VI., was summoned to Parliament as Lord Stanley, in 1456. He married Joan de Goushill, a lineal descendant of King Edward I., and had four sons; the eldest, Thomas, second Lord Stanley, and first Earl of Derby, so celebrated for his participation in the victory of Bosworth Field; and the second Sir William Stanley, of Holt, the richest subject of his time, who was beheaded for his adherence to Perkin

Warbeck. The Earls of Derby continued to possess the mansion of Lathom, and to reside there in such magnificence and liberality, that Camden says, "With them the glory of hospitality seemed to fall asleep," until the death of William Richard George, ninth earl, whose daughter and coheir, Henrietta, Lady Ashburnham, sold it to Henry Furness, Esq., from whom it was purchased in 1724, by Sir Thomas Bootle, of Melling, Chancellor to Frederick, Prince of Wales. He died without issue, having bequeathed his property to his niece, Mary, only daughter and heir of his brother, Robert Bootle, Esq., and wife of Richard Wilbraham, Esq., of Rode, M.P. for Chester. By this devise, the ancient and historic seat of Lathom vested in the Wilbrahams, and is now possessed by Edward Bootle Wilbraham, Lord Skelmersdale, the son and successor of the heiress of Bootle. His lordship's daughter is married to Edward Jeoffrey Stanley, present Earl of Derby, and thus the name of its former possessors has become again associated with this ancient manor-house. While the Stanleys held it, Lathom, for magnificence and hospitality, surpassed all the residences of the North, assuming, in those respects, the attitude of a Royal Court, and its possessors were regarded with such veneration and esteem, that the following harmless inversion was familiar "as household words"—*God save the Earl of Derby and the King.* At the period of its memorable siege, Lathom was under the government of the famous Charlotte de la Tremouille, Countess of Derby, her husband having been commanded to leave the realm, and being then in the Isle of Man. This heroic lady, whose gallant daring in resisting the mighty power of the Parliament stands brightly forth amid all the brilliant achievements of the Royalists, was daughter of Claude, Duc de Tremouille, and, by her mother, Charlotte Brabanton de Nassau, was grand-daughter of William, Prince of Orange, and of Charlotte de Bourbon, of the Royal House of France. Thus highly born, and allied besides to the Kings of Spain and Naples, and the Dukes of Anjou, Charlotte de la Tremouille did not sully the renown acquired by so illustrious a descent. When the moment came for calling forth her energies and spirit, she rose equal to the occasion, and has left on the page of history an almost unparalleled example of female heroism. After the battle of Nantwich, the united forces of the Parliament under Sir Thomas Fairfax, accompanied by the regiments of Cols. Rigby, Egerton, Ashton, and Holcroft, marched to Lathom House, where they arrived 28th February. In the defence of this mansion, which the dangers of the times had converted into a fortress, her ladyship had the assistance of Major Farmer, and the Captains Ffarington, Charnock, Chisenhall, Rawstorne, Ogle, and Molyneux.

> "'Twas then they raised, 'mid sap and siege,
> The banners of their rightful liege
> At their she-captain's call,
> Who, miracle of womankind,
> Lent mettle to the meanest hind
> That mann'd her castle wall."

On his arrival before Lathom, Sir Thomas Fairfax obtained an audience of the countess, who had disposed her soldiers in such an array as to impress the Parliamentary general with a favourable opinion of their numbers and discipline. The offer made by Sir Thomas was, that on condition of her surrendering the house to the troops under his command, herself, her children and servants, with their property, should be safely conducted to Knowsley, there to remain, without molestation, in the enjoyment of one half of the earl's estates. To this alluring proposal the countess mildly but resolutely replied, that a double trust had been confided to her—faith to her lord and allegiance to her sovereign, and that without their permission she could not make the required surrender in less than a month, nor then without their approbation. The impetuous temper of the Parliamentary army could not brook this delay, and, after a short consultation, it was determined to besiege the fortress, rather than attempt to carry it by storm. At the end of fourteen days, while the works were being constructed, Sir Thomas Fairfax sent a renewed summons to the countess, but with no better success; the reply of the countess being, that she had not forgotten her duty to the Church of England, to her prince, and to her lord, and that she would defend her trust with her honour and with her life.

Being ordered into Yorkshire, Sir Thomas confided the siege to Colonel Peter Egerton and Major Morgan, who, despairing of success from negotiation, proceeded to form their lines of circumvallation with all the formality of German tactics. The progress of the besiegers was continually interrupted by sallies from the garrison, which beat the soldiers from their trenches and destroyed their works. At the end of three months a deep breach was cut near the moat, on which was raised a strong battery, where a mortar was planted for casting grenades. In one of these discharges, the ball fell close to the table where the countess and her children were sitting, and broke part of the furniture to atoms. A gallant and successful sally under Major Farmer and Captains Molyneux, Radcliff, and Chisenhall, destroyed these works, killed a number of the besieging army, and captured the mortar. The countess not only superintended the works, and commanded the operations, but frequently accompanied her

gallant troops to the margin of the enemy's trenches. The Parliament, dissatisfied with all this delay, superseded Colonel Egerton, and confided the command to Colonel Rigby. Fresh works were now erected, but they shared the fate of the former; and Colonel Rigby, on the approach of Prince Rupert into Lancashire, was obliged to raise the siege at the end of four months, and to seek shelter for himself and his army in Bolton.

The capture of that town, which followed soon after, under the combined operations of Prince Rupert and the Earl of Derby, yielded numerous trophies to the victorious army; and all these were presented to the heroic defender of Lathom House, in testimony of the memorable triumph achieved, under her command, by a gallant band of three hundred soldiers, assailed as they had been, by ten times their own number.

After the siege, the Countess of Derby retired with her children, under the protection of the earl, to the Isle of Man, leaving Lathom House to the care of Colonel Rawstorne. In July, in the following year, the siege was renewed by General Egerton, at the head of four thousand men, who took up their head quarters at Ormskirk. The garrison made a gallant and successful stand for some time, but being at length reduced to extremities, for want of the munitions of war, and disappointed in the expectation of a reinforcement from the king, who was, in the month of September in that year, at Chester, the commander was obliged to surrender his charge into the hands of the Parliamentary forces, upon bare terms of mercy, on the 2nd of December. The besiegers soon converted the most valuable effects of the house into booty; the towers from whence so many fatal shots had been fired were thrown down; the military works were destroyed; and the sun of Lathom seemed for ever to have set.

Of the old House of Lathom, that stood so stout a siege, not a vestige now remains. "The ramparts," says Mr. Heywood, "along whose banks knights and ladies have a thousand times made resort, hearkening to stories as varied as those of Boccaccio; the Maudlin well, where the pilgrim and the lazar devoutly cooled their parched lips; the mewing house; the training ground; every appendage to antique baronial state; all now are changed, and a modern mansion and a new possessor fill the place."

Lathom House, as it now appears, is a magnificent edifice, rebuilt by Sir Thomas Bootle, Knt., Chancellor to Frederick, Prince of Wales, and is the seat of Lord Skelmersdale, the owner. His lordship is Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, held at Kirkdale, but his advanced age prevents him from sitting; he is, however, ably represented by his deputy, the Ven. Jonathan Brooks, Archdeacon of Liverpool, who ranks high among the most efficient chairmen of quarter sessions in England. The house stands on a plain inclining towards the north, and commands an extensive view. The south front was begun by William, ninth Earl of Derby, and was completed, in a manner not unworthy of its ancient fame, by Sir Thomas Bootle, between 1724 and 1734. The north front extends 156 feet, with nine windows on each floor, and the offices are joined to it by colonnades supported by Ionic pillars. The hall is forty feet square and thirty high. The saloon is forty by twenty-four feet. The library fifty by twenty-one; and there are on this floor thirteen apartments. The house is situated in the centre of a park between three and four miles in circumference.

It may not be deemed irrelevant to mention here a tradition relative to the visit of King Henry VIII. at Lathom, particularly as it does not appear to be generally known.

Subsequently to the execution of Sir William Stanley, when the king visited Lathom, the earl, after his royal guest had viewed the whole house, conducted him up to the leads for a prospect of the country. The earl's fool, who was among the company, observing the king draw near to the edge, not guarded by a balustrade, stepped up to the earl, and pointing down to the precipice, said, "*Tom, remember Will.*" The king understood the meaning, and made all haste down-stairs and out of the house; and the fool, long after, seemed mightily concerned that his lord had not had courage to take the opportunity of avenging himself for the death of his brother.

The fabulous tradition of the "Eagle and Child," the crest of the Stanleys, also associates itself with the family of Lathom, and is thus gravely related:—Sir Thomas Lathom, the father of Isabel, having this only child, and cherishing an ardent desire for a male heir, to inherit his home and fortune, had an intrigue with a young gentlewoman, the fruit of which was a son. The infant he contrived to have conveyed, by a confidential servant, to the foot of a tree in his park, frequented by an eagle; and Sir Thomas with his lady, taking their usual walk, found the infant as if by accident. The old lady, considering it a gift from Heaven, brought hither by the bird of prey, and miraculously preserved, consented to adopt the boy as their heir—

> "Their content was such, to see the hap,
> That th' ancient lady hugs yt in her lap;
> Smoths yt with kisses, bathes yt in her tears,
> And unto Lathom House the babe she bears."

The name of Oskatell was given to the little foundling—Mary Oskatell being the name of his mother. From this time, the crest of the "Eagle and Child" was assumed: but, as the old knight approached near the grave, his conscience smote him, and on his death-

bed he bequeathed the principal part of his fortune to his daughter Isabel, who became the wife of Sir John Stanley, as we have already shown, leaving poor Oskatell, on whom the king had conferred the honour of knighthood, only the manors of Irlam and Urmston, near Manchester, and some possessions in co. Chester, in which county he founded the family of Lathom, of Astbury.

RIGMADEN, in the county of Westmorland, parish of Kirkby Lonsdale, the seat of Edward Wilson, Esq. This manor was possessed in the reign of Edward the Second by Thomas de Mansergh, a name that was also given to a chapelry in the same district. At a later period, this family would appear to have assumed the title of Rigmaden. The property was next held by the Wards, whose possession of it continued for a long time, till at length it was sold by Henry Ward to Thomas Godsalve, merchant. In 1750 his grand-daughter, Mrs. Margaret Maudesly, then a widow, succeeded to the estate, at the decease of her father, Thomas Godsalve, Esq., and upon her death in 1781, it came into the hands of Miss Mary Wilkinson and Mrs. Margaret Robinson, who sold the same in 1786 to John Satterthwaite, Esq., of Lancaster. His family again disposed of it in 1822 to Christopher Wilson, Esq., of Kendal, whose son and heir, the present Edward Wilson, Esq., of Rigmaden, served as High Sheriff of Westmorland in 1851.

Rigmaden was built in 1825 by the late Christopher Wilson, Esq. The style of its architecture is Grecian, and it stands in a commanding situation, with an extensive view of the valley of the Lune, which in some respects may be said to rival in beauty the more celebrated valley of the Dove.

CHARLECOTE, co. Warwick, the famous seat of the Lucys. Shakspeare's early history has imparted to Charlecote an undying celebrity. Essentially unchanged in its features, this lovely spot is perhaps the most interesting connected with our immortal bard. The old Elizabethan house remains the same as in the days of good Queen Bess, and the gentle Avon flows, as brightly as of old, beneath its sunny lawns; here are still the venerable oaks under whose shade the poet ofttimes sat, and the richly-wooded park through which he loved to roam. Powerful is the magic of genius to be able to give to things and places a charm and character not their own, and to turn to fairy land the green fields and quiet homes of England!

On the eastern bank of Shakspeare's native river, about four miles from Stratford, stands the village of Charlecote. Before the Norman invasion, one Saxi possessed the lordship, and subsequently it was held by the Earl of Mellent. The Domesday Survey certifies that it contains three hides, having two mills valued at xxi *s.*, and that the whole was rated at £4. In that record it was written Cerlecote, and it would appear to have derived its appellation from some ancient Saxon possessor, Ceorle being a name of not unfrequent use in early times. From the Earl of Mellent, Charlecote, with the rest of his lands, passed to his brother Henry de Newburg, Earl of Warwick, and were inherited by Henry's son, Roger, Earl of Warwick, a partisan of the Empress Maud, and a munificent benefactor to the Church, who enfeoffed Thurstane de Montfort with large possessions in the county of Warwick, of which Beldesert was the caput baroniæ, and Charlecote a minor portion. This last estate, Thurstane's son, Henry de Montfort, with Alice de Harecourt, the widow of Robert de Montfort, his elder brother, gave to Walter, the son of Thurstane de Charlecote, and the grant was confirmed by Richard I., who added divers immunities and privileges, all ratified by King John in 1203. "'Tis not unlike," says Dugdale, "that the said Thurstane de Cherlecote was a younger son unto the before specified Thurstane de Montfort; for, that he was paternally a Montfort, the MS. History of Wroxhall importeth, and that the same Thurstane was his father, not only the likelihood in point of time, but his Christian name doth very much argue." Certain it is that, by Cicely, his wife, he had a son William, who changed his name to Lucy—a change Sir William Dugdale accounts for by the supposition that his mother was an heiress of some branch of the Norman family which bore that designation. This gallant knight took up arms with the barons against King John, when all his lands were seized by the crown; but returning to his allegiance, he had a full restoration in the first year of the ensuing reign. From him derived, in direct succession, a series of knightly warriors—all eminently distinguished in the military proceedings of their time; but our limits compel us merely to record, that, in the Wars of the Roses, the Lucys arrayed themselves under the banner of the house of York, and that at the battle of Stoke, Edmund Lucy commanded a division of the royal army. His great-grandson, Sir Thomas Lucy of Charlecote, who rebuilt, 1 Queen Elizabeth, the manor house with brick as it now stands, was an active justice of the peace, and sat in Parliament as member for his native shire. His persecution of Shakspeare has, however, attached more notoriety to his name than any of the honours he enjoyed. The vindictive spirit of the knight, roused by the lampoons of the bard, compelled Shakspeare to abandon the pleasant banks of the Avon and to wander away to London, where he became an actor and a play-writer; and thus Stratford lost an in-

different woolcomber, and the world gained an immortal poet. From Sir Thomas, who figures in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," as Justice Shallow, the lands of Charlecote descended, in the course of time, to George Lucy, Esq., High Sheriff of Warwickshire in 1769, but with him the male line expired in 1786, when his extensive property devolved on the Rev. John Hammond, grandson of the Rev. John Hammond and Alice his wife, daughter of Sir Fulke Lucy. This gentleman assumed by sign manual, in 1787, the surname and arms of LUCY, and was grandfather of the present HENRY SPENCER LUCY, Esq. of Charlecote.

The manor house of this worshipful family was erected, as we have already stated, by Sir Thomas Lucy, the alleged prosecutor of Shakspeare, and may be considered a fine specimen of the residence of a wealthy country gentleman in the days of Elizabeth. It stands in a luxuriant and extensive park, shaded by deep and lofty woods, ornamented by the graceful windings of the Avon, and enlivened with herds of deer. Within the demesne, immediately south of the house, the river Hele, which rises at Edgehill, flows beneath a beautiful Rialto bridge, and drops into the neighbouring stream.

A local poet, Jago, thus refers to the Lucys' seat:

. . . . "Charlecote's fair domain,
Where Avon's sportive stream delighted strays
Thro' the gay smiling meads, and to his bed
Hele's gentle current woos, by Lucy's hand
In every graceful ornament attired,
And worthier such to share his liquid realms."

The mansion in its principal front still preserves its antique grandeur, notwithstanding some alterations have taken place. The material is brick with stone dressings, and its plan, that of a spacious centre, with two projecting wings. The stone porch of entrance is elaborately ornamented: over the door appear the arms of Queen Elizabeth, and on the summit of the whole, at the angles, the Royal Supporters represented sitting, each with an upright banner in his claws—in commemoration of her Majesty's visit to Charlecote, in her royal progress from Kenilworth Castle. The four principal angles of the pile are flanked each by a lofty octagonal turret with a cupola and gilt vane.

The gateway is an imitation of the ancient barbican; the great hall, that noble feature in an old manor-house, retains much of the appearance of the sixteenth century, and the armorial bearings emblazoned on the stained glass windows, the wide hospitable fireplace, and the arched and lofty ceilings, all recall the days of feudal festivity.

WENTWORTH CASTLE, co. York, the seat of Frederick William Thomas Vernon Wentworth, Esq. Wentworth Castle has peculiar claims to a leading position among the seats of England, from its being situated in the great county of York, and from its being still possessed by a branch of the historic family of Wentworth. It stands on the site of the old hall of Stainborough, and was erected about the year 1730 by Thomas Wentworth, first Earl of Strafford, of the second creation.

Stainborough, whose name is almost forgotten in that of Wentworth Castle, was purchased from the Everinghams at the close of the sixteenth century, by the Cutlers, a family which, like so many others, owed its rise to the profession of the law, for all accounts concur in representing the first John Cutler as Antient-Bearer to Sir Nicholas Wortley. His grandson, Sir Gervase Cutler, made two fortunate marriages; the first, with Elizabeth, coheiress of Sir John Bentley, Kt., of Rolleston, in Staffordshire; and the second, with one of the fair daughters of John, Earl of Bridgewater. This latter alliance was solemnised in 1633, the year before the Masque of Comus was presented by the lady's brothers and sisters in the castle of Ludlow, and is commemorated in some elegant verses by Abraham France, the poet. Brief, however, was the term of happiness that awaited the nuptials; the civil war broke out; Sir Gervase arrayed himself under the royal banner, raised a considerable force at his own expense, and conveyed the family plate to Pontefract to be coined for the king's exchequer. He there died in 1645, leaving his widow at eight-and-twenty with a large family and in much distress. Her son, the second Sir Gervase Cutler, of Stainborough, was not of a disposition to prop up the falling fortunes of his house. He is stated to have been of extravagant and dissolute habits; but tradition has not handed down of him so sad a history as of his relative and neighbour Sir William Reresby, of Thrybergh, who staked and lost on a single main his beautiful demesne of Dennaby. Sir Gervase left but little to a very numerous family, and his descendants, who through his mother, the Lady Magdalene Egerton, were in direct line from the Tudors and Plantagenets, sank into absolute obscurity. About the period of his decease, which occurred in 1705, Stainborough was sold to Thomas Wentworth, Lord Raby, a nobleman highly distinguished as a military and diplomatic character in the reigns of William III. and Queen Anne, and remembered as the principal English Minister at the treaty of Utrecht. His grandfather, Sir William Wentworth, of Ashby, in Lincolnshire (who fell at Marston Moor), was brother of Thomas Wentworth, the memorable and ill-fated Earl of Strafford.

The purchaser of Stainborough, on his retirement from public life, spent most of his time there, rebuilding the mansion in great splendour, and ornamenting it with enlarged and beautified grounds. He introduced many valuable paintings he had purchased while abroad, and Stainborough, under its new appellation of Wentworth, assumed a far grander appearance than even in the best times of its former owner. His son and successor, William, second Earl of Strafford, erected the east front in 1770, rendering the present castle, with its noble apartments, its sumptuous galleries, its sylvan park, its verdant plains and exquisite gardens, one of the finest seats in Yorkshire. The interior of this stately pile accords well with its outward grandeur. The right side of the hall opens to a drawing-room forty feet by twenty-five. The chimney-piece, supported by two pillars of Sienna marble wreathed with white, has a striking effect. The dining-room measures twenty-five feet by thirty, and the gallery, to which a handsome and lofty staircase conducts, is one of the most magnificent in England, one hundred and eighty feet long by twenty-four broad and thirty high. From the platform of grass within the castle wall, a splendid prospect presents itself on all sides, and in the centre of the court stands a statue of Thomas, Earl of Strafford, the purchaser of the estate. The third and last Earl, Frederick Thomas Wentworth, died at his seat Henbury, in Dorsetshire, in 1799, leaving his sister his heiress. That lady, Augusta Hatfield Kaye, wife of John Hatfield Kaye, Esq. of Hatfield Hall, in Yorkshire, bequeathed by her will, dated 22nd April, 1801, Wentworth Castle, &c., to the Right Hon. Thomas Conolly and his issue male, and in default, to Frederick William Thomas Vernon, Esq., grandson of Henry Vernon, Esq., of Hilton Park, co. Stafford, by the Lady Henrietta Wentworth, his wife, third daughter of Thomas, Earl of Strafford. Mr. Vernon eventually inherited the estates, and having assumed the additional surname of Wentworth, is their present possessor.

Little of historical recollection dwells about the spot, and of romance, nothing.

The following remarkable discovery, which was made at the foundation of the present house, is narrated in the papers of Wilson of Bromhead:—

"When Lord Strafford was making the south front, the workmen, in digging the foundations in 1762 or 1763, found a square place walled round like a grave, in which lay a man in armour, which being touched fell to ashes. My lord sent some of the armour to the Royal Society and Mr. Walpole, who judged by the form that it was of the age of the Conquest. My lord showed me two pieces of the armour, which was made of wire and studded with silver, one of which he gave me, with two pieces of the cloth, one thicker than the other, and some of the bones."

GUY'S CLIFFE, Warwickshire, about a mile and a half from the town of Warwick, and not far from Leamington, the seat of the Hon. Charles Bertie Percy, a magistrate, and at one time high sheriff for the county.

This, which is an immense cliff on the western side of the Avon, was chosen by Saint Dubritius, in the time of the Britons, for a place of occasional retirement and devotion, his episcopal seat being in the town of Warwick. Here he built an oratory dedicated to Saint Mary Magdalene, "to which," says Camden, "long after in the Saxons' days did a devout heremite repair, who finding the natural rock so proper for his cell, and the pleasant grove, wherewith it is backed, yielding entertainment fit for solitude, seated himself here." To this same spot also came the redoubted Guy, Earl of Warwick, whose final story has been told not only in verse and by romancers, but by solid chroniclers and grave antiquaries. The story in brief is this: Guy, who like most of his brethren in the trade of knight-errantry, had much to answer for, bethinks himself at last that it is time to repent and amend, for which purpose, according to the most approved fashion of his day, he sets out upon a tedious pilgrimage. On his return to Britain, he finds the country being harassed by Danish invaders, so that there was scarce a town or castle that they had not burnt or destroyed almost as far as Winchester. In the midst of their success these ferocious invaders proposed to King Athelstan three things: either that he should resign his crown to the Danish generals; or should hold the realm of them; or that the dispute should be ended in a single combat by a champion of either side, when if the Dane was beaten, his countrymen would free England from their presence; but if he prevailed, then the country without more ado should be given up in sovereignty to the Danes. Athelstan accepted the last of these propositions, but not one of his court felt inclined to match himself with the formidable giant, Colbrand, the elected champion of the Danes. At this crisis Guy appears in his palmer's weeds, and is, with some difficulty, persuaded by the King to undertake the combat. What it was that induced Athelstan to place his fate and that of his kingdom in that of a wayworn, unknown pilgrim, is not explained by the chronicler, but the romancer unties the knot by the usual expedient in such cases.—Athelstan had a vision instructing him to trust his defence to the first pilgrim he should meet at the entrance of his palace.

The day of battle arrives, when the two combatants meet in the valley of Chiltecumbe. Guy appears in the customary armour of a knight, but his adversary, the giant Colbrand, comes to the field with weapons enough to supply a whole host; he was "so weightily harnessed that his horse could scarce carry him, and before him a cart loaded with Danish axes, great clubs with knobs of iron, squared bars of steel, lances, and iron hooks to pull his adversary to him." At this sight, notwithstanding his valour, Guy began to quake, or, as the romancer emphatically exclaims—

"Never he was n' as so sore afeard sith then he was born."

It would seem, however, as in the case of the renowned French marshal, that it was his body, and not his soul which was afraid, for he fought his battle right gallantly under every disadvantage. His horse is killed, his shield cleft in two, and his sword broken, but he makes a prayer to the Virgin, and snatching up an axe cuts off the giant's arm, who for all that "held out the combat till the evening of that day," when he fainted from loss of blood, and Guy incontinently smote off his head.

Having thus achieved the victory, and refusing all rewards and honours, he goes in his pilgrim's weeds to Warwick, where he "for three days together took almes at the hands of his own lady, as one of those xiii. poor people unto which she dayly gave relief herself." He then, without discovering himself, retreats to the hermit on the cliff, whom he daily visits till the old man's death, when he took possession of his cell, and remained till as he himself says in the old ballad—

"At the last I fell sore sicke,
Yea sicke so sore that I must dye;
I sent to her (Felice) a ring of golde
By which she knew me presently.

Then she repairing to the cave
Before that I gave up the ghoste;
Herself closed up my dying eyes,
My Phelis faire, whom I loved most."

The last is a very necessary saving clause in favour of his wife Felice; for the good knight had the prevailing sin of all his class, that of being somewhat miscellaneous in his affections.

"At the greenwood tree a vow made he,
But he kept it very ill;
A vow made he of chastity,
But he kept it very ill."

All this, however, was forgiven to him by the world in consideration of his valour in battle, and his piety towards his latter end when he was no longer fit for fighting; it being the rule of those days that a good knight should take up the palmer's staff when he was unable to wield the sword. So high indeed was his repute, that the rock where he resided was called after him *Guy's Cliffe*, a name which it has retained to the present hour.

Other hermits succeeded, though of far inferior note, and it is even said that Henry V. had an intention of founding a chantry here for two priests, had he not been anticipated in his purpose by death.—

"The flighty purpose never is o'ertook
Unless the deed go with it."

At a later period, a similar fancy took Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, who "bearing a great devotion to the place,—whereupon there stood nothing but a small chapel, and a cottage in which the heremite dwelt,—in 1. K. C. he obtained a license to do the like, s. e , for two priests, which shall sing mass in the chapel there daily for the good estate of him the said earl and his wife during their lives, and afterwards for the health of their souls, and the souls of all their parents and friends, with all the faithful deceased." This chapel is a plain Gothic edifice, of irregular architecture, but in good repair, though now diverted from its original purpose, the monks' cells having been converted into stables. At a few yards from it is the well where tradition says the hermit-warrior used to quench his thirst; and from the solid rock, on which the building abuts, stands out a colossal statue of Guy carved by order of the founder. It is now in a very dilapidated state, partly owing to the effects of time, and partly to the rough treatment it received from Cromwell's soldiers, who had little affection for saints or hermits, whether in stone or in the body.

Amongst the chantry-priests who in succession resided here, we must not omit to mention John Rous, the celebrated antiquary of Warwickshire. At the dissolution of the monasteries, this endowment of course shared the general fate of all such institutions in being broken up and seized as a prey by the spoiler. Henry VIII. then granted it to Andrew Flammock, of Flammock.

About the middle of the eighteenth century this estate (after being possessed by a family of Edwards) passed to Samuel Greatheed, Esq., who built a new residence upon a somewhat contracted scale. Great additions were subsequently made by his son, and in 1818 the western front, towards the avenue, was completely altered from its original character, so as to make it harmonize with the rest of the building. It is now a large and commodious as well as handsome mansion, standing upon the western bank of the river Avon.

Guy's Cliffe came to its present owner through his marriage with Anne Caroline Greatheed, granddaughter and heir of the late Bertie Bertie Greatheed, Esq.

Within the house is a splendid collection of paintings, many of them from the easel of a young artist, Mr. Greatheed, a son of the family. The talents of the youthful painter were of such high promise, that when he visited France during the short peace, instead of sharing the fate of the other *detenus*, he was allowed by the special grace of Napoleon to retire to Italy. There, however, he unfortunately died of a fever at the early age of twenty-three. In addition to his works, many paintings by the most eminent masters are to be seen here,—such as Cuyp, Canaletti, Spagnoletto, Holbein, and others of no less celebrity.

The grounds attached to this mansion are of the most beautiful and romantic nature. They have even had sufficient charms to inspire antiquaries, and make them leave their usually sober pace to mount the Pegasus of poets. Camden calls it "the very seat of pleasantness." Rugged old Dugdale exclaims, "a place this is of so great delight in respect of the river gliding below the rock, the dry and wholesome situation, and the fair grove of lofty elms overshadowing it, that to one who desireth a retired life, either for his devotions or study, the like is hardly to be found." Leland tells us that "it is a house of pleasure, place meet for the Muses; there is silence, a pretty wood, *antra in vivo saxo*, the river rouling over the stones with a pretty noyse, *nemusculum ibidem opacum, fontes liquidi et gemmei, prata florida, antra muscosa, rivi levis et per saxa discursus, necnon solitudo et quies Musis amicissima*"—that is, "a thick grove there, liquid and sparkling fountains, flowery meads, mossy caverns, the gentle flow of a river over rocks, and also solitude and quiet most friendly to the Muses."

The calm course of the river as described above by the antiquaries is strictly in accordance with the general character of the Avon, as indeed the name alone would prove, Avon, Even, or Sevon, being a designation common to rivers whose course is easy and gentle.

Several caverns have in early days been hewn out of the rock here, and one, according to tradition, was the work of Guy himself when he first came to visit the hermit, and profit by his pious teaching and example.

IGHTHAM COURT, in the county of Kent, the seat of Demetrius Grevis-James, Esq., who served as High Sheriff for Kent in 1833. In the reign of King John, Ightham was possessed by Hamon de Crevequier, from whom it passed through the families of De Criol, De Inge, Zouch of Harringworth, Read, and Willoughby, to the house of James, by whom it is now enjoyed. The founder of this family in England was Jacob van Hœstrecht, who was so called from the lordship he possessed at his native place, Cleves, near Utrecht; when he was made a denizen of England in Henry the Eighth's reign, his original appellation was anglicized into Roger James.

It is unknown by whom, or at what time, the mansion was built, its origin having been lost in the lapse probably of many ages. By some it is supposed to date from the time of King Stephen. The house was, however, modernized in the reign of Elizabeth, and is now a pleasing specimen of Tudor architecture. The ornamental trees that enrich the demesne are very old and fine. In the grounds was once a Roman station, and a Roman encampment may still be traced on Old Bury Hill belonging to the estate.

The name of Ightham is a corruption of Eightham, which title it received from its containing eight *hams* or boroughs within its bounds. It lies at a short distance west of Wrotham.

LEIGH COURT, in the county of Somerset, about four or five miles from Bristol, the seat of William Miles, Esq. This property belonged in early times to the Augustine monks of Bristol, and remained with them until the dissolution of monasteries, when Henry VIII. granted it to the Bishop of Bristol. At a later period it was bestowed by Edward VI. upon the Nortons. After having continued in that family for more than two centuries and a half, it was bought in 1808 by Philip John Miles, Esq., M.P., father of the present proprietor.

While Leigh Court was yet in the possession of the Nortons, it received and concealed King Charles II. after his defeat at Worcester, and when upon his way towards the sea coast with a view of making his escape to France. The story, though variously told by Clarendon and in the Boscobel Papers, amounts in the main to this:

Colonel Lane having brought the king safely to his own house at Bentley, in Staffordshire, it was agreed that Charles should assume the name of Will Jackson, and then "as a tenant's son,—a quality far more convenient for their intention than that of a direct servant—he was ordered to ride before Mrs. Jane Lane," who had a cousin married to Mr. Norton of Leigh Court, and assigned the relationship as a pretext for travelling thither. The preparations for this journey, and the manner of it, are related amusingly enough by the writer of the Boscobel Papers.

"The colonel (Lane) conveyed Charles a back way into the stable, where he fitted his stirrups, and gave him some instructions for better acting the part of Will Jackson, mounted him on a good double gelding, and

directed him to come to the gate of the house, which he punctually performed, with his hat under his arm.

"By this time it was twilight, and old Mrs. Lane—who knew nothing of this great secret—would needs see her beloved daughter take horse, which whilst she was intending, the colonel said to the king, 'Will, thou must give my sister thy hand;' but his Majesty (unacquainted with such little offices) offered his hand the contrary way, which the old gentlewoman taking notice of, laughed, and asked the colonel her son, 'What a goodly horseman her daughter had got to ride before her.'

"That night (according to designment) Mrs. Lane and her company took up their quarters at Mr. Tomb's house at Long Marston, some three miles west of Stratford, with whom she was well acquainted. Here Will Jackson being in the kitchen, in pursuance of his disguise, and the cook-maid busy in providing supper for her master's friends, she desired him to wind up a jack. Will Jackson was obedient, and attempted it, but hit not the right way, which made the maid in some passion ask, 'What countryman are you, that you know not how to wind up a jack?' Will Jackson answered very satisfactorily, 'I am a poor tenant's son of Colonel Lane in Staffordshire; we seldom have roast meat, but when we have we don't make use of a jack'—which in some measure assuaged the maid's indignation."

As a further means of escape from inquiries that might prove dangerous, and as an excuse for always letting the king have the best chamber when they came to rest at night during this journey, Mrs. Lane gave out that the pretended tenant's son had been lent by his father "to ride before her, in hope that he would the sooner recover from a quartan ague, with which he had been miserably afflicted, and was not yet free. And by this artifice she caused a good bed to be still provided for him, and the best meat to be sent; which she often carried herself to hinder others from doing it."

At length the fugitives arrived safely at Leigh Court, after having had at least one hairbreadth escape. In the midst of a narrow pass they met with a party of Roundhead troopers, who, not suspecting the prize which fortune had placed within their grasp, fairly opened to the right and left, and made way for the travellers to proceed. They had also of necessity to pass through Bristol, where the king's face was well known to many; and, to make this hazard all the greater, they contrived to lose their way in the city at a time when every step out of their road, and every minute of delay, were matters of the utmost importance.

It being a holiday when they came to Mr. Norton's house, "they saw many people about a bowling-green that was before the door; and the first man the king saw was a chaplain of his own, who was allied to the gentleman of the house, and was sitting on the rails to see how the bowlers played. So that William, by which name the king went, walked with his horse into the stable, until his mistress could provide for his retreat. Mrs. Lane was very welcome to her cousin, and was presently conducted to her chamber; where she no sooner was than she lamented the condition of a good youth, who came with her, and whom she had borrowed of his father to ride before her, who was very sick, being newly recovered of an ague; and desired her cousin that a chamber might be provided for him, and a good fire made, for that he would go early to bed and was not fit to be below stairs." This request was immediately complied with, "and when it was supper-time, there being broth brought to the table, Mrs. Lane filled a little dish, and desired the butler who waited at the table, to carry that dish of porridge to William, and to tell him that he should have some meat sent to him presently. The butler carried the porridge into the chamber with a napkin and spoon, and bread, and spake kindly to the young man, who was willing to be eating. And the butler, looking narrowly upon him, fell upon his knees, and with tears told him he was glad to see his Majesty. The king was infinitely surprised, yet recollected himself enough to laugh at the man, and ask him what he meant. The man had been falconer to Sir Thomas Jermyn, and made it appear that he knew well enough to whom he spake, repeating some particulars which the king had not forgot. Whereupon the king conjured him not to speak of what he knew so much as to his master, though he believed him a very honest man. The fellow promised, and faithfully kept his word; and the king was the better waited upon during the time of his abode there."

Nor was this the only adventure that occurred to Charles while abiding at Leigh Court. He narrowly escaped being discovered by Dr. Gorges, who had been his chaplain, and who upon the predominance of the Parliament had, like many others of his brethren, abandoned the church for physic. From pure good nature he must needs pay a medical visit to the supposed William, about whom he saw Mrs. Lane was so anxious. This danger, however, the king escaped by withdrawing "to the inside of the bed, that he might be farthest from the candle." Another time curiosity, or a weariness of his chamber, and the desire of amusement induced him to go down to the place where the young men were playing at a game of ball called fives. Being teazed to join the party, and

apprehensive of being discovered by some among them, he made a hasty retreat, and was lucky enough to get away from them without suspicion. It was, nevertheless, obvious that the chances of discovery were multiplied in proportion to the length of his sojourn in any one place, and after a few days more he went on to Colonel Wyndham's house at Trent. What further befel the fugitive, although highly interesting matter in itself, would be out of place here, as it bears no connection with the subject of our notice.

The old mansion of Leigh Court, which was in the Elizabethan style of architecture, was pulled down by Philip John Miles, Esq. In its place he erected a handsome structure of the Ionic order, in the midst of a beautiful scene, and one of a highly varied aspect.

This splendid seat, adorned with a very fine collection of pictures, is now one of the chief ornaments of the county of Somerset.

SHALFORD HOUSE, co. Surrey, the seat of Sir Henry Edmund Austen, was built in the year 1600 or 1608, on the site of the ancient rectorial manor house, by John and George Austen, Esqrs.; the former having represented Guildford in Parliament in 1563, the latter in 1603, and to him the town is indebted for the preservation of many of its estates and rights, as well as for some plate used by the Corporation on their festival days.

The original mansion was modernised about 1760, by the uncle of the present possessor, presenting however no architectural distinction, and now exhibits but one room, the dining parlour, indicative of the age in which it was built: this room is of oak panel, having a carved oak ceiling and a chimney piece of much beauty, on which are emblazoned the family arms, crest and motto, with various impalements

The rectory belonged to the Hospital of St. Mary Bishop's Gate without Bars, London, and was granted by Queen Elizabeth to her Latin Secretary, Sir John Wolley, who sold it to the Mores of Loseley, by whom it was alienated to the Austen family in 1599.

The House contains a good collection of portraits, besides those of the family. Those of Archbishop Abbot, Bishop Abbot (his brother), Mr. George Abbot, Lord Haversham, who died in 1710, Annesley, Earl of Anglesea, Earl of Tyrone, Hampden the patriot, Honourable Lady Every, Pope the poet, Queen Mary II., and of John, Duke of Marlborough, may be enumerated.

In the dining-room it is said that several conferences took place, at which Cromwell, Pym, Hampden, and other leaders of the Puritan party, assisted; the house at that time belonging to Colonel Austen, whose portrait remains; this gentleman was wounded at the battle of Worcester, and was one of those who signed the petition to the Lord Protector, that he should assume the regal title.

The paintings, many of which came from the Orleans Gallery, are of great value and beauty, embracing

"Rubens' Daughter," by *Her Father*, a masterpiece of that great artist.

The celebrated "Old Woman's Head," by *Denner*, described by Horace Walpole and Pilkington.

An "Old Man's Head," by *Fielding*, surnamed the English Denner.

Three "Game Pieces," by *Elmer*.

"Battle Piece," by *Vandermeulen*.

"Hagar and Ishmael," by *Nicholas Poussin*.

"View on the Scheldt," by *Zachtleven*.

"Landscape near Tivoli," by *Moucheron*.

"Alpine Scenery," by *Teniers*, in his tapestry style.

"Flemish Interior of a Farm," by *Teniers*.

"Tobit and the Angel on the Banks of the Tigris," by *Annibale Caracci*.

"Fawns and Satyr Dancing" by *Poelemburg*.

"View of Dort, in Holland," by *Van Storck*.

"View of Venice," by *Marieschi*.

"Landscape in the Black Forest," by *Wynants* and *Jean Stein*, and some others by artists unknown, including views on the Meuse and Rhine.

The grounds are extensive and much enhanced in beauty by the river Wey meandering through them in a most circuitous form, and the distant view of St. Catherine's hall, with its ruinous chapel, supposed to have been erected by Henry III. The village and church contribute also to ornament the place, and the Monks' Terrace is admired by all who visit the scenery near Guildford.

H.R.H. the Count D'Artois, afterwards Charles X., resided some time at this seat during the minority of the present proprietor.

EBBERLY HOUSE, Devonshire, in the parish of Roborough, near Great Torrington, the seat of Henry Hole, Esq. A house of very ancient date, but not otherwise remarkable, has stood here for centuries. This was pulled down, and a new mansion built by the present owner of the estate, who came into possession of it by bequest from his grandfather. It is a handsome structure, in the modern style of architecture, standing in the midst of grounds and plantations that cannot fail to delight the lover of the beautiful and picturesque. The approach to the house is singularly striking, and affords many charming subjects for the pencil of the artist, while in every direction are walks and rides of surpassing beauty. This is particularly the case in

coming to the banks of the river Torridge, which winds round the base of the hill whereon Torrington stands, and flows on through some of the richest hanging woods in the kingdom.

HAMILTON PALACE, co. Lanark. Before we attempt to describe this magnificent place, it may be interesting to our readers to say a few words on the subject of the great historical family to whom it belongs.

During the reign of Edward I. of England, two brothers migrated thence to Scotland, Sir Walter and Sir John Fitz Gilbert de Hamilton. They were the sons of Sir Gilbert de Hamilton, a knight of one of the highest families in England, being descended from the great Norman house of De Bellamont, Earl of Leicester. From the elder of these brothers, Sir Walter, is descended the ducal house; and from the younger, Sir John, is sprung the knightly family of Preston, represented by that distinguished philosopher Sir William Hamilton, Baronet, of Edinburgh.

The arms of Sir Walter were gules, three cinquefoils, pierced ermine, derived, like his pedigree, from the Earls of Leicester. A romantic story is connected with his crest. Having slain a knight high in favour with the English king, Sir Walter fled to Scotland, and on one occasion he narrowly escaped being taken prisoner by his pursuers, from his disguise of a woodcutter, in memory of which adventure he adopted for his crest an oak tree, traversed by a hand-saw, with the motto "Through."

Sir Walter was well received by King Robert Bruce, who gave him extensive estates in Lanarkshire, where, for several generations, the family existed with honour, as Barons of Cadzow. Most of the distinguished branches of the house of Hamilton in Scotland, derive their descent from these earlier generations. Sir Walter married the daughter of the Lord Gordon, and from his younger son is descended the family of Hamilton of Innerwick, with its branch the Earls of Haddington. Sir David, second Lord of Cadzow, married the daughter of the Earl of Ross, and from his younger son is descended the family of Hamilton of Grange. Sir David, third Lord of Cadzow, married the daughter of Keith of Galston. From his younger sons are descended the families of Hamilton of Bardowie, and Hamilton of Udston, from whom are descended the second and the third lines of the Lords Bellhaven. Sir John, fourth Lord of Cadzow, married a daughter of Douglas of Dalkeith, and from his younger sons are descended the families of Hamilton of Dalserf, and Hamilton of Raploch. This last was one of the most considerable of the early branches of the house of Hamilton. It is represented by Hamilton of Barns, and among its branches were the Earls of Clanbrassil, and the Hamiltons of Torrance, represented by G. Hamilton Dundas, Esq. Sir James Hamilton, fifth Lord of Cadzow, married the daughter of Sir Alexander Livingston. From his younger sons are descended the families of Hamilton of Dalziel, Hamilton of Silvertonhill, represented by Sir Frederick Hamilton, Bart., and Hamilton of Newton, represented by the Rev. John Hamilton Gray of Carntyne.

It was at this time that the family of Hamilton rose from the condition of powerful barons to that of magnates of the land. Sir James Hamilton, sixth Lord of Cadzow, married the Princess Mary, daughter of James II., King of Scotland, by which alliance his descendants became next heirs to the crown. He was created Lord Hamilton, and his son was raised to the dignity of Earl of Arran. He had two natural sons, Hamilton of Kincavel, whose son, Patrick, Abbot of Ferne, was the protomartyr of the Scottish Reformation; and Hamilton of Broomhill, ancestor of Lord Bellhaven, of the first line. James, Earl of Arran, was one of the most powerful subjects in Scotland. By his first marriage with the daughter of Lord Drummond, he had a daughter married to Stewart, Lord Evandale and Ochiltree, whose descendant, James Stewart, the unworthy favourite of James VI., usurped, for a season, the Earldom of Arran and the fortunes of the house of Hamilton. His third wife was a near relation of Cardinal Beaton, by whom he had a son, the Regent Duke of Chatelherault. From his natural son was descended the family of Hamilton of Fynnart, for a short time the most powerful of the branches of the Hamiltons. James, second Earl of Arran and Duke of Chatelherault, was Regent of Scotland during the minority of Queen Mary, and was declared next heir to the crown. His wife was a daughter of Douglas, Earl of Morton, and from his youngest son, Lord Claud Hamilton, is descended the great branch of Hamilton, Marquis of Abercorn, with its numerous branches, among which may be mentioned Hamilton, Viscount Boyne, and three baronets of the name.

The Regent Duke of Chatelherault's eldest son was a very unfortunate nobleman. He aspired to the hand of Mary, Queen of Scots, and died insane. In his time the fortunes of his house were greatly depressed, and his titles were usurped by James Stewart of Ochiltree. The second son of the Regent was John, created Marquis of Hamilton. He married the daughter of Lord Glamis. His natural son was ancestor to Hamilton, Lord Bargeny, now represented as heir of line by the Duchess de Coigny. James, second Marquis of Hamilton, married the daughter of the Earl of Glencairn, by whom he had

the two first dukes, James and William, who both perished in the cause of the king; the first on the scaffold, and the second on the field of Worcester. By the marriage of the first duke with the daughter of the Earl of Denbigh, there was a daughter, Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, heiress of her illustrious family, who gave her hand to one not less high-born than herself, William Douglas, Earl of Selkirk, younger son of William, first Marquis of Douglas. This union was prosperous and fruitful, and produced, besides the fourth Duke, the Earls of Orkney, Ruglen, and Selkirk, the last of which continues in the male line, and Lord Archibald, from whom was descended Sir William Hamilton, Ambassador at the Court of Naples, and illustrator of Grecian antiquity. James, fourth duke, was killed in the celebrated duel with Lord Mohun. From his younger son, Lord Anne, are descended a branch of the family in the male line, who are the nearest cadets of the ducal house, and in the female line, Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bart. He was created Duke of Brandon, and was succeeded by his eldest son, James fifth duke, who had two sons, James, sixth duke, and Archibald, ninth duke of Hamilton, who succeeded on the death of his nephew. By the daughter of the Earl of Galloway he was father of Alexander, the present and tenth Duke of Hamilton, seventh Duke of Brandon, and fourteenth Duke of Chatelherault. The duchess was daughter of the late William Beckford of Fonthill. His only son, the Marquis of Douglas, married the Princess Mary of Baden, daughter and coheiress of his Royal Highness Charles Louis Frederick, Grand Duke of Baden.

Before we conclude this brief sketch of the House of Hamilton, it may be worth while to mention that, during the lifetime of James George, seventh Duke of Hamilton, in 1761, Archibald, Duke of Douglas, died. And the Duke of Hamilton, as heir male, succeeded to the splendid titles of that illustrious family, with the exception of the dukedom, which became extinct. But from henceforth the Marquisate of Douglas and the Earldom of Angus have been the designations of the son and grandson of the Duke of Hamilton. The great estates of the Douglas family were inherited by Mr. Stewart, nephew to the Duke of Douglas, who was created Lord Douglas. The famous Douglas cause deserves, more than almost any other, the name of *cause celebre*, as well from the illustrious rank and historical importance of the families connected with it, and the vast estates which depended upon it, as from the romantic incidents of the story. But our limits do not permit us to enter upon this curious subject.

Besides his great estates in Scotland, Hamilton, the ancient lordship of the family, the island of Arran, which was the reward of a royal alliance, and Kinncil, in West Lothian, the Duke of Hamilton has a considerable property in Lancashire.—Aston Hall, inherited from the Spencers of Rendlesham, through his paternal grandmother, and Easton in Suffolk, which was devised to him by his father's half-brother, the last Nassau, Earl of Rochfort.

Hamilton Palace, the seat of this illustrious family, has been made by the taste of the present duke, one of the noblest residences in Europe; and it probably contains a greater collection of precious curiosities and rare works of art than the abode of any man under the rank of a king. In what is really solidly valuable, it far surpasses Chatsworth, as it is, and Stowe, as it was. But the collection at Hamilton has been the great work of a long lifetime, and is the result of the most exquisite taste, varied learning, sound judgment, vast wealth, and anxious search. The present Duke of Hamilton has erected a memorial of his refined and classical appreciation of the beautiful and valuable, which will hand down his name to posterity as one of the most successful cultivators of the fine arts that has ever lived to enrich and adorn the *virtu* of his native country. The sums which have been laid out on this magnificent gallery must indeed have been immense; for everything within the palace (even including the old family pictures) has been purchased with the wealth of the present duke.

But even before the enlarged and renovated Palace of Hamilton was raised in emulation of the Medici, this place was truly magnificent, and well worthy of being the seat of the premier noble, and next heir to the crown, of Scotland.

Hamilton Park is of great extent and diversified beauty. On one side it is bounded by the full sweep of the broad and majestic Clyde, while at the distance of about two miles from the palace, it is intersected by the river Evan, which runs between two lofty and precipitous banks, dividing the hill crowned by the Chateau of Chatelherault from the grand old forest of Cadzow, which contains the ancient residence of the family during the first centuries of its existence in Scotland.

The Castle of Cadzow, now a ruin, stands on a romantic situation on the summit of a precipitous rock of a reddish colour, the foot of which is washed by the river Evan or Avon. In the most ancient times this castle was a royal residence, as is proved by the charters of many of the Scottish kings having been dated from hence during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. King David the First is said often to have resided here. When King John Balliol contracted his son Edward to a niece of the French

King, among other crown lands which contributed to her jointure, are enumerated the estate and Castle of Cadzow. King Robert Bruce granted these domains to Sir Walter Fitzgilbert de Hamilton, that noble knight of the blood of the Bellamonts (and through them immediately descended from the Capetian kings), who renounced the allegiance of Edward the First, and came to establish himself in Scotland, so recently freed by the patriotic efforts of Wallace and Bruce.

The successors of Sir Walter Fitzgilbert de Hamilton continued to make the Castle of Cadzow their principal seat down to the time of the first Earl of Arran; and the Regent, second Earl of Arran, and Duke of Chatelherault, occasionally resided there, as is proved by many charters and public documents dated by him from thence. And certainly, from its commanding situation, and surrounded by the oaks of the ancient Caledonian forest, in the pride of their strength, it must have been a baronial seat of surpassing grandeur. The fortress occupied a very considerable extent of ground, and was constructed with all the strength and solidity peculiar to the feudal ages. It contained within its walls a chapel and various offices, and was surrounded by a strong rampart and fosse, the remains of which are yet to be seen. It underwent several sieges. In 1515 it was invested by the Regent Duke of Albany, at the head of a select body of troops and a train of artillery. It was then the residence of his aunt, the Princess Mary, of Scotland, daughter of King James the Second, and mother of the first Earl of Arran. Opening the gates, the aged princess went out to meet her royal nephew, and soon effected a reconciliation between him and the earl her son. After the battle of Langside, in 1568, it was summoned by the Regent Moray, and surrendered to him. It was besieged in 1570 by the English, who came to assist the Regent Lennox against the Hamiltons and their partisans. It was lastly besieged in 1579 by the Regent Morton, and the castle was completely dismantled. Cadzow has now been a ruin for between two centuries and a half and three centuries; and the abode of the Hamilton family has long been removed to the more modern palace on the banks of the Clyde, situated quite at the other side of the park, and between two and three miles distant from Cadzow Castle. It is entitled to the distinction of being styled palace, from having been an abode of royalty; Queen Mary having resided there for a season. And the name has been retained as natural and appropriate to the mansion of the nobleman who is next heir to the Scottish crown, failing the reigning family and its branches. Before we take our leave of Cadzow, we must recommend our readers to peruse the ballad of Cadzow Castle, which is one of the most beautiful of the minor poems of Sir Walter Scott. Nothing can be more graphic than the description there given of the scenery. The ruins in their present state of decay embosomed in wood, darkened by ivy and creeping shrubs and overhanging the torrent, are highly romantic. Behind and around the castle, is a forest of huge oaks of hoary antiquity, some of which measure upwards of twenty-five feet in circumference. There is still preserved in this forest the breed of the Scottish wild cattle, of which the appearance is beautiful, the colour being white with black muzzle, horns, and hoofs. The bulls have manes.

Hamilton Palace stands on the level valley near the river Clyde. At the time when the present duke succeeded, it was a very large pile, without any claim to architectural beauty. Its front was not devoid of grandeur, being formed by two deep wings at right angles in the centre, and all in the Louis XIV. style. But the duke, who is no less a classical architect than a devoted lover and exquisite judge of works of art, has encased the ancient building with a vast new front, and wings of the most beautiful masonry and magnificent design. The Louis XIV. front is all that is now visible of the old building. A grand front consisting of a deep colonnade of immense monolithal Corinthian pillars on a gigantic flight of steps, flanked by widely extended side buildings in the Italian style, presents a whole which is unrivalled in Scotland, and surpassed by none even of the greatest English houses. On the side of this magnificent new front there are two entrances which require to be noticed. One, on the rez de chaussée, which communicates with the first story by a staircase of solid black marble, erected at immense expense, and having a very remarkable appearance. The other entrance, which is on the first story, is from the Corinthian portico, to which we ascend by the outer steps. This is a hall of vast dimensions, beautifully fitted up with marble, and filled with a number of groups in bronze, being castes, in full size, of the most famous statues of antiquity, which had been originally made for Marie de Medicis, Queen of Henry IV. of France.

It is very difficult to describe an immense mansion with many suites of magnificent rooms in such a way as to give the reader a clear idea. We will, therefore, limit ourselves to an enumeration of the principal apartments, with a few of the most remarkable objects of interest. A catalogue of the contents of Hamilton Palace would fill a large

volume, and might be illustrated like that of the Louvre or the Pitti Palace.

We may notice a splendid suite of royal apartments, intended for the use of such personages of the most exalted rank as may honour Hamilton with a visit. The first who made use of this suite was the Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden, mother of the Marchioness of Douglas. The drawing-room, dressing-room, boudoir and bedroom, are fitted up in the most sumptuous style, with Gobelin tapestry and splendid furniture.

The ancient gallery is one of the most striking rooms in the house, and, perhaps more than any other, impresses the visitor with the feeling that he is under the roof of the head of an illustrious line. The walls of this long room are entirely covered with a grand series of family portraits, from the Regent Duke of Chatelherault downwards, and all by the first masters of the times in which the originals flourished. Such a family gallery is not to be seen, except, perhaps, in one or two of the most magnificent of the ancient palaces of Venice. They are the work of Cornelius Jansen, Vandyke, Myttens, Kneller, Lely, and Reynolds. One of the finest is a portrait of the first Earl of Denbigh, father to the first Duchess of Hamilton, by Vandyke. Here is placed the celebrated painting of "Daniel in the Lions' Den," by Rubens.

This gallery conducts on one side to the ancient suite of state apartments, which are preserved as they have been for a century and a half, and which contain many masterpieces of the Italian schools of painting, Bassano, Andrea del Sarto, Leonardo da Vinci, Guido, Guercino, Sassoferato, Pietro da Cortona, Titian, Bronzino, Sebastian del Piombo, Luca Signorelli, Antonello da Messina, Sandro Botticelli, and Claude. There are also some of the Spanish and of the Flemish schools. But it is impossible to dwell on these treasures. There is, moreover, a rich profusion of costly cabinets of precious pietra dura, and carved ebony of exquisite workmanship.

At the end of the gallery is situated the tribune, which is an apartment of great grandeur, and from thence commences the suite of state rooms, consisting of dining-room, library, and drawing-rooms, all fitted up with the utmost magnificence, and containing treasures of art. The duke has been most careful in the collection of his library, in which he has spared no expense, and which is peculiarly rich in works connected with the fine arts, and in Oriental and ancient manuscripts, and rare and beautiful editions of the ancient and foreign classics. This is probably the portion of his collection on which his Grace has bestowed the greatest pains. The gem of the library is the MS. Dante illustrated in the school of Botticelli.

But Hamilton boasts another library, that of the duchess, which is no less curious and rare than the one which we have been so imperfectly attempting to describe. This is contained in a gallery shaped like the letter T, and consists of the most precious portion of the library of the late Mr. Beckford, of Fonthill, the duchess's father.

We must offer an apology to our readers for our utter inability to do justice to this princely residence, and the most remarkable objects which it contains; of all of which, unless they have been inspected, no idea can be formed. The duke has built offices on a scale of corresponding magnificence with the palace. He has made great improvements in the park, having, at much expense, enlarged it, by buying up a portion of the town of Hamilton. He has also carried an approach from the palace for nearly a couple of miles, to Bothwell Bridge, on the road to Glasgow, on the opposite side to Chatelherault and Cadzow forest.

But the most recent work in which the duke has been engaged, is not the least magnificent of his undertakings. In front of the palace and distant from it about a quarter of a mile, on a mound covered with large evergreens overhanging the river Clyde, he has erected a lofty and splendid mausoleum. The plan is a restoration of the Porcian tomb near Rome. The lower apartment is a crypt supported on a massive pillar and arches, and surrounded on all sides by vaults destined to receive the generations past and to come of the house of Hamilton. The next story is a hall one hundred feet in height, entirely lighted from above by a crystal cupola, and which may be appropriately used as a chapel. This remarkable building is entirely composed of large blocks of beautifully hewn stone. A detailed account of the treasures contained in Hamilton would be a most valuable contribution to artistic history. Meanwhile we have not been misemployed if we have succeeded in directing the attention of the English nation to the most valuable of those treasures which our country possesses in rich abundance, but of which our countrymen are in general as yet so little aware.

BOULTIBROOKE, in the county of Hereford, the seat of Sir Harford James Jones Brydges, Bart., a descendent of Colonel James Jones, so distinguished in the wars of Queen Anne, but pre-eminently so on the field of Blenheim. In that battle he lost his arm, and was presented by her Majesty in person with an elegant sword, inscribed "The gift of Queen Anne," which is still preserved in the family

as an honourable memorial of the glory of their gallant ancestor.

The present mansion was built in 1815 by Sir Harford Jones Brydges, the father of the gentleman now possessing it.

ALDENHAM ABBEY, near Watford, Hertfordshire, the seat of William Stuart, Esq., who is in the commission of the peace for the county of Herts and the liberty of St Alban's, as also a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Bedford. Mr Stuart is eldest son of the Hon. and Most Rev. William Stuart, Archbishop of Armagh, and grandson of the celebrated Earl of Bute.

This mansion was built in the early part of the present century, by George Woodford Thellusson, Esq., from whom it passed to Admiral Sir Charles Morice Pole, Bart. Upon his death, in 1830, it came into the possession of the present owner by marriage with his eldest daughter, Henrietta Maria Sarah Pole.

Aldenham Abbey is a castellated building, not perhaps remarkable for extent, but exceedingly convenient within. It is pleasantly situated on the river Colne, a few miles only from Cassiobury Park, the Watford Railway station, and St. Alban's, and in a country remarkable for its quiet picturesque beauty, so essentially English.

MARBURY HALL, near Whitchurch, Shropshire, the seat of Domville H. C. Poole, Esq. It stands at no great distance from the market-town of Whitchurch, a place anciently called Album Monasterium, and Blancminster, probably from some monastery of White Friars having existed here at one time, although it is not mentioned in any records. The name is still preserved, but under an English form, in its more modern appellation of Whitchurch, a corruption of White Church.

Marbury Hall was erected by the present owner in the year 1814, upon ground that had never before been occupied by any building. It is an elegant modern edifice, in which convenience and comfort have been more studied than architectural grandeur. The grounds about it are verdant and undulating, full of those gentle risings and hollows which are so often found diversifying the face of English landscape, and relieving them from the charge of tameness. In the same parish, but at some distance, are fine lakes, respectively named Osmere, Blackmere, and Brown Mosswater; besides several brooks, one of which, called Red Brook, is the boundary between England and Wales.

EDENHALL, Cumberland, the seat of Sir George Musgrave, Bart., the descendant of one of our most ancient and eminent families. Watered by the silvery stream from which the name is derived, and embosomed in richly-wooded groves, peculiarly our country's own, Edenhall, "aula ad rivum Eden," is one of those lovely spots so abundantly scattered over the beautiful county of Cumberland This estate, situated in the forest of Inglewood, was first granted to Henry, son of Sweine, the second brother of Adam Fitzsweine, and is next found, *temp.* Henry III., in the possession of Robert Turpe, whose grandson, Robert Turpe, left two daughters and co-heirs, one of whom Julian, wedded, 1 Edward III., William Stapleton. Subsequently, for five generations, her descendants, the Stapletons, held the property; but at length their direct male line failed, and Edenhall was conveyed by Joan de Stapleton in marriage to Sir Thomas de Musgrave. This alliance, which first fixed the Musgraves on the banks of the Eden, occurred in the reign of Henry VI., and from that period to the present its descendants have continued resident there in repute and honour.

"The martial and warlike family" of Musgrave, as it is styled by Camden, was renowned in border warfare and border minstrelsy from the earliest period, and has maintained an unbroken male succession, even to the present day. It draws its lineage from one of the Conqueror's companions, who obtained a grant of Scaleby Castle. Such a gift is the best testimony to his qualities as a soldier; for in those days the stout heart and ready hand were those alone that were requited. The high repute of the first settler suffered no diminution in its descent through many generations; but rather like some stream, deepened and widened in its downward course from the fountain-head, till it swelled into a noble river.

In early times the chief seat of the Musgraves was at Musgrave, in Westmorland, and subsequently at Hartley Castle, in the same county; but after their alliance with the Stapletons, Edenhall seduced them from their former residences. The present possessor is Sir George Musgrave, tenth baronet. His immediate ancestor, Sir Philip Musgrave, who acquired great renown under the royal banner during the civil war, at Marston Moor, as Governor of Carlisle, at Worcester, and under the heroic Countess of Derby in the Isle of Man, had a warrant, after the Restoration, raising him to the peerage as Baron Musgrave, of Hartley Castle, but the patent was never taken out. This gallant cavalier's grand uncle, Thomas Musgrave, was Captain of Bew Castle, and occurs in a curious indenture of the time, which exhibits the form and manner of proceeding to the ancient trial at arms in single combat. A

copy of this deed will not, we think, be uninteresting:

"It is agreed between Thomas Musgrave and Lancelot Carleton, for the true trial of such controversies as are betwixt them, to have it openly tried by way of combat, before God and the face of the world, in Canonby Holme, before England and Scotland, upon Thursday in Easter week, being the 8th day of April next ensuing, A.D., 1602, betwixt nine of the clock and one of the same day: to fight on foot; to be armed with jack and steel cap, plaite sleeves, plaite breeches, plaite socks, two swords, the blades to be one yard and half a quarter of length, two Scotch daggers, or dirks, at their girdles, and either of them to provide armour and weapons for themselves, according to this indenture. Two gentlemen to be appointed in the field to view both the parties, to see that they both be equal in arms and weapons, according to this indenture; and being so viewed, the gentlemen to ride to the rest of the company, and to leave them; but two boys, viewed by the gentlemen, to be under sixteen years of age, to hold their horses. In testimony of this, our agreement, we have both set our hands to this indenture of intent: all matters shall be made so plain as there shall be no questions to stick upon that day; which indenture as a witness, shall be delivered to two gentlemen; and for that it is convenient the world should be privy to every particular of the ground of the quarrel, we have agreed to set it down in this indenture betwixt us, that knowing the quarrel their eyes may be witness of the trial."

THE GROUNDS OF THE QUARREL.

1. Lancelot Carleton did charge Thomas Musgrave, before the Lords of her Majesty's Privy Council, that Lancelot Carleton was told by a gentleman, one of her Majesty's sworn servants, that Thomas Musgrave had offered to deliver her Majesty's castle of Bewcastle to the King of Scots; and to which the same Lancelot Carleton had a letter under the gentleman's own hand for his discharge.

2. He charged him that, whereas her Majesty doth yearly bestow a great fee upon him as captain of Bewcastle, to aid and defend her Majesty's subjects, therein Thomas Musgrave hath neglected his duty; for that her Majesty's Castle of Bewcastle was, by him, made a den of thieves, and an harbour and receipt for murderers, felons, and all sorts of misdemeanours, &c.

Thomas Musgrave doth deny all this charge, and saith, that he will prove that Lancelot Carleton doth faulsely belie him, and will prove the same by way of combat, according to the indenture; Lancelot Carleton hath entertained the challenge, and by God's permission, will prove it true, as before; and hath set his hand to the same.

THOMAS MUSGRAVE.
LANCELOT CARLETON.

What the event of the combat was we do not find.

The mansion of Edenhall is a handsome stone structure, built in the taste which prevailed about the time of the Charleses. In the house are some good old-fashioned apartments, and throughout the grounds the most picturesque scenery opens on the view. Among the family treasures the most carefully preserved relic is the famous old drinking glass, called the "Luck of Edenhall." The letters "I.H.S." on the top indicate the sacred use from which it has been perverted—but tradition gives to it a curious association. The legendary tale records that it was seized from a company of fairies, who were sporting near a spring in the garden, called St. Cuthbert's Well, and who, after an ineffectual struggle to regain the pilfered chalice, vanished into air, singing—

"If that glass either break or fall,
Farewell the luck of Edenhall."

This fairy chalice may yet be seen at Edenhall by those who have the good fortune to be invited guests at the table of Sir George Musgrave, the present possessor of that ancient mansion. On rare occasions the cup is brought from its sanctuary with all the honours due to so ancient a relic, and being filled to the brim with the choicest vintage, is presented to each guest in succession. Yet would we not advise the uninitiated in Bacchanalian mysteries to lay rash hands upon it, seeing that he who drinks at all is expected to empty the goblet at a single draught.

Did our space permit, we would add to this brief record of Edenhall's fair demesne the local ballads associated with its history, especially "Johnny Armstrong's Last Good Night," and "the pleasant ballad, shewing how two valiant knights, Sir John Armstrong and Sir Michael Musgrave, fell in love with the beautiful daughter of Lady Dacre of the North, and of the great strife that happened between them for her, and how they wrought the death of one hundred men."

NEWBURGH PARK or NEWBURGH PRIORY in the county of York, the seat of Sir George Wombwell, Bart., maternal grandson of the last Earl Fauconberg.

In 1145, Newburgh was a priory or abbey of Austin Canons. Since the dissolution of monasteries by Henry the Eighth, it has, without interruption, been possessed by the Belasyse family, afterwards created Earls of Fauconberg. From them it has descended, in default of a more immediate male line, to the present owner.

The mansion of Newburgh Park is very extensive, covering about three acres of ground. A great part of it is Gothic, as originally erected in 1145, and the whole building retains a strikingly monastic character. The windows, however, are more recent insertions, being principally square-headed, with mouldings of the Elizabethan period. The south corner of the east end has twice suffered from fire, and has been rebuilt on a grander scale, with circular projections, which give it a castellated appearance.

The park and grounds are extensive and highly picturesque, possessing all the advantages that hanging woods of a noble and majestic growth can add to a constant succession of hill and dale. The natural beauty of the landscape is moreover considerably heightened by the waters of a broad and placid lake that serves as a natural mirror to the surrounding scenery.

SELSDON HOUSE, anciently written Selesdune, in the county of Surrey, about three

miles from Croydon, the seat of George Robert Smith, Esq., first cousin of the present Lord Carington. Mr. G. R. Smith, who is a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Surrey, and served as its high sheriff in 1852, was formerly Member of Parliament for Midhurst, and more recently for High Wycombe. In early times, Selsdon formed part of the manor of Sanderstead, and was granted to the Abbey of Hyde, near Winchester, by Athelfleda, the royal consort of King Edgar, and mother of Saint Edward, who, to the title of a sovereign, added that of a martyr. In the reign of Henry the Eighth, it of course shared the same fate as all other church-lands; being torn from its legitimate possessors, and given to those that had no earthly claim to it beyond the arbitrary will of this most despotic of English monarchs. It then passed through several hands in the fluctuations of time, till at length it became the property of John Ownsted, Esq., of Sanderstead Court, who, from the following inscription upon his monument, was *Serjeant of Carriages* to Elizabeth:—

"Here lieth the bodie of John Ownstede, Esquyre, of Sanderstede Corte, servaunt to the most excellent Princess, and our dread sovereigne Queene Elizabeth, and serjant of her Maties Carriage by ye space of 40 yeres. He died in the 66 yere of his age, on the 9th of August, 1600."

This monument is of white marble, standing under an arch against the northern wall in Sanderstead Church, and exhibits the figure of a man in armour. Upon the desk, before which he is kneeling, lies an open volume, intended, no doubt, to represent a book of prayer.

We next find Selsdon in the possession of the Bowyers, and passing over some intermediate changes, in the hands of William Coles, Esq. By him it was disposed of to the late George Smith, Esq., M.P., brother of Robert, 1st Lord Carington. He was succeeded in the estate by his eldest son, George Robert Smith, Esq., the present owner of it.

This mansion, which presents an elegant exterior, is situated upon a high ground, where formerly was a small house belonging to the family of the Bowyers. The late proprietor made considerable additions to the present building, and it may now be described as being of a castellated Gothic character. To this again, some few years ago, the gentleman now owning the estate added a handsome conservatory in the Elizabethan style of architecture; and, different as the styles may be in some respects, they here blend together, and harmonize very happily.

The nature of the ground has led to the gardens being formed in terraces, the effect of which is exceedingly pleasing to the eye, while the scenery around is of a still, secluded character. From the house itself, with the advantage of the eminence whereon it stands, a noble view is obtained over the two counties of Kent and Surrey.

BELLAMOUR HALL, Rugeley, Staffordshire, the seat of J. O. Oldham, Esq. The old house, which also bore this name, was built by Herbert Aston, Esq., the third son of Sir Walter Aston, the friend and patron of the poet Drayton, who dedicated to him his "Epistle of the Black Prince," and speaks of their intimacy in these glowing terms:

"Our interchanged and deliberate choice
Is with more firme and true election sorted
Than stands in censure of the common voyce,
That with light humour fondly is transported;
Nor take I pattern of another's praise,
But what my pen can constantly avowe;
Nor walke more publique, nor obscurer waies
Than vertue bids, and judgement will show."

Shortly after the marriage of Herbert with Catherine Thimelby, his father, Sir Walter, gave him some property at Colton, a village about six miles distant from his own residence of Tixhall. Upon this ground Herbert built the old house in question, a part of which still remains; and as it was in a great measure finished by the benevolent assistance of his friends, he called it *Bellamour*. This building dates somewhere about the year 1650.

In the absence of any heir male, this estate passed to Mary, Lady Blount (daughter and co-heir of James, 5th Lord Aston), who, about fifty-three years ago, erected the house that we now see. By her son, Edward Blount, Esq., the property was sold to the present owner.

The new edifice is built of stone, and is nearly square, the rooms being lofty and handsome. The situation was most judiciously chosen, between Ingestre, Earl Talbot's, and Blithfield, Lord Bagot's.

HARRY TOWN HALL, Cheshire, three miles from Stockport, the seat of Joshua Bruckshaw, Esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the county. This estate has been possessed by the same family for a very long period, in the course of which we find the name variously written Brodockshaw, Brockshaw, and Brookshaw, till it finally settled down into Bruckshaw. The house itself was probably called Harry Town Hall, from the name of some yet earlier proprietor; but for this we can offer nothing beyond conjecture, as there are no known documents that vouch for such a fact.

The old mansion was erected in the fifteenth century by Harry Bruckshaw, but was pulled down and rebuilt in 1671 by

John Bruckshaw, as appears from the initials of John and Sarah Bruckshaw, with that date appended over the door of the entrance-hall.

The exterior of this mansion is exceedingly striking and picturesque; the windows in some parts seeming to peep out of masses of green foliage that completely hide the walls. The interior is a handsome specimen of that half-Gothic, half-arabesque style of building that so much prevailed in the time of Charles the Second, and which may not inaptly be called the romance of architecture.

ELSHAM HALL, near Brigg, Lincolnshire, the seat of Thomas George Corbett, Esq., who formerly represented in Parliament the southern division of the county. This estate was one of the many grants made on the dissolution of monasteries to Charles Brandon, the great Duke of Suffolk, whose arms are engraved upon a sun-dial in the garden. It afterwards passed into the family of Oldfield, and Sir John, the last male descendant of that name, sold the reversion of it to his cousin, Mr. Thompson, reserving to himself a life-interest in the property.

From the Thompsons (a branch of whom were ennobled under the title of Haversham), Elsham came, in 1788, to the Corbetts by the will of Robert Thompson, Esq., the last of that family, who bequeathed it, with other estates, to his grand-niece, Elizabeth, only child and heir of Humphrey Edwin, Esq., by Mary his wife, only child of William Thompson, elder brother of the above Robert. This Elizabeth married Thomas Corbett, of Darnhall, and from them Elsham has descended to their grandson, the present possessor.

Elsham Hall was built on the site of the priory of that name by the families of Oldfield and Thompson, but has since then undergone many alterations. It is a large, commodious house, with a stone front, standing at the foot of a ridge of hills, and with a blended aspect of ancient and modern times. Attached to it are extensive gardens and pleasure-grounds, and the surrounding country abounds in fine trees and thriving plantations.

DARNHALL HALL, about six miles from Middlewich, Cheshire, the seat of Thomas George Corbett, Esq., late Member of Parliament for the northern division of Lincolnshire. The manor in ancient times belonged to the Earls of Chester, and became, subsequently—being then called Darnhall Park—the summer residence of the monks of Vale Royal. Soon after the dissolution of the monasteries, we find it in the hands of Sir Reginald Corbett, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas. In the reign of James the First, the Corbetts sold it to Richard Lee, Esq., of whose descendant, John Lee, father to the American general of that name, it was purchased back into the Corbett family about the year 1730, by William Corbett, Esq., Treasurer of the Navy.

Darnhall Hall was built by the Corbetts upon the site of the ancient monastery, which had been occupied by the monks upon their removal from Dore by King Edward I. At this time it was purely an Elizabethan structure, but about sixty-five years ago it was much altered and modernized by Thomas Corbett, Esq. It stands in the midst of well-wooded grounds, and in the township of the same name. Among the prophecies of Nixon, the Cheshire Prophet, there is one that "Darnhall Park shall be hacked and hewn."

DARESBURY HALL, near Preston Brook, Cheshire, the seat of Samuel Beckett Chadwick, Esq. In the reign of Henry III. the estate was possessed by a family deriving their name from it. From them the manor passed to Henry Le Norreys, in right of his wife Margery Daresbery, as the name then appears to have been spelt. In 1344, Clementina, the daughter and heir of Alan Le Norreys, conveyed it by marriage to William Danyers—subsequently called Daniell—of whose descendants the Hall was purchased in 1756, by George Heron, Esq. His son, the Rev. George Heron, again sold it in 1832 to Samuel Chadwick, Esq., the father of the present owner.

The Hall, which was re-built by George Heron, Esq., in 1756, is a substantial brick building with stone quoins, and consists of three stories. It stands upon elevated ground in the centre of the estate, sheltered upon the north-east by plantations and a fine rookery; while towards the north-west it commands an extensive prospect over the vale of the Mersey, including Halton Castle and the Lancashire Hills. The park and pleasure-grounds are not very extensive, but they abound in shrubs and trees of various kinds, the whole presenting an exceedingly picturesque appearance.

THE HOOK, Hertfordshire, in the parish of Northaw, or Northa Hagh, vulgarly called North Hall, the seat of —— Acworth, Esq. The mansion was built in 1829 by Benjamin Cherry, Esq., of whom it was purchased by the present owner. It is in the Italian Belvidere style of architecture, and is beautifully placed upon a garden terrace, with park-like grounds about it, consisting of about one hundred and seven acres, which include some meadow-land and a small wood.

The parish of Northaw has been much celebrated for a mineral spring, that rises about half-a-mile from the village of the same

name. Owing to the real or supposed virtues of this water, Northaw at one time was the favourite resort of many families during the summer season; but it would seem to have reached the zenith of its fame in the reign of Charles II. So great indeed was its repute, that the king, by a document dated from Hampton Court, 11th September, 1660, granted his permission for its being called the "King's Well," and directed Sir William Bowles, Master of his Fonts, to deliver one of his best fonts to the keeper of the well, or the bearer of the grant, for the use and benefit of all such persons as should resort thither. The water, upon being analyzed by Dr. Rutty, of Dublin, was found to contain 250 grains of sediment, which consisted of 225 grains of saline, and 25 grains of earthy matter, mostly calcareous.

ABLINGTON MANOR HOUSE, the seat of Rev. C. Coxwell, in the parish of Bibury, is seven miles from Cirencester, situated in a retired but beautifully-wooded valley, on the celebrated trout stream, the Colne. The manor of Ablington is of great antiquity. Ralph de Willington and Olimpias, his wife. purchased a moiety of the manor 9th John; John de Willington had a charter of free warren in Ablington 3rd of Edward II.; Sir Ralph Willington held the manor 22nd of Edward III.; Sir John de Willington was seized thereof 2nd of Richard II.; Joan, formerly the wife of Ralph de Willington, afterwards the wife and widow of Thomas West, held the manor 6th of Henry IV. From the Willingtons it passed to William Poulton and Isabella his wife, and thence to her kinsman and heir, Sir Thomas Beaumont, who held the same 29th Henry VI. From this family it passed to the Bassets, who levied a fine of the manor to Richard, Bishop of Durham, and divers great persons, among which was Sir Giles d'Aubeny, 16th Henry VII. Giles Lord d'Aubeny died, seized thereof, 6th Henry VIII., and a livery of the same manor was granted to Henry Lord d'Aubeny, his son. This manor was also granted to the Duke of Somerset, and, after his attainder, to James Basset, 4th Mary; and again confirmed to Arthur Basset, who sold it to John Coxwell, since which period the manor and estate have continued in his descendants. The mansion was built in the year 1590, as appears from the following inscription over the porch, in a stone recess:—"Pleade thou my cause, O Lord. By Iohn Coxwel, ano Domeny, 1590." The Coxwells had large possessions at Cirencester, and a street there is still called after their family name.

HOPTON COURT is situate on a knoll above the village of Hopton Wafers, which lies at the foot of the Titterstone Clee Hill, about two miles from Cleobury Mortimer, on the road to Ludlow. The brook which runs through this picturesque valley, falls into the Rea, which joins the Term, a tributary of the Severn. The ancient mansion of the Hydes stood on the margin of the stream, being the manor house, then called the Court of Hopton Wafers. A few old yew trees alone remain to mark the spot, where on the 22nd of June, 1604, we find that Richard Hyde the elder was succeeded by his son and heir, Humphrey Hyde, gentleman, who was succeeded in 1678 by Hercules Hyde, of Hopton Wafers, and Margaret his wife. Their son, Richard, by his wife Dorothy, had a son, Richard Hyde, who married Sarah Charlett, spinster, of the county of Hereford, and was seated at Hopton in 1708. Tradition reports that this lady was killed in one of the mills; for there were formerly blade mills, and, until recently, paper mills on the estate. The issue of this marriage was an only child, Mary Hyde, spinster, who, after the death of her father, in 1744, conveyed the Hopton estate, for £2,300, to Joseph Oldham, gentleman, who, in 1770, pulled down the old manor house, and built a new mansion on more elevated ground, adjoining the old site. This property he sold for £14,000, in 1779, to John Hale, Esq., of Bewdley, who was succeeded by his nephew, Curteis Hale, Esq., in 1783. This gentleman in 1798 conveyed the manor house and estate for £19,520, to Thomas Botfield, of Court of Hill, Esq., who, taking possession in May, 1803, was succeeded on his death on the 17th of January, 1843, by his widow, Lucy Botfield.

The advowson of the Rectory of Hopton Wafers was sold by Curteis Hale, Esq., to Joseph Cotton, Esq., who re-sold it to Thomas Botfield, Esq. Mr. Loudon in his work on forming, improving, and managing country residences, gives, in plate 29, a view of Hopton Court as built by Mr. Oldham, suggesting its alteration in the castellated style, as shown in plate 30 of the quarto edition of that work, published at London in 1806. This plan was not adopted, and the house received an additional story, with the decoration of a portico from the designs of Mr. Nash, in 1811—13. A modest entrance leads to the principal rooms, which are more remarkable for their proportions than their size, and in their perfect adaptation to the requirements of their inmates, are eminently conducive to the proverbial comfort of an English home. The grounds were formed under the direction of Mr. Repton, and extensive walks through the dingle render their natural beauties easily accessible. The view from the terrace before the house embraces the valley and

its village, with the parish church, and the Tower of St. John, Doddington, on the side of the Titterstone, edifices which owe their existence to the piety and munificence of the recent proprietor of Hopton Court, and are therefore not the least pleasing objects in the prospect.

CALWICH ABBEY, Derbyshire, four miles west of Ashbourn, the seat of the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Duncombe. It was the site of a hermitage, belonging to the priory of Kenilworth, to which it was given before the year 1148 by Nicholas de Gresley Fitz Nigell, and therein was placed a small convent of Black Canons—Carthusians. Henry the Eighth exchanged this house for the manor of East Molsey with the monks of Merton in Surrey, but at the dissolution of monasteries granted it to John Fleetwood, Esq., a member of the ancient Lancashire family of that name, and with his descendants it continued for several generations. The uses to which it was applied by the new owner seem greatly to have scandalized the old topographer, Erdeswicke, who, in his dry way, observes, 1660, "From Mayfield, Dove passeth to Calwich, whereof I can only make this report, that being, or belonging to, a cell, or house of religion, now a Lancashire gentleman is owner thereof, who (as I have heard) hath made a parlour of the chancel, a hall of the church, and a kitchen of the steeple; which may be true, for I have known a gentleman in Cheshire, which hath done the like."

From the Fleetwoods, Calwich passed to a branch of the illustrious family of Granville; and afterwards to their descendants, the Dewes, who took the name of Granville. From the last-named it went by purchase to the present owner.

The mansion, as it now appears, is of modern date, and is generally believed to occupy the site of the church, which belonged to the hermitage, and was converted by the Fleetwoods into a family residence. It stands at the foot of a lengthened woody knoll, that stretches east and west, and forms the right boundary of the vale of Dove. Its position, therefore, is somewhat low, as was generally the case with all monastic buildings, the great object of the monks seeming to be protection for themselves and their gardens from the bleak wind, which, considering the very great change in the seasons, was probably much bleaker throughout the island in those days than it is at present. The situation, however, is not the less beautiful on that account. On the north it is sheltered by a rich screen of forest trees, and beneath is a verdant expanse of ornamental grounds, rendered yet more picturesque by a broad artificial sheet of water. This last is fed by the Dove, which here assumes a greater width than usual, after having writhed and serpentined, like a bright snake, through wood and meadow for many a mile. Gishorne asserts that a part of the good monks' garden may yet be seen, and adds that, "during the alterations in the grounds in the late Mr. Granville's life, numbers of skulls and human bones were frequently discovered; and large quantities have lately been found by the work-people now employing at Calwich."

The old hermitage before mentioned as belonging to the church, has been converted into stables, but some portion of the original fabric still remains to testify for the times long gone by. The north wall, with its pointed gables, is nearly entire.

The interior of the mansion has been arranged with an especial eye to the comfort of its inhabitants, a point too often neglected by architects and builders. From the windows of the south-east front there is a splendid prospect, taking in the vale, with the church, mansion, and parsonage of Norbury upon the opposite eminence.

The great composer, Handel, was a frequent and welcome guest at Calwich. It is not always, or even often, possible to enlist reason on the side of fancy; and yet if reason will step in to destroy the singular charm associated with such recollections, it is better for the moment that we should be without it. The idea that here Handel played, the centre of an admiring circle—that in these woods he sought and found inspiration for some of his sublimest works—is much too pleasing to be lightly given up as conveying nothing tangible to the senses.

But after all that has been said in describing this lovely spot, a more vivid idea, or at least another idea of it, will perhaps be obtained from the lines of the poet in his "Vales of Wever;"

"Come, Granville, thou whose fostering hand
Guards the slow growth of Albion's land;
For thee, O friend, the placid spring
Wafts her pure balm on sweetest wing;
Thy lake's clear azure whisp'ring curls,
And Flora's tissued veil unfurls.
For thee the woodland kings display
The silvery gem, the golden spray;
Weave o'er thy banks a pensive wreath,
And cool thy twilight walks beneath.
Here amid black sequestered shades,
That darkened once those sunny glades,
Frown'd a grey pile. The grass-grown walls,
(Dire superstition's gloomy halls),
The roof, the tow'rs with ivy crowned,
Damp horror spread his arms around.
Oft has this vale, when midnight drove
Her car in silence through the grove,
Seen trem'lous lights within the pile
Pass and repass the cloistered aisle;
Seen the funereal pall and bier,
Bedew'd with friendship's parting tear,
Seen the sad, slowly-moving bands,
Pale tapers glimmering in their hands;
Heard the loud choir within the cave,
Chaunt the sweet requiem o'er the grave."

STOCKLEIGH COURT, Devon, the seat of John Prestwood Bellew, Esq., the representative of one of the oldest families in the kingdom, derived by direct male descent from the Norman, De Belleau, or De Bella Aqua, whose name appears on the Roll of Battell Abbey. At an early period, a leading line became established in Ireland, and in the time of Edward IV., John Bellewe, eldest son of Bellewe of Bellewestown marrying the coheiress of Fleminge of Bratton Fleming, acquired a considerable estate in Devonshire, and founded the family, which continued to reside at Ash Rogus in that shire until the reign of Elizabeth, when William Bellew of Ash (father of the first possessor of Stockleigh Court) joined with his eldest son Richard (who afterwards removed into Lincolnshire) in alienating Ash to the Earl of Bath.

The old mansion at Stockleigh Court was pulled down, and a new building erected on its site by the late William Bellew, Esq., father of the present possessor.

It is a singular fact recorded of this warlike race that they counted eighteen Bannerets in direct line of succession.

FENISCOWLES, Lancashire, between three and four miles from Blackburn, the seat of Sir William Henry Feilden, Bart., son and heir of the late Sir William Feilden, Bart., who for many years was Member of Parliament for Blackburn, and a deputy-lieutenant of the county.

Feniscowles, the true British etymology of which is *Pen Ysgôl*, "Head of the Cliff," stands in the manor of Pleasington, or Plessington, which in the time of Henry the Third we find belonging to a family who probably derived their name from it. The male line of this race becoming extinct, the daughter and heiress of the house brought the property in marriage to Roger de Winsley, whose heiress in like manner conveyed it to the Aynesworths, or Ainsworths. By the last heir male of this family Feniscowles was sold to William Feilden, Esq., M.P. (third son of the late Joseph Feilden, Esq., of Witton, see page 134), who was subsequently created a Baronet, and took from Feniscowles the designation of his title.

There is a very old and fanciful tradition of the Saxons having believed that this spot was the habitation of the phœnix.

The mansion, which is of the Grecian order of architecture, was built by the late Sir William Feilden, Bart., but it has been added to at different periods. It contains a choice collection of ancient and modern paintings, by some of the most eminent masters. Amongst them will be found the time-honoured names of Guercino, Murillo, A. Caracci, Parmegiano, Claude, Ostade, Cuyp, Domenichino, Carlo Dolce, Poussin, Van Oss, and many others of scarcely less celebrity.

The grounds and gardens are laid out with much taste, and are bounded on all sides by delightful prospects: indeed, the surrounding scenery of the whole valley extending to the river Ribble is very picturesque and beautiful. There is also a fine park connected with the house, well stocked with red and fallow deer, llamas, and other foreign animals, both valuable and interesting from the rarity of their appearance in this country except in zoological gardens.

BALLOCHMORIE, Ayrshire, the seat of William M'Adam, Esq., representative of the M'Adams, of Waterhead, Kirkcudbright, an ancient branch of the Clan Gregor. The name of Ballochmorie signifies "the great mountain pass," and well describes the nature of the country.

This mansion was built by Wm. M'Adam, Esq., father of the present owner. It is of the Grecian order of architecture, surrounded by plantations, with a lawn and garden gradually sloping down to the river Dhuisk, or Black Water. It is one of those romantic spots with which Scotland abounds, and the features of which are so decidedly Scottish, as hardly to be mistaken. Even the names, which tradition has stamped upon surrounding objects—those, for instance, already mentioned—lend a fanciful and poetic colouring to the place, in complete harmony with the landscape.

The present possessor is grandson and heir of John Loudon M'Adam, Esq., the celebrated "Reformer of Roads," whose father, James M'Adam, Esq., of Waterhead, was fourth in descent from Gilbert M'Adam, of Waterhead, a strenuous supporter of the Reformed Religion in Scotland, and a consequent sufferer in the political disputes of the time. For harbouring John Welsh and other leaders of the insurrection, who fled from Bothwell field, he was tried and banished the country, but was subsequently ransomed by his father-in-law, James Dun, of Benwhatt, and returned home. Persecution still, however, followed his steps. Whilst at prayer in a cottage, in the village of Kirkmichael. co. Ayr, he was surprised and shot by a party of soldiers under the command of the Lairds of Colzean and Ballochmyer, A.D. 1680. A stone was erected at the time to commemorate the event; and the names of the two leaders, who had been present at the murder, were inscribed on the memorial. In the sequel these names were erased, but they were finally restored by the chisel of *Old Mortality*, whose singular occupation is so beautifully recorded by Sir Walter Scott, and they may still be seen in the churchyard of Kirkmichael.

WESTWOOD-PARK, co. Worcester, the seat of the Right Hon. Sir John Somerset Pakington, Bart., M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Westwood was anciently a house of Benedictine Nuns, subordinate to the monastery of Fonteveraud, and amongst its earliest benefactors was the family of De Say. So far back as the reign of Henry II., Eustachia de Say, and her son Osbert Fitz Hugh, gave land to the community, and in a deed of William de Stuteville, Osbert is styled, "Fundator Ecclesiæ Ste Marie de Westwood et monialium ibidem Deo servientium."

In 1542, all the manors belonging to the monastery of Westwood, co. Worcester, were granted to Mr. Serjeant Pakington, a learned and successful lawyer of the reign of Henry VIII., and since that period Westwood has continued uninterruptedly the property of his collateral descendants. Serjeant Pakington, at the time of his death, which occurred in 1560, was seized of thirty-one manors, and of other lands that he had purchased of seventy different persons, as appeared by a large book concerning his estate, preserved among the family muniments. Sir John Pakington, the grantee of Westwood, left two daughters only, whereupon a considerable portion of his fortune devolved on his nephew, Sir Thomas Pakington, who had previously, in right of his mother, one of the co-heirs of Sir John Baldwin, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, succeeded to a rich inheritance, including the manor of Ailesbury, Bucks, where he took up his abode, and where he was interred in 1571 with great pomp, the officers of the College of Arms marshalling the funeral. His son and successor, SIR JOHN PAKINGTON, K.B. the "lusty Pakington" of Queen Elizabeth's Court, was the first of his race who chose Westwood for a residence, and by him the present stately structure was erected. It is recorded that after he had finished the building, "he invited the Earl of Northampton, Lord President, and his Countess, to a house-warming; and as his lordship was a jovial companion, a train of above 100 knights and gentlemen accompanied him, who stayed at Westwood House some time, and at their departure acknowledged they had met with so kind a reception *that they did not know whether they had possessed the place, or the place them.* The delightful situation of the mansion was what they had never before seen; the house standing in the middle of a wood, cut into twelve large ridings, and at a good distance, one riding through all of them, the whole surrounded by a park of six or seven miles, with, at the further end, facing the house, an artificial lake of 120 acres." Sumptuous, however, as was the entertainment, it bore no comparison with the magnificent welcome given by Sir John Pakington, at his seat of Ailesbury, to James I. and his Queen, when their Majesties honoured him with a visit on their royal progress from North Britain. Upon this occasion "lusty Pakington" set no bounds to expense, thinking it a disparagement to be outdone by any fellow-subject, when such an opportunity offered; and the king was so gratified by Sir John's endeavours that he was heard to say that "he had never met with a more noble reception." Lloyd, in his Lives of the Statesmen and Favourites of England, thus speaks of Pakington; "His handsome features look the most, and his neat parts the wisest at. He could smile ladies to his service, and argue statesmen to his design, with equal ease. His reason was powerful, his beauty more. Never was a braver soul more bravely seated; nature bestowed great parts on him, education polished him to an admirable frame of prudence and virtue. Queen Elizabeth called him her Temperance, and Leicester, his Modesty. It is a question to this day, whether his resolution took the soldiers, his prudence the politicians, his compliance the favourites, his complaisance the courtiers, his piety the clergy, his integrity and condescension the people, or his knowledge the learned, most. It was he who said first what Bishop Sanderson urged afterwards, *That a sound faith was the best divinity, a good conscience the best law, and temperance the best physic.*"

Sir John Pakington, who lived to see his children's children, ended his days at his favourite seat of Westwood, in the 77th year of his age, in January, 1625. At his death, his estates devolved on his grandson, Sir John Pakington, Bart., who fixed his chief residence at Westwood, and was there living when the great Civil War broke out. Ranging himself under the royal banner, he fought gallantly for King Charles, and suffered much in consequence. Ailesbury, his seat in Buckinghamshire, one of the best houses in the county, was levelled with the ground, and he himself committed to the Tower. Subsequently he joined Charles II. with a troop of horse at the battle of Worcester, and was taken prisoner. So great, however, was the popularity he enjoyed, that when he was afterwards tried for his life, not one witness could be procured to swear against him. The great-grandson of this stanch cavalier was Sir Herbert Perrott Pakington, Bart., of Westwood, M.P. for Worcestershire, who is said to have been the prototype of "Sir Roger de Coverley." He married, in 1721, Elizabeth, daughter of John Conyers, Esq., of Walthamstow,

and was father of Sir Herbert Perrott Pakington, Bart., whose only son, Sir John Pakington, the last Baronet, died *s.p.* in 1830, leaving his nephew, John Somerset Russell (the son of his eldest sister), his heir and representative. That gentleman, who has been created a Baronet, and now holds the seals of office as one of H.M. Principal Secretaries of State, resides at the old Mansion House of Westwood, and is the present Right Honourable Sir John Somerset Pakington, Bart., M.P.

Westwood House consists of a square building, from each corner of which projects a wing, in the form of a parallelogram, turretted after the fashion of the Chateau de Madrid, near Paris. It is situated on a rising ground, embosomed in plantations of oak timber, and presents an aspect of great magnificence. This ancient seat has at various times afforded an asylum to learning; Dr. Hammond, Bishops Morley, Fell, Gunning, and others, always met here with hospitable entertainment, and in concert with some of these, the good Lady Pakington (Dorothy, wife of Sir John Pakington, the second baronet) is supposed to have written the valuable book, entitled "The whole Duty of Man," which has been translated into Latin, French, and Welch. At the Revolution, several learned men, who scrupled to take the oaths to King William, found an hospitable reception at Westwood. Dean Hickes, who wrote there the greater part of his "Linguarum Septentrionalium Thesaurus," gives, in the preface to his Grammatica Anglo-Saxonica, this eulogistic description of the beautiful residence of the Pakingtons:—Ibi porticus, atria, propylœa, horti, ambulacra clausa et Subdialia, recta et sinuosa, omnia, Studiis commoda: ibi luci, silvæ, nemora, prata, saltus, planities, pascua, et nihil non, quod animum pene a literis abhorrentem ad legendum audiendumque, et quovis modo discendum, componere et conciliare potest.

DONINGTON HALL, co. Leicester, the seat of the Marquis of Hastings. This magnificent seat, in Leicestershire, second only to Belvoir Castle, is situated at the north-western extremity of the county. It was erected in 1795 by the first Marquis of Hastings, from the designs of Sir Jeffrey Wyattville, and is certainly one of the happiest of his productions. The noble park which surrounds the house offered many finer situations for a mansion than the one selected, which is very nearly that of the three previous Halls; but shelter and retirement were preferred to a commanding position, and hence it was that a point in which three valleys meet was fixed upon, rather than one of the many eminences with which the park abounds. It is such a site in fact as would have been chosen for a monastic house. A feudal castle (whence the name of the tower) had once stood near, and it was at first purposed to erect a castellated edifice, but the good taste of the Marquis of Hastings saw the absurdity of building a fortress in times when fortresses were not needed, and this magnificent, and yet truly comfortable mansion was happily adopted. As a work of great architectural beauty, Donington Hall has a claim to the highest commendation. The south front of the house, built of white freestone, found on the spot, is exceedingly graceful. The centre has a chaste portico, surmounted by a lantern tower, and the whole *pagode* has an effect strikingly beautiful.

The Gothic entrance hall is 24 feet square, the dining-room 48 feet by 24, and the drawing-room 40 by 24. The private chapel, which forms the eastern wing, is 58 feet by 20. The library is 72 feet by 26, and contains upwards of 13,000 volumes, besides many rare manuscripts. Paintings by the old masters adorn every room, and the series of portraits of the Plantagenet kings, from whom the Marquis descends, is very valuable. The strong likeness which the late lamented Peer bore to some of these could scarcely fail to strike any observer. A park of 300 acres surrounds this noble seat, and the noble oaks with which it is studded have been the objects of planter's admiration and poet's song. The cliff, which forms the northern point of the park, and overhangs the Trent, is a scene of picturesque loveliness, and the views from this spot, commanding glimpses of the Peak of Derbyshire, and nearly the whole of Nottinghamshire, can hardly be surpassed.

In Donington Hall library the poet Moore wrote many of his "Irish Melodies," and it was here that the first Marquis so long and so hospitably entertained numbers of French prisoners and refugees.

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VISITATION OF ARMS.

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VISITATION OF ARMS.

NISBET of SOUTHBROOME HOUSE, co. Wilts, derived from Walter Nisbet, a younger son of Archibald Nisbet, of Carfine, co. Lanark, by Emelia, his wife, dau. of Archibald, son of the Earl of Moray. This Walter Nisbet married Miss Maynard, of Nevis, and had three sons, Walter, Josiah, and James. The second son, Josiah Nisbet, M.D., married Frances, dau. of William Herbert, Esq., which lady married, secondly, the great Lord Nelson. The elder son, Walter Nisbet, Esq., married Anne, daughter of Robert Parry, Esq., of Plasnewdd and Llewynon, co. Denbigh, &c., High Sheriff of Merioneth in 1746, of Carnarvonshire in 1749, and of Flintshire in 1750, and by her was father of the present ROBERT PARRY NISBET, Esq., of Southbroome House, co. Wilts, a Magistrate for that county, and its High Sheriff in 1849, who married, first, in 1817, Clara Amelia, only daughter of Major Thomas Harriott, of West Hall, co. Surrey, and, secondly, in December, 1846, Elizabeth, only daughter of E. Greene, Esq., of Hinxton Hall, co. Cambridge, and relict of H. Curtis Smith, son of Sir John Smith, Bart., of the Down House, and Sydling, co. Dorset: by the former he has five daughters: Clara married to Thomas Powney Marten, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service, now of Marshalls Wick, Herts; Emma married to P. Douglas Hadow, Esq., Barrister at Law; Caroline, Anne, and Jane Parry.

Mr. Nisbet had three brothers and two sisters, viz., Walter, who *d.* unm.; Josiah (deceased), married Rachel, eldest daughter of Sir John Marjoribanks, Bart.; Henry, married Anne, daughter of the Rev. H. Curtis Hayward, of Quedgeley House, co. Gloucester; Caroline, unm.; Emilia, married to the Rev. C. M. Mount, Prebendary, of Wells.

Arms. Arg. three boars' heads erased sa., within a bordure invected gu.
Crest. A boar's head, as in the arms.
Motto. Vis fortibus arma.

GRANT.—SIR JAMES ROBERT GRANT, M.D., C.B., K.H., K. St. A., of the Hill, co. Cumberland, Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, and a Magistrate for Co. Cumberland, received the honour of knighthood 18th March, 1819, and obtained in 1839 a Royal Licence, permitting him to accept the cross of the Imperial Russian Order of St. Anne, of the second class, conferred for services rendered to the Russian Army during the occupation of France. He and his youngest brother, Lieut.-General Sir Lewis Grant, K.C.H., are the only surviving sons by Jean, his wife, daughter of Robert Grant, Esq., of Kylemore, co. Banff, of Duncan Grant, Esq., of Mulochaird, in Strathspey, who was son and heir of Alexander Grant, Esq., of Mullochaird, and grandson of James Grant, Esq., M.D., of Mullochaird, a graduate of Utrecht University, and his wife, a daughter of Grant of Mukerach Castle, in Strathspey.

Sir James Grant, who is representative of the Grants of Mulochaird, married, in March, 1795, Frances, daughter of Henry Birkett, Esq., of Etterby Lodge, Cumberland, and has surviving issue.

James Robert, who succeeded to Etterby Lodge. He was Lieutenant in the First West India Regiment, A.D.C., and Private Secretary to his uncle, Sir Lewis Grant, K.C.B., Governor of Trinidad. He married Jean, daughter of John Dixon, Esq., of Knells, Cumberland, and has issue two daughters.

1. Mary, married to Joseph Thomlinson, Esq., of Cardew, Cumberland.
2. Edward Birkett, late Captain in the King's Dragoon Guards, and 4th Dragoons.

Of Sir James Grant's brothers, one was Colonel Colquhoun Grant, C.B., who married Margaret, daughter of Brodie of Brodie, and left one son, Walter Colquhoun Grant, late Captain 2nd Dragoons, who is the first British settler in Vancouvre's Island. Of Sir James's sisters, the eldest, Elizabeth Anne, married Colonel Lewis Grant, and Mary married to Sir James McGrigor, Bart., K.C.B.

Arms. Gu. three ancient royal crowns, or.
Crest. A mountain with fires kindled on it.
Motto. "Stand sure." The war cry of the Clan Craig Elachie.

MAXWELL GRAHAM, of Williamwood and Marksworth.—JAMES MAXWELL GRAHAM Esq., of Glasgow, a Commissioner of Supply for the county of Renfrew, as Superior of the lands of Williamwood and Bogton, is eldest son of the late James Graham, Esq., Merchant in Glasgow [who was second son

of James Graham, Esq., of Tamrawer, in Stirlingshire — *see Supplement to Landed Gentry*, p. 141], and Janet Maxwell, of Williamwood, his wife. The Maxwells, of Williamwood, of whom this lady was the heiress, descended from the Maxwells, of Aldhouse, who were sprung from a scion of the ancient family of Polloc. Through one of their intermarriages, their representative, the present James Maxwell Graham, Esq., derives from the Royal house of Plantagenet.

Arms. Quarterly: 1st and 4th, or. on a chief erm. three escallops of the first for GRAHAM: 2nd, arg. on a saltire sa. an annulet or. stoned az. within a bordure of the second, for MAXWELL, of Williamwood: 3rd, arg. on a saltire, sa. a martlet or. within a bordure invected gu. for Maxwell, of Marksworth.

Crests. 1st, An eagle reguardant, rising from a rock, all ppr., with the *Motto*, Souvenez: 2nd, A stag's head cabossed, with the *Motto*, Propero sed curo.

MAXWELL-GRAHAM. — CHARLES MAXWELL GRAHAM, Esq., second surviving son of the late James Graham, Esq., Merchant in Glasgow, by Janet Maxwell, of Williamwood, his wife, bears

Same arms and quarterings as the preceding, within a "border ermine," for difference, as registered in the Lyon Office, by patent, dated 9th Sept., 1842.

Crests and Mottoes, same as the preceding.

BARLOW.—JOHN BARLOW, Esq., of Upton House, near Manchester, co. Lancaster, second and eldest surviving son of the late John Barlow, Esq., of Ardwick Green, near Manchester, bears for

Arms. Bendy of eight argent, and vert. an eagle displayed with two heads, sable, the claws resting upon a mill rind in base, fessewise, or. in each beak an ear of barley, slipped, proper.

Crest. A guantleted hand bendwise, proper, grasping two eagles' heads, conjoined and erased at the neck, sable.

Motto. En foi prest.

CAMPBELL, of Stracathro, co. Forfar; SIR JAMES CAMPBELL, Knt., of Stracathro, son of James Campbell, Esq., by Helen, his wife, daughter of John Forrester of Ashentree, co. Perth, and grandson by Mary Mackerecher his wife, of James Campbell, Esq., of Inchnoch, co. Perth, who was son of James Campbell, Esq., of the family of Campbell of Melford, co. Argyll, a scion of the Argyll Campbells, was serving as Lord Provost of Glasgow, at the birth of the Prince of Wales in 1842, and received then the honour of Knighthood. Sir James was born in 1790, and married 17th Jan. 1822, Janet daughter of Henry Bannerman, Esq., of Manchester, by whom he has issue two sons and a daughter surviving, viz., James Alexander, born in 1825, Henry, born in 1836 and Louisa.

Arms. Quarterly 1st and 4th, Gyronny of eight or. and sa. 2nd and 3rd arg. a lymphad, sails furled and oars in action, all sa. flag and pendant flying gu. IMPALING for Bannerman, gu., a banner displayed arg., thereon a canton az. charged with St. Andrew's cross of the second.

Crest. A boar's head erased.

Motto. Ne obliviscaris.

HAWKER, Longparish House, Hants.—The representatives of this family have, without the omission of a single generation, served as officers in the army since the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The present head of the house, Lieut.-Col. PETER HAWKER, of Longparish House, whose celebrated work on Sporting has become one of the standard publications of England, retired from the 14th Light Dragoons, when senior captain, in consequence of a severe wound received in the Peninsula, and is now Lieut.-Col. of the North Hampshire Militia. His father, the late Peter Ryves Hawker, Esq., Longparish, commanded, as Lieut.-Col., the 1st Regiment of Horse Guards; his grandfather, Peter Hawker, Esq., also of Longparish, was captain in the Horse Guards, in 1740; his great grandfather, Peter Hawker, Esq., afterwards Governor of Portsmouth, obtained his commission as Lieut.-Col. of Dragoons in 1715; and his great-great-grandfather, Peter Hawker, Esq., was appointed General by Brevet in 1712.

Peter Hawker, Esq, Captain in Queen Mary's Dragoons in 1694.

Peter Hawker, Esq., Major in Queen Anne's Dragoons in 1703, Lieut.-Col. in 1707, and General by Brevet, in 1712.

Peter Hawker, Esq, of Longparish, co. Hants, Lieut.-Colonel of Dragoons in 1715, and Governor of Portsmouth in 1717, married Elizabeth Hyde.

Peter Hawker, Esq. of Longparish, Captain of Horse Guards in 1740, *m.* Arethusa, only daughter and heir of George Ryves, Esq., of Ranston, Dorset.

Peter Ryves Hawker, Esq., of Longparish, eldest son, Lieut-Colonel of the first Regiment of Horse Guards, 1777, *m.* Mary Wilson Yonge.

1st Wife. Julia, only child of Hooker Barttelot, Esq., *m.* 19th March, 1811. She *d.* in 1842. — PETER HAWKER, Esq., of Longparish, late Captain of 14th Light Dragoons, and now Lieut.-Colonel of N. Hants Militia. — 2nd Wife. Helen Susan, widow of Captain John Symonds, R N., and dau. of the late Major Chatterton, *m.* 29th August, 1844.

PETER WILLIAM LANOE HAWKER, late Senior Captain of 74th Highlanders. Now on half-pay. — Two daus.

Arms. Sa. a hawk arg. beaked and membered or.

quartering RYVES (the present Lieut.-Colonel Hawker's grandmother, Arethusa, wife of Captain Peter Hawker, of Longparish, having been only daughter and heiress of George Ryves, Esq., of Ranston, co. Dorset), viz. arg. three mascles in bend between two cotisses sa. In right of his wife, Helen Susan, widow of Captain John Symonds, R.N., daughter of the late Major Chatterton, younger brother of the late Sir William Chatterton, and grand-daughter of Gen. Sir William Green, Bart., Col. Hawker impales the arms of CHATTERTON, viz., or. a lion's head erased az., between three mullets gu.

Crest. A hawk's head, erased or.

Motto. Accipiter prædam, nos gloriam.

STEPHENS, Crychell, co. Radnor.—This old family has been in possession of the Crychell estate for very many generations. The present representative, EDWARD MORGAN STEPHENS, of Crychell, Radnorshire, and the Bank, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, Esq., is a Magistrate of the counties of Montgomery and Radnor, and served as High Sheriff of the latter in 1850.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, argent, three boars' heads couped sable: 2nd and 3rd, a lion rampant reguardant or.

Crest. A naked arm holding a sword proper, impaling a griffin's head sable.

Motto. Semper Liber.

MURRAY OF PHILIPHAUGH, co. Selkirk. JOHN NESBITT MURRAY, Esq., of Philiphaugh, bears for

Arms. Argent, a hunting-horn, sable, stringed and garnished gules; on a chief azure, three stars of the first.

Crest. A demi-man, naked, with a wreath round his loins, winding a hunting-horn, proper.

Supporters. Two naked foresters, with clubs in one hand, and holding a shield with the Arms in the other.

Motto. Hinc usque superna venabor.

NICOLL.—DONALD NICOLL, Esq., of Oldfields, Acton, Middlesex, Ex-Sheriff of the City of London, a Magistrate for Middlesex, and also for Westminster, and one of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Lieutenancy of London, has gained his fortune and honourable position by his successful exertions in the woollen trade, in which his late father, a native of Aberdeen, and the son of a substantial farmer in Scotland, was also engaged. Mr. Nicoll's establishments spread all over the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and in London alone give daily employment to more than a thousand workmen. This fact was referred to by the Recorder, Mr. Law, when presenting Mr. Nicoll at the Court of Exchequer, on his election as Sheriff of London and Middlesex.

Arms. Az. a fesse between, in chief three mascles, or., and in base a sword erect, ppr., within an oak wreath, gules.

Crest. A greyhound's head erased, sa., charged with a mascle, or., and in the mouth a thistle, slipped, ppr.

Motto. Deo duce comite industriâ.

ELLIS, SIR HENRY, Knt. Principal Librarian of the British Museum, K.H., B.C.L., and one of the Secretaries of the Society of Antiquaries &c., made a Knight 22nd Feb. 1833, is son of John Ellis, Esq., and Sarah Belknap, his wife. He married in 1805, Frances Jane, third daughter of John Frost, Esq., of Ashurst Wood, Sussex, and has two sons and a daughter, viz., Edward, and Frederic Charles who *m.* in 1850, Lucy daughter of John Bidwell, Esq., of the Foreign Office, and Jane Sarah.

Arms. Or. on a cross per pale sable and gu., five crescents arg. each charged with an ermine spot; a canton, az. thereon a staff in bend, gold, tipped of the second being intended to represent the Earl Marshal's staff, borne by Sir Henry Ellis at the Coronation of George IV.

Crest. A mount vert, thereon, in front of a beacon sa., fired ppr. a griffin couchant, wings elevated ermine, beaked and membered or.

Motto. Esperance.

DE LA BECHE; SIR HENRY THOMAS DE LA BECHE, Knt., C.B., F.R.S., &c., Director General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom was made a Knight Bachelor in 1842, and created a Companion (Civil) of the Bath in 1848. He is son of the late Thomas De la Beche, Esq., of Halse Hall, Clarendon, Island of Jamaica, a Colonel in the Army, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of J. Smyth, Esq., of Downham, and descends from the family of the Barons De la Beche, seated at Aldworth, Berks, *temp.* Edward II. Sir Henry married in 1818, Letitia, daughter of Charles White, Esq., of Lough Brickland, co. Down, which lady died in 1844.

Arms. Vairé arg. and gu. on a canton az. a mullet of the first.

Crest. A demi-lion ramp. arg. ducally gorged holding in his paws an escutcheon az. charged with a pile of the first.

Motto. Garde la foy.

SLOPER, Devizes, co. Wilts, GEORGE ELGAR SLOPER, Esq., of that place, son of Robert Sloper, also of Devizes, by Sarah, his wife, dau. and heir of Samuel Ridgway, by Sarah, his wife, dau. and coheir of George Elgar, of the county of Kent, bears for

Arms. Gu. a dove volant arg. holding in the beak an olive branch, or. in base a rock ppr. Quartering, II. RIDGWAY, arg. on a chev. engr. gu. between three peacocks' heads, erased az. ducally gorged or. as many trefoils slipped of the last; a canton sa. thereon two wings conjoined of the first; and III. ELGAR, gu. a lion rampt. arg. between two mullets in chief and a cinquefoil pierced, in base, or.

Crest. A rock ppr. and volant above, a dove. arg. gutté de sang. holding in the beak an olive branch vert.

Motto. Pacis.

HARRIS: borne by RICHARD HARRIS, Esq., M.P., of Leicester and Woburn Square, London.

Arms. Azure on a pile between two cinquefoils, in base argent a cinquefoil of the field.

Crest. A ferne brake proper therefrom rising a dove reguardant, azure, beaked, and membered gules, in the beak a trefoil vert.

Motto. Virtute et opera.

CHARLESWORTH: as borne by JOSEPH CHARLESWORTH, Esq., of Lofthouse House, Rothwell, co. York.

Arms. Erm. a chev. az. fretty or. between in chief two eagles displayed sa. and in base a mascle of the second.

Crest. A demi-eagle sa. the wings elevated fretty or. in the beak a mascle of the last.

PLOWDEN, Lassam, Hants, descended from Edmund Plowden, of Wanstead, in that county, styled in his will, 29th July, 1655, "SIR EDMUND PLOWDEN, Lord Earl Palatine, Governor and Capt.-General of the Province of New Albion, in America." He was second son of Francis Plowden, Esq., of Plowden, co. Salop, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Thomas Fermor, Esq., of Somerton, co. Oxon. He married Mabel, daughter of Peter Mariner, and grandchild and heir of John Chatterton, Esq., co. Lancaster, and was ancestor of the Plowdens of Lassam, Hants, whose present male representative is JAMES CHICHELEY PLOWDEN, Esq., Major in the Bengal Army.

Edmund Plowden, Esq., of Plowden, co. Salop, Serjeant-at-Law, the famous lawyer of the reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth, lineal representative of the ancient family of Plowden. = Katherine, daughter of William Sheldon, Esq., of Beoley.

Francis Plowden, Esq., of Plowden; *d.* 11th December, 1652. = Mary, daughter of Thomas Fermor, Esq., of Somerton.

Francis Plowden, Esq., of Plowden, *d.* 1661. = Elizabeth, dau. and heir of Alban Butler, Esq.

EDMUND, Lord Earl Palatine Governor and Capt.-General of the Province of New Albion, in America. = Mabel, dau. of Peter Mariner, of Wanstead, Hants.

a quibus PLOWDEN of Plowden.

Francis, disinherited, *d.* 1676: his issue became extinct.

Thomas Plowden of Lasham, Hants. = Thomas *m.* dau. of J. Davies, of Southampton.

Winifred.

Ann = Sir Arthur Lake.

James Plowden, Esq., *d.* Nov. 1701. Buried at Ewhurst. = Dorothy, dau. and coheir of John Ayliffe, Esq., of Ewhurst, Hants.

Charles æt. 20, 1686.

Francis assumed the title of Earl Palatine of New Albion. Killed in a massacre by the Indians before 1698.

James Plowden, Esq., of Ewhurst and Lasham, *b.* 17th September, 1682, *d.* 1730. = Sarah, daughter of Sir John Chicheley, of Wimple, co Cambridge, lineally descended from the brother of Archbishop Chicheley, Founder of All Souls' College, Oxford.

The Rev. James Plowden, of Ewhurst; died 8th August, 1761; Aged forty-six = Susannah, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Durnford, by Susannah, his wife, 3rd child of Samuel Stillingfleet, nephew of the Bishop of Worcester.

James Chicheley Plowden, Esq., First Lieut.R.N. Killed in action, on board the *Centaur*, 74, 29th April, 1781. He was grandnephew, godson, and heir of Richard Chicheley, Esq., Secretary to the Archbishop of Canterbury. = Sarah Harris, of Baughurst, Hants.

Richard Chicheley Plowden, Esq., Director E.I.C., *d.* 1830. = Miss Prosser.

Henry Chicheley Plowden, Esq., of Newton Park, Hants. = Eugenia dau. of Major Brooke.

Five daughters; one of whom Harriet *m.* Edward Wheler, who succeeded Warren Hastings, as Governor-General of India.

James Chicheley Plowden, Esq., died in 1848 aged 87. = Elizabeth Lee, dau. of William Lee, Esq., of Yorkshire.

1. Richard Chicheley, E.I.C. Civil Service. Died at the Cape of Good Hope; *m.* Miss Fleming, and left issue.
2. Trevor John Chicheley, E.I.C. Civil Service. Died, leaving issue.
3. William Henry Chicheley, M.P., and East India Director, *m.* 1st, Miss Hardinge, and 2ndly, Miss Campbell, niece of Sir Robert Campbell, and has issue by both.
4. Charles Hood Chicheley, Secretary to the Board of Control, *m.* and has issue.

1. Sophia.
2. Harriet.
3. Emma, *m.* to Colonel White.
4. Julia, *d.* unmarried.

JAMES CHICHELEY PLOWDEN, Esq., Major E.I.C.S. Bengal Army. = Mary Elizabeth Cadoux Hudson, daughter of James Hudson, Esq., of Camberwell, and Cumberland.

Ernest Hunter Chicheley Plowden, only surviving son, *b.* 28 Aug., 1844.

Annette Amelia Chicheliana, only surviving daughter, *b.* Jan. 1839.

Sir Edmund Plowden, Knight, of Wanstead, county of Southampton, Lord, Earl Palatine, Governor and Capt.-General of the Province of New Albion, in North America, was, on his petition to his Majesty, Charles the First, in the year 1632, by warrant bearing date, Oatlands, 24th July, 1632, appointed Governor of the said Province, with such dignities, privileges, and authorities as appertained to all other Governors of the colonies, such as Lord Baltimore, of Maryland, Lord Stirling, of Nova Scotia, &c.

Sir Edmund Plowden, having fulfilled the conditions required of him, received two years afterwards, in the tenth year of the reign of Charles the First, dated, 21st June, 1634, a grant of the said Province, which grant is still enrolled in the Public Record Office, in the City of Dublin. And on the strength of that grant, certain leases, &c. were granted to certain colonizers by Sir Edmund Plowden, as were recorded in the same Record Office.

And it appears, also, by Sir Edmund Plowden's will, dated 1659, signed "Albion" with his Earl's seals attached, which are to be seen in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, London, that Sir William Mason was in trust for Sir Edmund's second son and heir, Thomas Plowden, and also for the New Albion Colony; and that certain parties therein named had covenanted, indentured, and subscribed, and undertaken to transplant 540 planters; and mention is likewise made of other parties, then living in Virginia, who had also covenanted for the plantation of the colony; and that Sir Edmund resided in New Albion, in America, as Governor thereof, six years; and that during his absence there, his eldest son, Francis, gave out that his father was dead, to enable him to sell his English estates; this, on Sir Edmund's return, involved him in lawsuits to recover his estates, in which he eventually succeeded, though he sunk in litigation about £15,000. Francis Plowden likewise, on some base charge, had his father imprisoned in the Fleet, from which he was liberated by order of the Peers' Committee; in consequence of which unnatural and illegal conduct, he disinherited his son Francis, and made his second son, Thomas, his heir.

Sir Edmund, in the fifteenth year of the reign of Charles the First, 1st June, 1640, obtained licence from the Crown to alienate the manors of Wanstead, Southwick, and several others in the county of Southampton, as is enrolled in the Rolls Chapel; and the "will" further proceeds, "and I think it fit that my English Lands and Estates shall be settled and united to my Honour County Palatine and Province of New Albion, for the maintenance of the same, and again, that all my Lease Lands in England to be sold (sowled) with all convenient speed by my Executors and Overseer herein named, and with the money arising therefrom to buy good free land, to be settled and entailed as the rest of my lands are settled, and the Estate of Eglington, in the said Forest, on my second son, Thomas Plowden, and the heirs male of his body, lawfully begotten, or to be begotten, also, my Province and County Palatine of New Albion and Peerage as a peer of Ireland, as aforesaid unto Thomas Plowden, my son, during his natural life, and after his decease to the heirs male of my said sonne Thomas, begotten or to be begotten, and again I doe enter and will that my sonne, Thomas Plowden, and after his decease *his eldest heire* in male, and if he be under age, then his guardian with all speed after my decease doe employ by consent of Sir William Mason, of Grey's Inn, Knight, whom I make a Trustee for this my plantation of New Albion," and concludes, "shall by fail, defence, loose, agree, give, or alien any part of my estate, lands, or rents in England to Francis, my son, or his issue, then my son shall forfeit and lose to his eldest son all lands, and estates, and rents in England herein settled, entailed or given him, and to be forfeited during his life."

Subsequently to the decease of Sir Edmund Plowden, his grandson Francis Plowden went to America as Governor of New Albion, and was killed, together, with his wife and children, in a massacre by the Indians.

The present head of this branch of the Plowdens is Major James Chicheley Plowden, E.I.C.S., who is seventh in descent from Sir Edmund the Earl Palatine of New Albion.

Arms. Az. a fesse dancettee, the two upper points terminating in fleurs de lis, or.
Crest. On a mount, vert., a buck passant sa. attend, or.
Motto. Quod tibi hoc alteri.

Walford: Lowndes Square, co. Middlesex. The family of Walford was originally from a village of the same name near Ross in Hertfordshire. In 1 Henry IV., 1399, Hugh de Walford witnessed a grant of John de Monmouth, of lands given by him to the Benedictine Priory at Monmouth. The elder branch of the family afterwards settled at Salwarpe, in the adjoining county of Worcester, where they possessed considerable property; from thence the younger branches emigrated into Warwickshire and Essex. Arthur Walford, Esq., one of her Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenancy of the City of London, bears on his own coat, an escutcheon of pretence for Carr, in respect of his wife Eleanor, only dau., and eventually—by the death in 1840 of her brother, John Carr, Esq., of Beccles, in the county of Suffolk—heiress of her father,

John Carr, Esq. of Enfield, in the county of Middlesex.

Arms. Per pale arg. and gu. a fesse between a lion passant in chief, and a cinquefoil in base, all counterchanged; AN ESCUTCHEON OF PRETENCE, sable, on a chevron between three mullets of six points or. as many like mullets of the field.
Crest. A demi-lion holding in the dexter paw a cross crosslet fitchee, gu. and semee of cinquefoils arg.
Motto. Paratus et Fidelis.

O'BRIEN, of the co. Kerry.—This family derives in direct descent from the old Earls of Thomond, the senior line whence the present Marquess springs. The late BRYAN O'BRIEN, of the county of Kerry, who was fourth in descent from Murrough en Casha O'Brien, the first settler in Kerry, married in 1797, Ellen, dau. of Justin Mac Carthy, Esq., of the old and eminent House of that name, by Johan Conway, his wife, and left issue,

1. RICHARD.
2. Lucius.
3. Turlogh Henry, author of the "Round Towers of Ireland," "Turlogh, the Milesian," &c., died unmarried.
4. Edward, A.M., in Holy Orders, Vicar of Thornton Curtis, co. Lincoln.
5. John, A.M., in Holy Orders, married Elizabeth, daughter of I. Hunt, Esq., and has issue.
6. JAMES, A.M., in Holy Orders, Chaplain to Lord Chancellor Cottenham.

The youngest of these sons,

The Rev. JAMES O'BRIEN, A.M., of Cadogan Place, Chaplain to Lord Chancellor Cottenham, IMPALES, with his hereditary arms, those of HOPKINSON, in right of his wife, Octavia, second daughter of the late Charles Hopkinson, Esq., of Wotton Court, co. Gloucester, and of Cadogan Place, London.

Murrough en Casha O'Brien, descended from the old Earls of Thomond, migrated to Kerry in the middle of the 17th Century. =

Murrough Oge O'Brien fought for King James, under his cousin, Daniel O'Brien, 3rd Viscount Clare, at the Boyne. = A daughter of O'Rourke.

Bryan O'Brien, called *Bawn*. = Ellen Moriarty, heiress of the Farren Estate.

Teig Ruadh O'Brien, of the co. of Kerry. = Johanna, sister of Rear-Admiral Moriarty.

Bryan O'Brien, of the co. of Kerry. = Ellen, daughter of Justin MacCarthy, Esq.

Richard. Lucius. Turlogh Henry. Edward, A.M. John, A.M. James, A.M.

Arms. Gu. three lions passant guardant in pale, per pale or. and arg.
IMPALING. Vert., a horse's head couped arg. between three pillows erm.
Crest. An arm embowed, brandishing a sword arg., pommel and hilt or.
Motto. Lamh laidir an nachtar. *Anglice,* The strongest hand uppermost.

SURMAN; JOHN SURMAN SURMAN, Esq., of Swindon Hall, and Lay Court, co. Gloucester, acquired of the Estate of Swindon Hall, through his mother, Elizabeth, daughter of William Surman, Esq., and heiress at law of her uncle John Surman, Esq., of Swindon, and in pursuance of that gentleman's will assumed the surname of Surman in lieu of his patronymic Goodlake, and likewise the arms of that family. He is eldest son by the aforesaid Elizabeth Surman, of John Hughes Goodlake, Esq., of Bromley, co. Middlesex, second son of Thomas Goodlake, Esq., of Letcomb Regis, co. Berks, by Catharine, his wife, daughter of the Rev. R. Price, of Farnborough, and sister of Sir Charles Price first Baronet (see Goodlake of Wadley House, Burke's *Landed Gentry*). The estate of Swindon was purchased by a cadet of the Surmans of Tredington Court, co. Gloucester, who died in March 1730. His third son and eventual successor Thomas Packer Surman, Esq., of Swindon, married 10th May, 1737, Mary daughter and coheiress of John Hale, Esq., of Stoke Orchard, co. Gloucester, and died in 1765, leaving besides two daughters who died unmarried, two sons, John the elder, succeeded to the estate but died unmarried, and William Surman who married first Mary, daughter of John Jenner, Esq., of London, which lady died s.p., and secondly Elizabeth Clarke by whom he had an only surviving daughter (sole heiress to her uncle), Elizabeth who married John Hughes Goodlake, Esq., and was mother with other issue, of the present John Surman Surman, Esq., of Swindon Hall.

Arms. Or. a lion ramp. sa. armed and langued gu. between three holly leaves slipped p.pr.
Crest. A lion's head erased sa.
Motto. Yet in my flesh shall I see God.

DWARRIS, SIR FORTUNATUS, Knt., F.R.S., &c., of Golden Grove, Metcalfe, in the Island of Jamaica, and Ham Common, co. Surrey, a Bencher of the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, and Recorder of Newcastle-under-Lyme, born in 1786, received the honour of Knighthood in May 1837, for Civil Services as Colonial Law Commissioner. He is son of the late William Dwarris, Esq., who had succeeded to the estates of his Great Uncle, Fortunatus Dwarris, Esq., M.D. in 1790. Sir Fortunatus married in 1811, Miss Alicia Brereton of

the ancient family of that name, of Brereton Hall, Cheshire, and has issue three sons and two daughters. The family is of German extraction and came to England *temp.* Henry VIII.

Arms. Arg. on a fesse gu. between three eagles' heads erased sa. as many roses or.
Crest. A demi lion ramp., holding in the dexter paw a battle-axe ppr.
Motto. Fortitudine.

BOURNE of Hackinsall, co. Lancaster: (a branch of Bourne of Bourne End,) now represented by JAMES BOURNE, Esq., of Heathfield House, near Liverpool, D.L. and J.P. for Lancashire.

Cornelius Bourne, Esq., of Stalmine Hall, co. Lancaster, descended from Bourne, of Bourne End in the Fyld, A.D. 1610. = Anne, dau. of Thos. Rymer, and widow of Edmund Glover.

Peter Bourne, Esq., of Hackinsall, youngest son, *d.* 1846. = Margaret, only daughter of James Drinkwater, Esq.

James Bourne, Esq., of Hackinsall, eldest son, *b.* 8 Oct., 1812; a Deputy Lieut. and Magistrate for Lancashire. = Sarah Harriet, dau. of Thos. Fournis Dyson, Esq., of Willow Hall.

James Dyson, *b.* 29 July, 1842.
Harriet Anne Dyson, *b.* 15 Feb., 1846.
Helen Dyson, *b.* 28 April, 1848.

Arms. Arg. a chev. sa. gutté d'eau, between in chief two lions rampant, and in base an heraldic tiger also rampant gu. Impaling—in right of his wife, Sarah-Harriet, dau. of Thomas Fournis Dyson, Esq., of Willow Hall, co. York—the arms of DYSON and EDWARDS—viz. 1st and 4th, per pale or. and az. the sun also per pale sa. and gold; 2nd and 3rd, per bend sinister erm. and ermines, a lion rampant or.
Crest. An heraldic tiger sejant or. gutté de sang, resting the dexter paw on a cross pattée gu.
Motto. Semper vigilans.

FRESHFIELD, of Moor Place, Betchworth, Surrey. JAMES WILLIAM FRESHFIELD, Esq., F.R.S., of Moor Place, Surrey, and of Devonshire Place, London, High Sheriff of Surrey in 1850, and M.P. for Penryn in 1830 and 1831, for Penryn and Falmouth in 1837, and for Boston in 1847, is a descendant of the ancient and ennobled family of Frescheville or Freshfield, of Staveley, co. Derby, and has had the arms of the Lord Frescheville confirmed to him with some slight distinctions to mark his particular branch. Sir Ralph Frescheville, Knt., was summoned to parliament as a baron, 29 Edward I., in requital of his gallant services in the Scottish wars, and his lineal descendant, temp. Charles II., John Frescheville, Esq., of Staveley, established his pedigree and claimed the ancient barony, but failed to prove that his ancestor sat under the summons. In consequence, he was, himself, created Baron Frescheville of Staveley, by patent, dated 16 March, 1664, a title that became extinct at his decease in 1682.

Arms. Per bend nebuly or. and az. two bendlets between six escallops all counterchanged.
Crest. A demi angel ppr. winged or. vested arg., the arms in chain mail holding a lance in bend, point downwards also ppr. charged on the breast with a cross botony, and on the head a like cross gu.
Motto. Nobilitatis virtus non stemma character.

BLAIR, of Balthayock, co. Perth: NEIL JAMES FERGUSSON BLAIR, Esq., of Balthayock, bears the arms of Blair as son and heir of the late Adam Fergusson, Esq., by Jemima Johnston, his wife, daughter and heir of Major Johnston and Margaret Blair, his wife, eldest dau. of John Blair, of Balthayock, representative of that ancient house.

Arms. Arg. a chev. sa. between three torteaux gu.
Crest. A dove, wings expanded, ppr.
Motto. Virtute tutus.

OSWALD, of Auchencruive, co. Ayr: ALEXANDER OSWALD, Esq., M.P., of Auchencruive, bears for

Arms. Azure a savage wreathed about the head and middle with bay leaves, having a quiver of arrows by his side, bearing a bow in his left hand, all proper, and pointing with his right to a comet or blazing star in the dexter chief point, within a bordure ingrailed or.
Crest. A dexter hand issuing out of a cloud and pointing to a star ppr.
Motto. Sequamur.

SNEYD KYNNERSLEY, of Loxley Park, Staffordshire.

Arms. 1. Quarterly, 1st and 4th az. semée of crosses crosslet arg. a lion rampant of the second for KYNNERSLEY.
2nd. and 3rd. Arg. a scythe and Sneyd sa., with a fleur de lis in the centre, of the second for SNEYD.
2. Downes; 3. Ledsham; 4. Barrow; 5. Barrow; 6. Humphrey ap David Lloyd; 7. Caradoc Vrachfras; 8. Elydir ap Rees Sais; 9. Justin ap Gwrgant; 10. Iorwerth ap Griffith; 11. Brochwell Ysgrithrog; 12. Llowarth ap Bran; 13. Edwin of Englefield; 14. Wettenhall; 15. Bowyer; 16. Knypersley; 17. Venables; 18. Dod; 19. Ferrers of Loxley; 20. Peveril, E. of Nottingham; 21. de Meschines, E. of Chester; 22. Leofric, E. of Leicester; 23. Dethicke; 24. Salwey; 25. Petit; 26. Walker; 27. London; 28. Clarke; 29. Millward; 30. Clerke; 31. Wheeler; 32. Kynnersley.

ALLAN of Blackwell Grange and Blackwell Hall, co. Durham.

Arms. Quarterly of eighteen:—1. Sable a cross potent quarter pierced or charged with four guttes de sang, in chief two lions' heads erased of the second, all within a bordure engrailed erminois, for ALLAN; 2. Argent, a chevron ermine inter three griffins' heads couped sable, for PEMBERTON; 3. Gules, in a marsh, a hind lodged proper, for HINDMARSH; 4. Gules, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed argent; a mullet for difference, for GREY; 5. Or. three garbs, gules, for COMYN; 6. Vert, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed argent, for HETON; 7. Barry of six argent and azure, on a bend gules a bezant, for GREY OF HORTON; 8. Gules, a bend raguly argent, inter three garbs, or. bandcd vert for KILLINGHALL; 9. Sable, a chevron or. inter three kelyngs or codfish argent, for KILLINGHALL ANCIENT; 10. Or. a maunch sable, between three martlets gules, for HERDEWYKE; 11. Azure, a chevron, between three talbot dogs passant argent, for GOWER; 13. Argent, on a chief sable three griffins' heads erased of the first, for LINLEY; 14. Sable, a fess between three lambs passant argent, a trefoil gules on the fess for difference, for LAMBTON; 15. Quarterly, or. and vert, on a fess sable, three estoiles or. for BARNES; 16. Azure, a bend argent charged with a bear passant sable, on a chief

of the second three roses gules, irradiated with rays of the sun ppr., for SANDERSON; 17. Argent, a chevron sable charged with three bezants between three bugle-horns stringed of the second, for DODSWORTH; 18. As the first.

Crest. On a wreath, a demi lion rampant argent ducally crowned gules, holding in the dexter paw a cross potent or. and supporting with the sinister paw a rudder also gules.

Motto Fortiter gerit crucem.

RAIKES, of Treberfydd, co. Brecon: ROBERT RAIKES, Esq., of that place, son and heir of Thomas Raikes, Esq., of Welton, by Elizabeth, his first wife, daughter and heir of Thomas Armstrong, Esq., of Castle Armstrong, and grandson of Robert Raikes, Esq., a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of Essex, and High Sheriff in 1802, by Ann, his wife, only daughter of Thomas Williamson, Esq., of Welton House, bears a quartered shield, RAIKES and ARMSTRONG.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, argent a chevron engrailed pean, between three griffins' heads erased sable, beaked ppr., the neck charged with an ermine spot argent, for Raikes; 2nd and 3rd, quarterly 1st and 4th, argent issuing from the sinister side a dexter arm, habited gules, the hand grasping the trunk of an oak tree eradicated and broken at the top, ppr., 2nd and 3rd, argent, three pallets azure for Armstrong.

Crest. A griffin's head as in the arms.

Motto. Honestum præferre utili.

Mr. Raikes impales for his wife, Frances, dau. of the late Sir William Elias Taunton, Knt., Judge of the Court of King's Bench, the shield of TAUNTON, viz., argent on a chevron sa. between three Cornish choughs, as many lozenges or.

The family of Raikes was settled at Hull and other places in Yorkshire at a very remote period. Thomas Raikes was three times mayor of Hull—in 1633, 1642, and 1643—and of this family was Robert Raikes, the well known philanthropist and founder of Sunday Schools, who lived and died at Gloucester.

RUTSON, of Newby Wiske, and Nunnington, co. York, as borne by WILLIAM RUTSON, Esq., a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the North Riding, who served as High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1850. The family of Rutson was resident at Kendal, co. Westmoreland, during the 17th century, of which town, Robert Rutson, son of William Rutson and Agnes Osliff, his wife, served as Mayor in 1752.

Arms. Per fesse indented or. and sa., three bulls' heads couped counterchanged, the two in chief charged with a bezant, and that in base with a pellet.

Crest. A griffin's head, couped per bend, sa. and or., entwined by a serpent ppr.

Motto. Spectemur agendo.

HOPWOOD: as borne by ROBERT HOPWOOD, Esq., of Blackburn, co. Lancaster—

Arms. Paly nebuly of six, or. and vert, on a canton sable, a millrind in pale of the first.

Crest. A dexter hand fessewise couped at the wrist proper, holding an escallop, or.

Motto. Gradatim.

HARRISON, of Snelstone Hall, co. Derby: JOHN HARRISON, Esq., of Snelstone Hall, a Magistrate and Deputy-lieutenant for the county of Derby, and at one time its High Sheriff, bears on his paternal shield an ESCUTCHEON OF PRETENCE; quarterly EVANS, COLES, BOWYER, and STUBBING, in right of his wife ELIZABETH, only surviving daughter and heiress of Edmund Evans, Esq., late of Yeldersley House, co. Derby, by Dorothy his wife, only child of Francis Coles, Esq., of Birmingham, and Ellen, his wife, daughter of William Bowyer, Esq.

Arms. Az. three demi-lions or. a canton arg.

Crest. A demi-lion or. supporting a chaplet of roses, vert.

RICHMOND: LEGH RICHMOND, son of the celebrated Legh Richmond, A.M., late Chaplain to H. R. H. the Duke of Kent, Rector of Turvey, Bedfordshire.

The name of Richmond is Norman and of great antiquity. The earliest known record of the family in this country is in the "Roll of Battle Abbey," where the name of "Richemound, or Richmond," an ancestor, appears as one of the Knights who came in the train of William the Conqueror, and fought at the battle of Hastings, A.D. 1066. The crest, according to tradition, was won by Sir Philip Richmond by a feat of arms done in single combat with a Saracen Prince, during the Crusades, before Jerusalem, in the presence of Richard I. The Richmonds settled, and for a long period held possession of estates in Wiltshire, but subsequently resided in Cheshire, with some of the principal families in which county they formed connections and intermarried. In the 15th century, William Richmond married an heiress of large property, named Alice Webb, and he then assumed that name, and for a considerable period his descendants continued it as an addition to or in lieu of the original one of Richmond; the name is found entered as "Richmond, otherwise Webb," in the Visitations of the Heralds of that period; but, subsequently, Webb was dropped, and Richmond only was adopted.

Of this family was Lieut.-General John Richmond, otherwise Webb, who so highly distinguished himself in the wars against the French, in the reign of Queen Anne, and who was subsequently made Governor and Captain General of the Isle of Wight, and appointed Commander-in-Chief of all the forces of Great Britain, A. D. 1712. Richard Richmond, D.D., Bishop of the Isle of Man, was also a member of this family. By the intermarriage of his ancestor, Sylvester Richmond, with Francesca Elizabetha, daughter of Sir

Richard Brooke, Baronet, Legh Richmond, Esq., stands 16th in descent from Edward I. (See Burke's "Royal Families of England.")

Arms. Arg. a cross patonce, azure, between four estoiles gu. pierced of the field, quartering 1st, or. a bend engrailed gu., charged with three cross crosslets fitchée or. 2nd, azure, a bend or. charged with five escallops sa. between six lozenges or. each charged with an escallop sa. 3rd, or. a chevron erminois surmounted of another, sa. between three chambers fired ppr.

Crests. 1st, A Ducal Coronet, or. enfiling a lance broken in three parts, one part erect, headed or.

2nd, A demi eagle displayed, issuing out of a ducal coronet, or.

Motto. Resolve well. Persevere.

PEDIGREE.

William Richmond of Yorkshire, A.D. 1390.

William Richmond, afterwards Webb, of Draycott, Wilts. = Alice, daughter and heiress of Thomas Webb, of Draycott, Wilts.

William Richmond, or Webb, Draycott Folliott, Wilts = Joan, daughter of John Ewen, Draycott, Wilts.

William Richmond, or Webb, of Stewkley Grange, Bucks. = Dorothea, daughter of John Lyming, Notts.

Thomas Richmond, or Webb = Anne, daughter and heiress of Anthony Polleyne, of Rodburne, Wilts.

Edmund Richmond, or Webb, Rodburne, Wilts = Katharine, dau. of Nicholas St. John, of Lidyard Trejoz, Wilts.

John Richmond, or Webb = Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Nicholas.

Edmund Richmond, or Webb, (heir to his Uncle, Oliver Richmond). = Bridget dau. of

Oliver Richmond, of Ashton Keynes, Wilts, = , dau. of

"This descent testified by Sir Richard St. George, Kt., Clarenceux, King-of-Arms, by whose Appointment it was done, A.D. 1633

Sylvester Richmond = Elizabeth, daughter of Bannistre Tarlton, of Egburth, Lancashire.

Sylvester Richmond, of Acton Grange, Cheshire = Francesca Elizabetha, daughter of Sir Richard Brooke, Baronet, of Norton Priory, Cheshire.

Legh Richmond, Rector of Stockport = Mary, daughter of Henry Legh, of High Legh, Cheshire.

Henry Richmond, Bath = Catherine, daughter of John Atherton, of Walton Hall, Lancashire.

Legh Richmond, Rector of Turvey, Beds = Mary, daughter and eventual heiress of James Chambers, Bath.

Rev. H. Sylvester Richmond, Stoke Goldington Rectory, Bucks. | Legh Richmond, Riversvale, Lancashire. = Georgiana, daughter of Rev. T. Shuttleworth Grimshawe, A.M., Rector of Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire, and Vicar of Biddenham, Bedfordshire.

BURNES: THE LATE SIR ALEXANDER BURNES. A crest of augmentation has recently been granted to the family of this distinguished officer, and the Campbell bearing which rested on mistaken information, has also been removed. Their arms are now as follows, according to the blazon in the Lord Lyon's Office, Edinburgh, and Heralds' College, London:—

Arms. Ermine, on a bend azure an escocheon or, charged with a hollybush surmounted by a crook and bugle horn, saltireways all proper,—being the device of the Poet Burns,—and on a chief gules the white horse of Hanover between two eastern crowns or, in allusion to the Guelphic Order, conferred on James Burnes, K.H., F.R.S., by King William IV., and to the distinguished services of him, and his brothers in India.

Crests. On the dexter side (one of augmentation in allusion to the devotion to their country, shown by the late Lieut.-Col. Sir Alexander Burnes, C.B., and Lieut. Charles Burnes) out of a mural crown per pale vert and gules, the rim inscribed "Cabool" in letters argent, a demi eagle displayed or, transfixed by a javelin in bend sinister proper. On the sinister side (that hitherto borne) issuant from an eastern crown or, an oak tree shivered renewing its foliage proper.

Motto. Ob. patriam, vulnera, passi.*

The name of Burnes is of great antiquity. Godric de Burnes appears in the Domesday Book as the lord of ample domains in Kent, temp. Edward the Confessor; Raoul de Burnes made gifts to the Abbey of St. Achenil in France in 1189; and Godeholt and Eustace de Burnes and others of the same name are mentioned in the registers of the *curia regis* of Richard I. and John, and in the rolls of knight's fees of Henry III. and Edward I. In 1290, John de Burnes *miles* was Edward's envoy to Rome, and in a charter of Edward II., Willielmus de Burnes is included amongst the benefactors to St. Thomas's hospital at Canterbury. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the name is again prominent in Staffordshire, where John Burnes, of Aldershaw, was of high consideration at Lichfield early in Elizabeth's reign, and his grandson of the same name an active parliament man and magistrate under Cromwell. The name is supposed to have been carried into Scotland by some of the followers of Edgar Atheling in 1066, but, with greater probability, during the time of Edward I. About 1500, the ancestors of Sir Alexander Burnes were settled as leaseholders of Bralinmuir, of Inchbreck, in Kincardineshire, where his great-grandfather's grandfather, James Burnes, was born in 1656, as shown by his tombstone and that of his wife, Margaret Falconer, at Glenbervie. Their son, Robert, was one of five opulent brothers, and was involved in ruin for the Stuarts with the Earl Marischal in 1715. He had three sons, James, Robert, and William, the last of whom was the father of Robert Burns, the poet. James became Town Councillor of Montrose, and left his wife, by Margaret Grub, an only son and daughter, the former of whom, James, left issue by his wife, Anne Greig, an only son James Burnes, Esq. J.P. for Forfarshire, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Adam Glegg, Esq., Provost of Montrose, and was the father of Sir Alexander Burnes.

* Virgil, Æneid, VI., v. 660.

WILLIAMS, Sir JOHN HAY, BART., of Bodelwyddan, near St. Asaph, co. Flint, a descendant of Cadrod Hardd, Lord of Tal-y-bolion in Anglesey, and more immediately of Sir William Williams, Bart., Speaker of the House of Commons, from whom also derives the Wynnstay family, bears the ancient coat of arms of Cadrod, and impales those of Amherst, in right of his wife Lady Sarah Elizabeth Amherst, daughter of the first Earl Amherst.

Arms. Argt. two foxes countersaliant in saltire gu. impaling gu., three lances or, tilting spears erect, in fesse, or, headed az. for AMHERST.

Crests. 1st out of ducal coronet, a demi-fox salient. 2nd a fox's head erased gu.

Motto. Cadarn ar cyfrwys.

ROTHERY: CHARLES WILLIAM ROTHERY, Esq., of Littlethorpe, co. York, now resident at Greta Hall, Westmoreland, bears for

Arms. Per bend or, and gules, two bends indented counterchanged.

Crests. A tower argent charged with two bendlets indented and issuant from the battlements thereof a demi-lion gules holding with its dexter paw three arrows, one in pale and two in saltire ppr.

Motto. Festina lente.

CROSSLEY: JOHN CROSSLEY, Esq., of Halifax, bears for

Arms. Gu. a chev. indented erm. between two cross crosslets in chief, and a saltire in base or.

Crests. A demi hind erased ppr. charged with two bars, and holding between the feet a cross crosslet or.

DAWNAY: The HON. PAYAN DAWNAY, of Beningbrough Hall, co. York, second son of William Henry, sixth Viscount Downe and Lydia his wife, only daughter of John Heathcote, Esq., of Connington Castle (see Burke's Peerage), bears for

Arms. Argt. on a bend cottised sa., three annulets of the field.

Crest. A demi saracen in armour, couped at the thighs, and wreathed about the temples ppr., holding in the dexter hand a ring gold, stoned azure, and in the sinister a lion's gamb erased or, armed gu: this crest was granted to an ancestor of the family, Sir William Dawnay, General in the Army of Richard I., at the Holy Land, where having gallantly slain a Saracen Prince in battle and afterwards while hunting, killed a lion; he cut off the paw, and presented it to Richard Cœur de Lion, who immediately took off his ring and presented it to Sir William, and to perpetuate the event, ordered that he should bear the above crest. This ring as well as the rich and curious medal brought from Palestine by another ancestor, Sir Nicholas Dawnay, are still possessed by the family.

Motto. Timet pudorem.

BROWNE, of Bronwylfa, co. Flint: Major-General SIR THOMAS HENRY BROWNE, Knt., K.C.H. of Bronwylfa, a Magistrate for the counties of Devon, Denbigh, and Flint, and Deputy-lieutenant of the latter shire, for which he served as High Sheriff in 1828, received the honour of knighthood, 27th July,

1826, for his military services in the Peninsula. He married, 13th March, 1828, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Ralph H. Brandling of Gosforth House, co. Northumberland and Middleton Lodge, co. York, and has issue two sons, Henry Ralph, born in 1829, captain in the 9th regiment, and Ralph Charles, born 1830, lieutenant in the 71st regiment.

Sir Thomas Henry Browne is eldest son of the late George Browne, Esq., Imperial and Tuscan Consul in Liverpool, by Felicity his wife, daughter of Benedict Paul Wagner, Esq., of North Hall, near Wigan, co. Lancaster, Imperial Consul at Liverpool, and grandson of George Browne, Esq. of Passage, co. York, and Mary his wife, daughter of John Cotter, Esq., of co. Cork. Sir Thomas had one brother, George-Baxter, Lieut-Colonel in the army, who married Anne, eldest daughter of Martin Whish, Esq., Chairman of the Excise Board, and two sister, the elder, Felicia Dorothea, married Captain Hemans of the 4th regiment, and was the celebrated poetess; the younger, Harriet Mary, married the Rev. W. H. Owen, vicar of the Cathedral church at St. Asaph.

Arms. Sa. three lions passant in bend between two double cottises arg. IMPALING, gu. a cross moline arg. in the dexter chief an escallop of the last, for Brandling.
Crest. An eagle displayed vert.
Motto. Spectemur agendo.

DE BUTTS: Lieutenant-General SIR AUGUSTUS DE BUTTS, K.C.H., Colonel-Commandant of the Royal Engineers, son of the late Elias De Butts, Esq. of the co. of Wicklow, and grandson of the Rev. Elias De Butts of the city of Dublin, received the honour of knighthood for his gallant military services in 1837; he was born in 1768, and married in 1804, Anna Maria, daughter of Francis Minchin, Esq., by whom he has three sons and one daughter.

Arms. Three fish arg.
Crest. A stork, with a fish in its mouth.
Motto. Honos virtutis.

THARP: Joseph Sidney Tharp, Esq. of Chippenham Park, Newmarket, co. Cambridge, bears for

Arms. Arg. a fess az. fretty gold in chief a lion rampt. gu. ducally crowned or. between two fleur de lis of the second and a bear, an anchor, and two sugar canes, ppr.
Crest. Hope, represented by a demi-woman habited, mantle purpure, flowing over the left shoulder, in the right hand an anchor ppr. resting on the wreath.
Motto. In spe spiro.

TAYLOR, JOHN, Esq., of MORETON HOUSE, co. Lancaster, descended from the respectable yeoman family of Taylor of Accrington, bears for

Arms. Erm. on a chief dovetailed gu. a mallet between two escallops or.
Crest. A demi-lion sa. semée of mallets or. and holding between the paws an acorn gold clipped vert.
Motto. Annoso robore quercus.

BENNITT: WILLIAM BENNITT, Esq., of Stourton Hall, near Stourbridge, an active magistrate for the counties of Worcester, Stafford, and Salop, bears for

Arms. Az. on a chevron or. between three martlets in chief and one in base arg. three annulets of the field.
Crest. Upon a mount vert. a horse's head couped arg. pierced through the neck by one arrow in bend sinister, point downwards ppr.
Motto. "Irrevocabile."

LONGCROFT: as borne by CHARLES BEARE LONGCROFT, Esq., of Hall Place, Havant.

Arms. Per fess nebulée gu. and sa. a lion rampt. arg. between six cross crosslets botonnée fitchée in pale or.
Crest. A demi-lion rampant arg. holding between the paws three annulets interlaced or. and charged on the shoulder with a saltire gu.
Motto. Nunc ut olim.
QUARTERINGS. II. FRANKLIN, arg. on a bend az. three dolphins embowed, of the field.
III. MOODY, of Garsden, vert. a fess engr. arg. surmounted by another gu. between three harpies of the second, crined or.
IV. ORAM, lozengy arg. and sa. two chevrons or.

GRABHAM: Bishop's Lydiard, and Enmore, co. Somerset (*Herald's Visitation of Somersetshire*), A.D. 1623, and now of Rochford, in Essex. The family were seated at Bishop's Lydiard at a very early period. Sir Richard Grabham received the honour of knighthood from Queen Elizabeth. His sister Jane married John Howe, progenitor of the distinguished family of that name, and had, with other issue, a daughter, Anna, who became the wife of John Grabham, of Enmore, as recorded in the Visitation of 1623. Descendants of this branch remained in the same district upwards of two centuries.

Arms. Per pale az. and gu. a lion passant arg. vulned in the shoulder ppr. between three boars' heads erased, or.
Crest. Upon a mount vert. a boar's head erased or. gutté de sang. and entwined by a snake ppr.
Motto. L'Esperance du salut.

CLAPP, Taunton, co. Somerset. The family of Clapp, originally Clapa, claims Danish extraction, and was long settled in Devonshire, in which county it possessed the estate of Salcombe Hill, which eventually devolved on Sarah, daughter of Dr. Kessel, of Ottery St. Mary, and wife of George Cornish, Esq., her mother having been the only daughter and heiress of John Clapp, Esq., of Salcombe; that gentleman's younger brother, Robert Clapp, of Ottery, married Mary, dau. of Geo. Hunt, Esq., of Parke, Bovey Tracey, who on *her* mother's side was descended from the very ancient family of Wyke, or Weekes, of Northwick, &c., in Devonshire, and is now represented by his grand-daughter, FRANCES MARY CLAPP, of Taunton, only child and heiress of the late Rev. Francis Hunt Clapp, who married Sarah, daughter of John Hippisley Brice, and grand-daughter of Roger Hoare, Esq., of Taunton.

Arms. Quarterly 1st and 4th ermines, three battle-axes; 2nd, sa. a griffin passant arg.; 3rd sa., an eagle with two heads, displayed within a border engr. arg.

LE HUNT: PETER BAINBRIGGE LE HUNT, Esq., of Burgh, co. Lincoln, and Ashbourn, co. Derby, third son of Lieut.-Colonel Philip Bainbrigge, of Ashbourn, and fourth in descent from William Bainbrigge, Esq., of Lockington, co. Leicester, assumed the surname and arms of Le Hunt in addition to his patronymic Bainbrigge, by sign-manual in 1832.

Arms. Quarterly 1st and 4th, az. a bend between six leopards' faces, or. on a canton of the first, a gauntlet of the second for LE HUNT; 2nd and 3rd, arg. a chev. embattled between three battle-axes sa. for BAINBRIGGE. Quartering PARKER, gu. a chev. between three leopards' faces or.

Crest. On a hill vert a goat sa. with a collar about the neck, horns and hoofs arg.

Motto. Deus mihi providebit.

FLOWER: JOHN WICKHAM FLOWER, Esq., Park Hill, Croydon, bears for

Arms. 1st and 4th FLOWER, or. two flaunches vert, in pale three escutcheons of the last, each charged with a fleur de lis of the field; 2nd and 3rd, WICKHAM (in right of his mother, Martha Deene, dau. and co-heir of William Wickham, Esq., of Holland, a descendant of the Wickhams of Horsington, co. Somerset), argent, two chevrons sable between three roses gules.

Crest. Issuant from clouds a cubit arm erect—in the hand a rose and a lily, each slipped proper.

Motto. Flores curat Deus.

BOURNE Stalmine, co. Lancaster: seated at Bourne End in the Fyld, A.D. 1610, and now represented by CORNELIUS BOURNE, Esq., of Stalmine Hall.

Arms. Arg. a chev. sa. gutté d'eau between in chief two lions rampt. and in base an heraldic tiger also rampt. gu.

Crest. An heraldic tiger sejant or. gutté de sang, resting the dexter paw on a cross pattée gu.

DOVETON: LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR JOHN DOVETON, K.C.B., created a Knight Commander of the Bath for distinguished military services in India, 20th July, 1838, is son of the late Sir William Webber Doveton, Knt., by Eleanor, his wife, only daughter of Anthony Beale, Esq., grandson of John Doveton, Esq., and Mary Worrall, his wife, and great grandson of Jonathan Doveton, Esq., and Eleanor Coulson, his wife. Sir John married, in 1807, Victoire Mottet, second daughter of Mons. Benoit Mallet de la Fontaine, of Campeigne in France, Governor of Chandernagore, in the East Indies; whose arms he consequently impales.

Arms. Az. on a chev. or. three roses gu., barbed vert, in chief two doves, in base an anchor and cable argt., a mullet for difference.

Crest. A dove with wings displayed argt., legged gu., holding a banner erect argt., charged with a cross sa., spear head ppr.

Motto. Patience and perseverance.

BAYLY: LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR HENRY BAYLY, K.H., of Burley Villa, Lyme Regis, co. Dorset, second son of Zachary Bayly, Esq., of Biddeford, and Sarah, his wife, daughter of Lewis Clutterbuck, Esq., of Widcombe House, near Bath, and grandson by Margaret Catherine, his wife, daughter of Charles Thruppe, Esq., of Hampstead, of Zachary Bayly, Esq., of Long Ashton, county Somerset, who was son of Zachary Bayly, Esq., of Bowlish, county Somerset, received the honour of knighthood at the coronation of Her Majesty. Sir Henry married thrice, first in 1817, Mary, third daughter of R. Jolliffe, Esq., by whom he had a son, Frederick Jolliffe, Capt. 91st Regt., who married, in 1849, the only daughter of the late William Maskell, Esq., and has a son; 2dly, in 1826, Jane, third daughter of William Purlewent, Esq., who *d. s. p.*; and thirdly in 1829, Martha Joanna, only daughter of A. C. Fisher, Esq., and by her has issue, Henry Elliott, Lieut. 54th Regt., Vere Temple, and a daughter, Blanche.

Arms. Or. on a fesse engrailed between three nags' heads erased az., as many fleurs de lis, gold.

Crest. Out of a ducal coronet or. a nag's head argt.

SANDYS LUMSDAINE: The REV. EDWIN SANDYS LUMSDAINE, of Lumsdaine and Blanern, co. Berwick and Innergellie, co. Fife, Rector of Upper Hardres-cum-Stelling, co. Kent, represents the Kentish branch of the ancient family of Sandys of Northborne Court, in that county, and assumed by Royal Licence in 1830, the additional surname and arms of LUMSDAINE in right of his wife, Mary Lillias, dau. of William Lumsdaine, Esq., (and Anne, his wife, eldest daughter and coheiress of Sir Alexander Gordon, of Lissmore), who was the only son who left issue, of James Lumsdaine, Esq., of Rannyhill, co. Fife, grandson by Agnes, his wife, dau. and heiress of Strang, of Rannyhill, of Colonel William Lumsdaine, younger brother of the gallant Sir James Lumsdaine, Colonel in the army of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, or. a fesse dancetté between three cross crosslets, fitchée gu. for Sandys, 2nd and 3rd. Az. a chev. or between a wolf's head, couped ppr. and a buckle arg: in chief and an escallop of the last, in base for LUMSDAINE

Crests. A griffin, per fesse, or. and gu. for SANDYS. An earn or sea eagle, feeding on a salmon ppr, for LUMSDAINE.

Supporters for LUMSDAINE, a lion and a boar.

Motto, for LUMSDAINE, "Beware in time."

HANBURY: LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR JOHN HANBURY, K.C.H., of Kelmarsh, co. Northampton, is younger brother of the late, and uncle to the present Lord Bateman, being second son of the late William Hanbury, Esq., of Kelmarsh, by Anne, his wife, dau. of Charles Packe, Esq., of Prestwold Hall, co. Leicester, and grandson by Sarah, his wife, dau. of William Western, Esq., of Rivenhall co. Essex, of William Hanbury, Esq., of Kelmarsh, son of Thomas Hanbury, Esq., Barrister-at-law, by Elizabeth, his wife, dau. and co-heir of George Clarke, Esq., of co. Northampton, which Thomas was great-great grandson of Sir John Hanbury, Knt., of Kelmarsh, descended from a younger son of Hanbury, of Hanbury, co. Worcester.* Sir

* See Burke's Peerage, Bateman.

John was sometime of the Grenadier Guards, and received the honorary Knighthood for military services from King William IV. in 1832. He married, 17th May, 1842, Charlotte, daughter of Sir Nelson Rycroft, Bart., and impales consequently, the arms of Rycroft.

Arms. Or. a bend engrailed vert, plain cottised sa. in chief a crescent on a crescent for difference.
Crest. Out of a mural crown sa. a demi-lion or. holding in the dexter paw, a battle-axe, sa. helved, gold.
Motto. Nec prece, nec pretio.

ORD, of Fornham House, co. Suffolk: JOHN THOMAS ORD, Esq., of that place, a Magistrate for the county, and Lieutenant in the Long Melford troop of Yeomanry Cavalry, a descendant of the Ords of Fenham and Newminster Abbey, co. Northumberland, (see "*Landed Gentry*,") bears a quartered shield, ORD, HUTCHINSON, and CRAVEN, and impales the arms of COCKSEDGE.

Arms. Quarterly 1st and 4th, sa. three salmons haurient arg. for ORD: 2nd per pale gu. and az. a lion rampt. between eight crosses crosslet arg. for HUTCHINSON: 3rd arg. a fesse between six crosses crosslet fitchée gu. for CRAVEN, IMPALING COCKSEDGE, arg. a saltire sa.
Crest. An elk's head, ppr.
Motto. Mitis et fortis.

Anne Preston, first wife. = John Ord, Esq., of Fenham and Newminster Abbey, Northumberland, died in 1721. = Anne, daughter of Michael Hutchinson, Esq., second wife.

- Thomas Ord, Esq., of Fenham and Newminster, great-grandfather of the present William Ord, Esq., M.P., of Whitfield Hall, Northumberland.
- Henry Ord, Esq., youngest son. = Anne, daughter and heir of Francis Hutchinson, Esq., of Fornham, by Anne, his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Anthony Craven, Bart., of Sparsholt, Berks.
  - The Rev. John Ord, D.D., of Fornham, died 1816. = Mary, dau. of S. Norman, Esq., of Henley.
    - The Rev. John Norman Ord, M.A., Rector of Wheathamsted, Herts, *d.* 1810. = Anne, dau. of Thomas Cocksedge, Esq., of Bury St. Edmonds, died 1822.
      - JOHN THOMAS ORD, Esq., of Fornham, J.P. = Susanna Agnes, third dau. of M. T. Cocksedge, Esq., of St. Edmund's Hill, Suffolk.
        - John Henry Ord, born October 10th, 1840.
  - Craven Ord, Esq., F.S.H., F.SA.

HARWOOD, of the CLOISTERS, BATH: EDWARD HARWOOD, Esq., of the Cloisters, only surviving son of the late Sacheverel Harwood, Esq., Captain in the Somerset Fencibles, by Anne, his wife, sister of Major John Mac Phail, Governor of Dominica and Antigua, descends, paternally, from the ancient Shropshire family of Harwood, from which springs Lord Berwick, and maternally, from an ancient Highland house.

Arms. Arg. on a chev. between two stags' heads, caboshed in chief, and a lion rampt. in base gules, three mullets or., with an escutcheon of pretence for BLAKE, Mr. Harwood having married Anne Jane, dau. of Anthony Blake, Esq., of Belmont House, co. Galway, Capt. 13th Light Infantry, by Anne, his wife, dau. of Capt. Thos. Philip Durell, of Jersey; which Anthony Blake was son of J. Blake, Esq., of Belmont, by Sarah, his wife, sister and coheir of James Cuff, Lord Tyrawley.
Crest. A stag's head, caboshed gu., between the attires a fret, and on either side a palm branch ppr.
Motto. Generosus et paratus.

DALTON, of WEST BILNEY, co. NORFOLK. The Daltons have been located in Norfolk for about two centuries, and in possession of the estate of West Bilney since 1749. The present possessor is JOHN DALTON, Esq., son of FRANCIS DALTON, Esq., of West Bilney and Swaffham, banker, who died in 1805. Mr. Dalton married, in 1811, Charlotte Eleanor, daughter of William Heath, Esq., of Stanstead Hall, Essex, which lady *d. c. p.* The Heaths were for many generations among the leading families of Essex, but are now extinct, the last being Baily Heath, Esq., who died about 1805 or 1806.

Arms. Azure semée of cross crosslets, a lion rampt. guardant, argent.
Crest. A dragon's head, vert. between two wings, or.

WOODCOCK, of Norwich: HENRY WOODCOCK, Esq., born 12th July, 1789, at North Creake, Norfolk, was elected Sheriff of Norwich in 1839, and rendered his year of office remarkable for the splendour and hospitality with which he performed its duties. In 1850 he became Mayor of the same city, and was re-elected in 1851. Mr. Henry Woodcock exhibited at an early age indications of the mechanical genius which, in later years, directed to dental surgery, has gained for him his present honourable position. He resided for some time in the village of Litcham, Norfolk, and more recently at Lynn and Norwich.

Robert Woodcock, formerly of Norfolk. = Elizabeth.

- 1. Robert Woodcock, of Stoke Newington, Middlesex = Anna.
  - Robert, married.
  - James, of Queen's College, Oxford.
  - Other issue.
- 2. James Thomas, of London, died, leaving issue.
- HENRY WOODCOCK, Esq., Sheriff of Norwich, 1839; Mayor 1850 and 1851. = Mary Anne Bale, widow.

Arms. Per pale gu. and sa., a cross patonce, or., on a chief indented erm., three hearts, ppr.
Crest. A man's head affronté, wreathed round the head with cinquefoils, ppr., between two wings, gu.
Motto. Gesta verbis prævenient.

WALTON: THOMAS TODD WALTON, of Clifton, co. Gloucester, and of Sunnyside, in the parish of Lanchester, co. pal. of Durham, Esq., is son of Thomas and grandson of Thomas Walton of Landieu, near Wolsingham, co. Durham, Esqrs. He married 20th October, 1812, Catherine Eliza, elder daughter and coheir of the late Thomas Todd of Lanchester, Esq., by Elizabeth his wife, eldest daughter of Thomas Baskerville, Esq., of Woolley House, Wilts; descended from a collateral branch of the very ancient and honorable Norman family of Baskerville of Clyrow Court (*see Burke's "Landed Gentry"*). Mr. Walton, who connects through his mother, Jane Todd, with the noble house of Lauderdale, has issue—

I. Thomas Todd, who married 30th May 1844, Margaret Ann, eldest daughter of Henry Farnell, Esq., of Holland House, Isleworth, by Margaret Ann, his wife, daughter of Alexander Tulloch, Esq. of Charles Street, St. James's Square, Westminster, and sister of Colonels Alexander and John Tulloch, C. B., of the Hon. E. I. C.'s Service,—and has issue 1st, Oriel Farnell, and 2nd, Henry Ernest Baskerville Walton:
II. Frederick Baskerville, died 9th June, 1822.
III. Henry Baskerville, Clk. M. A. Fellow of Merton College, Oxford.
IV. Emma Matilda, married 20th May, 1841, Rev. W. Robert Browell, M. A., Rector of Beaumont, Essex.
V. Laura Helen.
VI. Emily Ann.
VII. Harriet Eleanor, died 17th Nov. 1821.

Arms. Per pale, azure and sable, on a chevron indented between three swans argent, as many buckles of the first.
Crest. A gryphon's head erased argent, semée of buckles azure, pierced through the mouth by a spear in bend sinister point upwards, or.
Motto. Murus œneus virtus.

WATTS-RUSSELL: JESSE WATTS-RUSSELL, Esq., of Ham Hall, co. Stafford, and Biggin House, Oundle, co. Northampton, grandson of John Russell, Esq., of Staffordshire; assumed, by Royal license, 28th March, 1817, his additional surname and arms of WATTS, on marrying Mary, only child and heir of the late David Pike Watts, Esq., of Portland Place.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, erm. a lion ramp. gu. collared arg. on a chief az. three roses of the third, for RUSSELL: 2nd and 3rd, az. a bend engr. erminois between two crescents or. a canton gu. for difference, for WATTS.
Crests. 1st, on a mount vert, a goat passant, erm. collared sa. for RUSSELL: 2nd, a demi-lion ramp. or. charged on the shoulder with a cross pattée, az. the paws supporting an escutcheon of the last, thereon a fesse erminois, between three fleurs-de-lis in chief and a cross pattée in base of the first; on an escroll issuant from the escutcheon the word "Amici," and for difference in the mouth of the lion a slip of oak ppr. for WATTS.
Motto. Memor.

BOOKER: THOMAS WILLIAM BOOKER, Esq., of VELINDRA HOUSE, near Cardiff, co. Glamorgan, M.P. for Herefordshire; son of the Rev. Luke Booker, LL.D., Rector of Tidstone de la Mere, co. Hereford, and Vicar of Dudley, co. Worcester; by Anne, his wife, sister of Richard Blakemore, Esq., M.P. for the city of Wells, and grandson of John Booker, Esq., of Nottingham, impales the Arms of COGHLAN in right of his wife, Jane Anne, only daughter of the late John Coghlan, Esq., an officer in the service of George III.

Arms. Or., an eagle displayed vert, ducally crowned of the first, beaked and membered gu. within a bordure az. charged with three fleurs-de-lis gold.
Crest. A demi-eagle displayed.
Motto. Ad cœlum tendit.

EDWARDS: JOSHUA EDWARDS, Esq., of Toxteth Park, co. Lancaster, bears a shield of twenty-four quarterings. He is a direct descendant of the ancient Denbighshire family of EDWARDS of CHIRK, which derived its lineage from IORWERTH AP IEVAN, younger brother of IEVAN VYCHAN, ancestor of the Mostyns of Mostyn, and second son of IEVAN AP ADDA of Pengwern, the descendant of Llydoch, Lord of Both Maelors, and Oswestry, who was son of the renowned TUDOR TREVOR, Lord of Hereford, Founder of the Tribe of the Marches. Tudor Trevor, whose chief seat was Whittington Castle, had for Armorial Ensigns, "per bend sinister ermine and ermines, a lion rampant, or.," which coat, as chief arms or as a quartering, has been borne by all his descendants. His wife, Angharad, was daughter of Howel Dda, King of South Wales, the famous Law-giver of Cambria; and by her he was progenitor of many distinguished Houses, viz.: Mostyn of Mostyn, Edwards of Chirk, Trevor of Trevallyn, Pennant of Downing and Penrhyn Castle, Edwardes of Kilhendre, Jones of Llwynon, &c. Joshua Edwards, Esq., *m.* 23rd August, 1824, Arabella, eldest daughter of John Bancks, Esq., M.D., of Manchester, co. Lancaster, and Adswood. co. Chester, and had issue one son, Charles Bird, *b.* 17th October, 1835, who *d.* 22nd November, 1840, and eight daughters, viz.: Arabella Bancks, Emma Amelia, Catherine Bird, Lucy Anne, Jordina, Caroline Elizabeth, Charlotte Elizabeth, and Geraldine.

Arms. Quarterly of 24:—
I. Quarterly 1st and 4th, EDWARDS, or. a pile az. over all a chev. counterchanged between three horses' heads erased arg.; 2nd and 3rd, TUDOR TREVOR, per bend sinister ermine and ermines a lion rampant, or.
II. KARADOC VRACHFRAS, Earl of Hereford; az. a lion rampant per fess or. and argent, within a bordure of the last charged with ten pellets.
III. KUNEDDA WLEDICHE, sable, three roses arg. barbed and seeded proper.
IV. GRIFFITH AP MELIR AP ELIDER, Lord of Bromfield, ermine a lion rampt. azure.
V. JESTIN AP GWERGANT, Founder of the fifth royal Tribe of North Wales gules three chevronels arg.
VI. BROCHWELL YSGRITHOG, Prince of Powys, sable, three horses' heads erased argent.
VII. LLOWARCH AP BRAN, Founder of the second noble Tribe, arg. a chevron between three Cornish choughs, each having an ermine spot in its beak, sable.
VIII. EDWIN of ENGLEFIELD, Founder of the twelfth noble Tribe, arg. a cross fleuretté engrailed between four Cornish choughs, sable.
IX. EDNEVIT AP TUDOR AP GRONO, Lord of Brynffenigle and Krigeth, gules, a chevron between three mens' heads in helmets argent.
X. MARCHUD, Lord of Abergelleu, Founder of the eighth noble Tribe, gules, a Saracen's head erased at the neck proper, wreathed about the temples argent and sable.

XI. Kenwrick ap Ruallon, Lord of Whittington, ermine, a lion rampant sable.
XII. Thomas ap Owen, Lord of Yscoed, gules, a lion rampant or. within a bordure engrailed argent.
XIII. Philip ap Ivor, Lord of Cardigan, azure an eagle displayed or.
XIV. Gwaith Voedd, Lord of Powis, or. a lion rampant reguardant sable.
XV. Llewelynn ap Griffith, Prince of Wales, quarterly gules and or. four lions passant counterchanged.
XVI. Adda ap Arre of Trevor, per bend sinister, ermine and ermines, a lion rampant or. within a bordure gules.
XVII. Ithell Vychan, azure, a lion passant argent.
XVIII. Hookes of Flint, argent on a chevron between three owls azure, as many roses or.
XIX. Urien Rheged, argent, a chevron between three Cornish choughs sable.
XX. Brigdale, gules on a fess or. between three wolves' heads erased argent, as many cinquefoils sable.
XXI. Williams, azure, a stag trippant proper, attired or. between the attires a royal crown proper.
XXII. Jones, per bend sinister ermine and ermines, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed or.
XXIII. Davis, argent, on a bend azure, cottised gules, three doves close or.
XXIV. Fitzgerald, ermine a saltire gules.

A man in complete armour resting his dexter hand on a sword, point downwards, proper, and supporting with his sinister hand a shield, of the arms of Edwards. Over the crest, "A vynno duw, dervid," (What God wills, will be accomplished). Under the arms, "Duw ydi ein cryfdwr (God is our strength).

Mr. Edwards impales in right of his wife, Arabella, eldest daughter of the late John Bancks, of Manchester, co. Lancaster, and of Adswood, co. Chester, M.D., the following arms, viz.: sa. a cross engrailed, or. between four fleur-de-lis, argent.

Edwards. — Joshua Ashworth Edwards, Esq., of Broughton, co. Lancaster, and John Hyde Edwards, Esq., of that place, are entitled to the same arms, crest, and mottoes as Edwards, of Toxteth Park, with the additional quartering, "Gu. a cross couped between four fleurs de lis or." in right of their mother, Elizabeth, only child of Thomas Ashworth, Esq., of Ripon, co. York, and wife of the late John Edwards, Esq., of Chorlton upon Matlock, co. Lancaster.

Taylor-Smith, of Colpike Hall, co. Durham: Edward Taylor, Esq., the second son of Edward Taylor, Esq., of Sunnyside, near Brancepeth, by Ann, his wife, only daughter of George Garry, Esq., of Newbiggin, succeeded Jane, Lady Peat, in November, 1842, and assumed by Royal Licence, 12th May, 1843, the surname of Smith after his patronymic Taylor, and the arms of Smith, quarterly with those of Taylor.

Arms. Quarterly 1st and 4th, per pale gu. and az. on a chev. engrailed, or, between three bezants, each charged with a cross patée fitchée as many crosses patée fitchée sable, *for Smith.*

2nd and 3rd, arg. a saltire, engrailed gu. between two cinquefoils in pale vert, and as many winged hearts in fesse of the second *for Taylor.*

Crest of Smith. A stag lodged arg. semée of estoiles, az. attired and gorged with an eastern crown the chain reflexed over the back, or.

Crest of Taylor. A horse's head couped sable, gorged with a plain collar, or, and pendent therefrom a shield, arg. charged with a cinquefoil vert.

Motto. Vigilans.

Skinner.—The Rev. Russell Skinner, of Fordham, Essex, Rector of Sweffling, co. Suffolk, is only surviving son, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Thomas Fenn, Esq., of Ballington, near Sudbury, Suffolk, Banker, of Russell Skinner, Esq., of Brighton, eldest son by Mary, his wife, daughter and coheir of Captain Thomas Walker, of London, of Joseph Skinner, Esq., of the City of London and of Wanstead, Essex, whose third son is Samuel Skinner, Esq., of Shirley Park, Surrey. (See Burke's *Landed Gentry.*)

The family can be traced by well-established authorities, from Sir Robert Skynner, or Skinner, a Norman Knight, who served under Duke William in his invasion of England, and received from the Conqueror, in return for his valiant services, the lands of Bolingbroke, in co. Lincoln. From this Sir Robert descended the Right Rev. Dr. Robert Skinner, Bishop successively of Bristol, Oxford, and Worcester, who died in 1670. His Lordship's fourth son, Samuel Skinner, of London, was father of Samuel Skinner, Esq., of St. Leonard, Bromley, who married Catherine, daughter of Elias Russell, Esq., of Bromley, and was grandfather of Joseph Skinner, Esq., of the City of London and of Wanstead, before mentioned.

The Rev. Russell Skinner married, in 1834, Violetta, eldest daughter of Thomas Williams, Esq., of Cowley Grove, near Uxbridge, co. Middlesex, and has had issue Russell Walton, born in 1839, Violetta, Mary, and Lucy Judith.

Arms. Sa, a chevron between three griffins' heads, erased arg.

Crest. A griffin's head erased arg., in the mouth a hand couped gu.

Motto. Sanguis et vulnera.

Casley.—John Casley, Esq., of Guilford Street, Russell Square, bears for

Arms. Gu. a castle with two towers or. embattled and masoned sa.

Crest. A lion rampt ppr. langued and armed gu.

Motto. Malo mori quam fœdari.

Impaling, in right of his wife, Maria, daughter of the late John Braddick, Esq., of Boughton Monchelsea, co. Kent, the arms of that family, viz., "Or. on a chev. vert., between in chief two lions' heads erased az., and in base a fox courant ppr. a stag's head cabossed between two wreaths of oak gold.

John Casley, Esq., of Guilford Street, Russell square = Maria, youngest dau. of the late John Braddick, Esq.

- Amy Florence Casley, *b.* 21st July, 1845.
- Wilbraham John Braddick Casley, *b.* 2nd Feb., 1850.
- Reginald Mortimer Casley, *b.* 13th May, 1851.

Hutton, of Gate Burton, near Gainsborough, co. Lincoln.—William Hutton, Esq., of Gate Burton, a Magistrate and

Deputy Lieutenant, and High Sheriff of the county in 1832, impales, with his paternal arms, those of BACON, in right of his wife, Jane, daughter of Nicholas Bacon, second son of Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart.

Mr. Hutton is eldest son of the late William Hutton, of Gate Burton, by his second wife, Mary Anne, daughter of T. Pyke, Esq., of Baythorne Park, Essex, and Mary, his wife, daughter of Algernon Massingherd, Esq., of Gunby Park, co. Lincoln, and grandson by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of William Morland, Esq., of Court Lodge in Lamberhurst, co. Kent, of Thomas Hutton, who was the son of Thomas Hutton, Esq., and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of John Rayner, Esq.

Arms. Arg. on a fesse sa, three bucks' heads, caboshed or.
Crest. A buck's head, as in the arms.
Motto. Spero.

BAKER, of Orsett Hall, co. Essex.—WILLIAM WINGFIELD, Esq., Q.C., and late one of the Masters in Chancery, descended from a branch of the great and ancient family of Wingfield, of Suffolk, which settled in Lancashire in the fifteenth century, adopted by royal licence, 29th December, 1849, the name and arms of BAKER, having succeeded by the bequest of the late Richard Baker, Esq., of Orsett Hall, to the landed property of that gentleman.

WILLIAM WINGFIELD, Esq., of Lancashire, a descendant of the Wingfields of Suffolk, *m.* in 1734. = Anne, dau. of Sir William Williamson, Bart., of Whitburn Hall, co. Durham, by Elizabeth, his wife, dau. and coheir of John Hedworth, Esq., of Harraton.

- GEORGE WINGFIELD, Esq., only son and heir. = Mary, niece of G. Sparrow, Esq., of Washington.
  - Eldest son took the name of Sparrow, and died *s.p.*
  - WILLIAM WINGFIELD, Esq., Q.C., one of the Masters in Chancery, *b.* 1772; took the name of BAKER in 1849; now of Orsett Hall, co. Essex. = 1st wife, Lady Charlotte Mary, dau. of Edward, Earl of Digby, *m.* 22nd July, 1796, *d.* 15th May, 1807. = 2nd wife, Elizabeth, dau. of William Mills, Esq., by Elizabeth, his wife, dau. of the Hon. Wriothesley Digby.
    - Issue.
  - Three daus.
- Elizabeth, only dau. = John Baker, Esq., brother of Richard Baker, Esq., of Orsett Hall, Essex.
  - Issue.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th: Arg. a greyhound courant between two bars sa., for BAKER; 2nd and 3rd arg. a bend gu. between two cottises sa. a crescent for difference for WINGFIELD.
Crests. 1st a cockatrice erm., combed and wattled gu. for Baker. 2nd, a griffin passant, vert., for WINGFIELD.

PIERREPONT, of Evenley Hall, co. Northampton. — The HON. PHILIP SYDNEY PIERREPONT, of that place, youngest son of Charles, first Earl Manvers, bears an ESCUTCHEON of PRETENCE, in right of his wife, Georgiana, widow of Pryce Edwards, Esq., of Talgarth, and daughter and heir of Herbert Gwynne Browne, Esq.

Arms. Ar. semée of mullets gu. a lion rampt. sa., a mullet for difference.
AN ESCUTCHEON OF PRETENCE, for BROWNE: Arg., a chev. between three lions' gambs erect and erased sa. within a bordure gu., on a chief az. an eagle displayed, or.
Crest. A lion rampt. sa. between two wings erect arg.
Motto. Pie repone te.

HARTCUP.—WILLIAM HARTCUP, Esq., of Upland Grove House, Bungay, co. Suffolk, and Ditchingham Lodge, Norfolk, only surviving son of the late Rev. Thomas Hartcup, and Jane,* his wife, only daughter of John Parker, Esq., and grandson of Gen. Thomas Hartcup, senior officer of the Royal Engineers, and Anne Monins Monroe, his wife, descends from a family of German extraction.

General Thomas Hartcup, Senior Officer of the Royal Engineers, died 28th March, 1820. = Anne Monins Monroe, died 23rd Aug., 1817.

- Rev. Thomas Hartcup, died 21st Jan., 1829. = Jane, dau. of John Parker, Esq.
  - WILLIAM HARTCUP, Esq., of Upland Grove House, Suffolk, and Ditchingham Lodge, Norfolk, *b.* 23rd March, 1814. = Louisa Jane, eldest dau. of James Taylor Margitson, Esq.
    - Herbert James, *b.* 13th Oct., 1844.
    - William Thomas, *b.* 30th March, 1848.
    - Lucy Jane.
  - Thomas Wilson, died unmarried, 30th Jan., 1842.
  - Elizabeth, *m.* to Narcisse Bretel, Esq., Jane.
- William Hartcup, Esq., died unmarried.
- Anne, dec. = Col. W. Gravatt, R. Artil.
- Catharine, dec. = Thomas Green, Esq., of Ipswich, Barrister.

Arms. Arg. a chev. gu. three Saracens' heads affrontée, each collared with a bow.
Crest. A warrior's head with helmet sidefaced, couped at the shoulders between two wings.

* This lady, Mrs. Hartcup, claims descent maternally from Richard Spurdance, Mayor of Norwich, who was summoned to parliament for that city 2nd Henry V., 1415, and who, when the parliament refused supplies for the war in France, advanced the money to the monarch for his crown jewels, for which service the King gave him the augmentation to his arms, on a chief azure, a crown, ppr.

STEWART, of Belladrum, co. Inverness.—JOHN STEWART, Esq., now of that place, son of the late Thomas Stewart, Esq., of Keithmore, by Anne, his wife, daughter and heir of Francis Gordon, Esq., of Milne, co. Kincardine, and grandson of Gordon Stewart, Esq., of Drummin, co. Banff, by his wife, Margaret Dunbar, of Grange, co. Elgin, descends from Alexander Stewart, Lord of Badenoch, and Earl of Buchan, son of King Robert II. of Scotland. He bears a quartered shield for STEWART, DUNBAR, RANDOLPH, and GORDON.

Arms. Quarterly; 1st, STEWART: or. a fesse chequy az. and arg. between three cross crosslets, fitchee, in chief, and as many cushions, in base, gu. all within a bordure engr. az. 2nd, DUNBAR: Gu. a lion rampt. arg. within a bordure of the last, charged with eight roses of the first. 3rd, RANDOLPH: Or. three cushions within a double tressure flory counterflory gu. 4th, GORDON: Az. within a double tressure flory counterflory, a chevron between three boars' heads couped, or.

Crest. Two hands conjoined, and holding a man's heart, ppr.

Motto. Corde et manu.

ALDERSEY OF ALDERSEY, co. Chester. A family seated at Aldersey ever since the Conquest, and now represented by SAMUEL ALDERSEY, Esq., of Aldersey and Spurstow.

Arms. Quarterly of 22:—

I. Aldersey; Gules on a bend argent between two cinquefoils or., three leopards' faces vert.; quartering Alteripus, or. a lion passant guardant gules a chief vert.
II. Malbank, Baron of Wiche Malbank, quarterly, or. and gules, a bendlet sable.
III. Barton, of Barton, co. Chester; argent a bend, double cottised sable.
IV. Weverham; argent two bars sable on a canton of the last a garb or.
V. Thornton, of Thornton, co. Chester; argent on a bend gules, three escarboncles or.
VI. Kingsley of Kingsley, co. Chester; vert. a cross engrailed ermine, on an escocheon of pretence argent a buglehorn strung, sable.
VII. Hellesby, of Hellesby, co. Chester; or. a saltire, sable.
VIII. Hatton, of Hatton, co. Chester; azure a chevron or. between three garbs of the second.
IX. De Crispin; per barry and lozengy, counterchanged, argent and gules.
X. Stalker, of Spurstow; sable, two bars argent.
XI. Brane, of Brindley, co. Chester; argent a fret, sable.
XII. Bird, of Clopton, co. Chester; Argent a cross flory between four martlets, gules, a canton azure.
XIII. Hinton, of Hinton, co. Salop; Argent, on a bend, sable, three martlets of the field.
XIV. Massey; quarterly, gules and or. in the first and fourth quarters, three fleur-de-lis argent.
XV. Rodes, of Rodes, co. Chester; Argent two quatrefoils slipped sable, a chief of the last.
XVI. Rosengrave, of Rosengrave, co. Chester; or. a bar wavy sable, in chief three martlets of the last.
XVII. De Oreby; ermine, five chevrons gules, a canton of the last
XVIII. Strange; gules, two lions passant, argent, a sable of three points, or.
XIX. Hargrave, of Hargrave, co. Chester; argent a gryphon segreant per fesse gules and azure, beaked and clawed or.
XX. Robotham, of Newland, Herts; per fesse argent and sable, a fesse counterembattled between three bucks all counterchanged.
XXI. Hignett, of Darland, co. Chester; barry azure and or. on a bend gules, three roses of the second.
XXII. Wotton; argent a chevron between three lions rampt. guardant sable.

Crest. A demi-griphon segreant gules, beaked and armed, issuing from a plume of five ostrich feathers, or.

Motto. Alnus semper floreat.

JONES, of Pantglâs, co. Carmarthen.—DAVID JONES, Esq., of Pantglas and Penlan, a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Carmarthenshire, and in the Commission of the Peace for Breconshire, at one time High Sheriff of the former county, impales, with his family arms, those of Campbell, "Gironny of eight or. and sa," in right of his wife, Margaret Charlotte, eldest dau. of Sir George Campbell, of Edenwood, co. Fife, and niece of John Lord Campbell, Lord Chief Justice.

DAVID JONES, Esq., of Blaenos and Pantglas, co. Carmarthen, whose ancestors were landed proprietors in the neighbourhood of Landovery for three centuries. Mr. Jones, a magistrate for Carmarthenshire, served the office of High Sheriff. He died 29th Sept., 1840. = 1st wife, Anne, daughter, and eventually sole heir, of John Jones, Esq., of Gwalrhedyr, and also heiress of the Rev. William Jones, Rector of Weston Super Mare. = 2nd wife, Catharine, eldest dau. of Morgan Pryse Lloyd, Esq., by Catharine, his wife, grand-dau. of the 11th Viscount Hereford.

1. Evan, *b.* 1785, *d.* unmar. 1820.

2. JOHN, *b.* 6th Feb., 1788, *d.* in 1812. = Mary, youngest daughter of William Jones, Esq., of Ystradwalter, co. Carmarthen, and niece of Col. Williams, of Henllys, who distinguished himself in India, as one of Warren Hastings' Aide-de-Camps. *s.p.*

William Jones, Esq., a Magistrate for the counties of Cardigan and Camarthen, and a Deputy Lieut. of the former.

John Jones, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, J.P. for Carmarthenshire. = Anne, 2nd daughter of David Thomas, Esq., of Welfield House, co. Radnor, his first cousin, which lady died 29th September, 1844.

DAVID JONES, Esq., of Pantglas and Penlan, co. Carmarthen, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff of that county, *m.* 29th July, 1845. = Margaret Charlotte, eldest dau. of Sir George Campbell, of Edenwood, and niece of John Lord Campbell, Lord Chief Justice.

Mary Eleanor, *b.* 10th July, 1846.

Louise Madeline, *b.* 16th July, 1847.

Alfred Campbell Hallyburton, *b.* 10th March, 1849.

Arms. Gu. on a chev. arg., between three bucks' heads erased or. a falcon sa. belled.

Crest. On a mount vert., a bull's head erased sa. bezantée.

Motto. Da ei fydd.

BURKE RYAN.—William Burke Ryan, M.D., of Bayswater, co. Middlesex, only child of the late Michael Ryan, of Oldtown, in the Queen's County, by Margaret, his wife, elder daughter and coheir of Conolly Burke, of Trenchardstown, co. Kilkenny, son of John Burke, of Lisnalea and Brittas, in the same county, of the family of Burke of Cahir, co. Tipperary, a descendant of the ancient and noble house of De Burgh, founded in Ireland by William Fitz-Adelm de Burgh (grandson of William, Earl of Cornwall, and first cousin to Hubert, Earl of Kent), the head of which is Clanrickarde; bears a shield quarterly, RYAN and BURKE.

John Burke, Esq., of Lisnalea and Brittas, co. Kilkenny, a descendant of the ancient and noble family of De Burgh. = Joanna Cassan*

- 1. Conolly Burke, Esq., of Trenchardstown, co. Kilkenny. = Margaret, dau. of William Hibbits, Esq., of Canon's Wood House, in the Queen's Co. He lived to the age of 99, He left eight daus. and two sons.† Four of his grandsons held the Commission of the Peace for the co. Kilkenny.
  - William Burke, Esq., died in America, unmarried.
  - Margaret, elder daughter and coheir, *m.* in 1809. = Michael Ryan, of Oldtown, Queen's County, of the family of Ryan, of Banshee, co. Tipperary.
    - WILLIAM BURKE RYAN, M.D., of Bayswater, only child. = Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Moore, Esq., of Tutnal House, co. Warwick.
  - Joanna = Daniel Delany, Esq.
    - Catherine, Margaret.
- 2. William, of Windsor Queen's Co., and Callan, co. Kilkenny, who had issue: i. John, *m.* 1st Miss Kavanagh, and 2nd Joanna, sister of John Banim, Esq. ii. Patrick *m.* and left issue. iii. Richard iv. Valentine. v. Joanna, and vi. Belinda.
- 3. James, naval Captain; killed at sea, leaving two daughters in Philadelphia.
- 4. John, M.D., died in America.
- 5. Rickard, in Holy Orders, who having completed his education in France and Spain, as did also his brothers, James and John, received his appointment to the parish of Urlingford, in the co. Kilkenny, from his friend and kinsman, Dr. Burke, Bishop of Ossory, (Thomas de Burgo, author of the Hibernia Dominicana, &c.) He was subsequently appointed to the parish of Upperwoods, Queen's County, where he discharged the duties of the ministry for the long space of forty-one years and one month, dying in March, 1818, universally respected. The Bishoprick of Ossory was more than once pressed upon him, but he refused to leave his flock.
- Mary, *m.* to Dennis Cormick, of Brittas. Frances, died unmar.

Arms. Quarterly; 1st and 4th, RYAN, arg., on a bend az., six ears of rye, or. two, two and two. 2nd and 3rd BURKE, or. a cross gu. in the dexter canton a lion rampt. sa.

Crests. 1st, RYAN, a griffin's head erased, az. 2nd, BURKE, a cat-a-mountain, sejant guardant ppr. collared and chained or.

Motto. Ung roy, ung foy, ung loy.

* Of three sisters of this Mrs. Burke, one was married to —— Lyster, Esq.; another to —— Lalor, Esq.; another to —— Murphy, Esq., all of the county of Kilkenny. The last-named had a daughter married to Anthony Maher, of Clonmore, in the co. Tipperary, Esq.; and a son, Dennis Murphy, Esq., married to a daughter of —— Clery, Esq., of the co. Tipperary, leaving five daughters; one married to —— Maher, Esq., and another, Mary, to —— Cooke, Esq., co. Tipperary, and three sons, of whom Anthony and James died unmarried, and Michael Murphy, of Mount Pleasant, Esq., married Eliza, daughter of Patrick Dillon, of Grantstown Castle, in the Queen's County, Esq., another of whose daughters was married to Patrick Lalor, Esq., late M.P. for the Queen's County. Of Mrs. Burke's nephews, Joseph Cassan married a daughter of —— Maher, of Freshford, Esq., and Dennis Cassan, of Dublin, married Jane, daughter of Walter Nangle, of Clonbaron, Esq. (an ancient Anglo-Norman family), by Jane Callan, his wife, whose sister, Helen, married John, father to Sir Thomas Esmonde, Bart. A step-brother of this Mrs. Cassan, George Nangle, Esq., a Lieutenant in the army, married 1st Caroline, daughter of Henry Halsey, Esq., of Henly Park, co. Surrey, and secondly Lucy Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Tichborne, of Tichborne Park, Hants, Bart.

† The sons were Daniel, who died at 21, and Michael Hibbits, of Ballinaslee, Esq., who married firstly Mary, dau. of —— Cahill of Fossy, Esq., and secondly Catherine, daughter of —— Mulhall of Kilkenny, Esq.; of his daughters, three died unmarried. Ellen was married to William Hyland of Straboe, Esq.; Elizabeth to John Purcell, Esq.; Sarah to Thomas Kelly, of Clone, Esq.; and Grace to Bernard Delany, of Durrow, Esq. Four of Mr. Hibbit's grandchildren held the Commission of the Peace for the county Kilkenny—viz., Dennis Delany, Esq, married to a daughter of —— Murray, of Kilkenny, Esq., William Delany, Esq., married to a daughter of —— Scully, of the co. Tipperary, Esq., Captain George Delany married to Mary, daughter of Patrick Dillon, of Grantstown Castle, Esq., and Michael Delany, Esq., married to the widow of —— Laurenson of Capponellan, co. Kilkenny, Esq.

BUCHAN: JAMES BUCHAN, Esq., of Anchmacoy House, co. Aberdeen, a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for that shire, is son of the late Thomas Buchan, Esq., of Anchmacoy, who was son of Thomas Buchan, Esq., of that place, by his wife and cousin, Nicola, daughter of Thomas Buchan of Cairnbulg, by his wife, the Hon. Grace Hamilton, daughter of the last Lord Bargeny, and grandson of James Buchan of Anchmacoy, Major in the Service of James II. who descended in a direct line from a

son of the last ancient and powerful Earl of Buchan of the name of Comyn, upon whom King Robert Bruce conferred the lands of Anchmacoy on his changing his name to Buchan.

Arms. Quarterly 1st and 4th, arg. three lions' heads erased, two and one, sable, langued gu. for BUCHAN, 2nd and 3rd. Quarterly 1st and 4th gu. three cinquefoils erm. 2nd and 3rd, arg. a galley with her sails furled, sa. all within a bordure compone arg. and azure, the first charged with hearts gu. and the second with mullets arg. being the arms of William, third Lord Bargeny, of whom Mr. Buchan is heir at line.

Crest. A sun shining on a sun flower full blown ppr.

Supporters. Dexter, a Heron with an eel in its bite all ppr., sinister, an antelope arg. collared gu., the collar charged with three cinquefoils erm.

Motto. Non inferiora secutus.

JAMES: WILLIAM JAMES, Esq., of Barrock, co. Cumberland, a Magistrate and late M.P. for the shire and its Sheriff, in 1826, bears for

Arms. Az. a dolphin, embowed ppr. impaling, in right of his wife Fanny daugher of W. C. Rutson, Esq., of Allerton Lodge near Liverpool, the Arms of RUTSON.

Crest. A Buffalo, passant ppr.

Motto. Vincit amor patriæ.

WRIGHT of Osmaston Manor, co. Derby: FRANCIS WRIGHT, Esq., of that place, High Sheriff of Notts in 1842, son and heir of the late John Wright, Esq., of Lenton Hall, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Francis Beresford, Esq., of Osmaston, and fifth in descent from the Parliamentarian John Wright, Captain in General Whalley's Regiment of Horse, and afterwards in Colonel Hutchinson's Regiment of Foot; quarters the arms of BERESFORD and impales those of FITZHERBERT in right of his wife Selina, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Fitzherbert, Bart., of Tissington.

Arms. Quarterly 1st and 4th WRIGHT, sa. on a chev. arg. three spears' heads gu. in chief two unicorns' heads, erased arg. armed and maned or., in base, on a pile of the last, issuant from the chev. a unicorn's head, erased, sa. for WRIGHT: 2nd and 3rd, arg. a bear salient sa. armed gu., muzzled, collared and chained or. for BERESFORD: *impaling* gu. three lions ramp. or. for FITZHERBERT.

Crest. A unicorn's head, arg. erased gu. armed and maned or.

Motto. Ad rem.

CONSTABLE-MAXWELL: MARMADUKE, CONSTABLE-MAXWELL, Esq., of Terregles, co. Kirkcudbright, younger brother of William Constable Maxwell, Esq., of Everingham Park, co. York, and Carlaverock Castle, co. Dumfries, is second son by Theresa Apollonia, his wife, daughter of Edmund Wakeman, Esq., of Beckford co. Worcester, of Marmaduke William Constable Maxwell, Esq., of Everingham Park and Carlaverock, who on the decease of his mother assumed the additional surname and arms of MAXWELL. He was eldest son and heir by the Lady Winifred Maxwell his wife, dau. and sole heiress of John Maxwell, Earl of Nithsdale, of William Haggerston Constable, Esq., second son of Sir Carnaby Haggerston, Bart., of Haggerston Castle, co. Northumberland, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Peter Middleton, Esq., of Stockeld, co. York. (See BURKE'S *Peerage and Baronetage.*)

Arms. Quarterly 1st and 4th, arg. an eagle displayed sa. beaked and membered gu. surmounted of an escutcheon of the first, charged with a saltire of the second, and surcharged in the centre with a hedge-hog or., for MAXWELL; 2nd, quarterly gu. and vaire, over all a bend or., for CONSTABLE; 3rd, az. on a bend cottised arg. three billets sa. a crescent for cadency, for HAGGERSTON.

Crests. I. A stag ppr. attired arg. couchant before a holly bush, also ppr. II. A ship in full sail or.

Motto. Revirescimus.

FARNALL.—HARRY BURRARD FARNALL, Esq., A.B., a Magistrate for the counties of Dorset and Devon, Inspector of Poor Laws, eldest son of Capt. Harry Farnall, R.N., by Martha, his wife, daughter and coheir of Philip Elliott, Esq., of Clifton, co. Gloucester, and grandson of Nathaniel Farnall, Esq., of the 60th regiment, by Eliza Jacintha, his wife, daughter of Colonel William Burrard, of Lymington, bears a quartered shield, FARNALL and ELLIOTT, and impales the coat of BELLAMIE, in right of his wife, a daughter of the late Robert Bellamie, Esq., of Sandford House, near Taunton.

NATHANIEL FARNALL, Esq., an officer in the 60th regiment. = Eliza Jacintha, dau. of Colonel William Burrard, by Eliza, his first wife, daughter and coheir of Monsieur de la Rosa, Ambassador from the Court of Spain. (See Burrard, Bart.)

Harry Farnall, Esq., Captain R.N., married in 1800. = Martha, daughter and coheir of Philip Elliott, Esq.

Philip Elliott, of Boldnor House, Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, second son,

George Rooke, of Burley Park, Hants, third son.

HARRY BURRARD FARNALL, Esq., of Burley Villa, Lyme Regis, eldest son, 18th in direct descent from Edward I. (See Royal Families, vol. 2, ped. clxxxii.) = Dorothea, 1st wife, dau. of Alan Bellingham, Esq., of the Castle, Castle Bellingham, co. Louth, dec. — Rhoda Eleanor, 2nd wife, dau. of the late Robert Bellamie, Esq., of Sandford House, near Taunton.

Arms. Quarterly; 1st and 4th, FARNALL: Or. on a bend gu. three annulets of the first, within a bordure of the second, bezantée; 2nd and 3rd, ELLIOTT: erm. a fesse az. with two double cottises, indented vert. IMPALING, BELLAMIE: sa. on a fesse or. cottised arg., three crescents, az.

Crest. A hawk, ducally gorged, and wings expanded.

Motto. Persevere.

PEMBERTON-BARNES: WILLIAM PEMBERTON BARNES, Esq., of Havering Att Bower, co. Essex, bears for

Arms. 1st and 4th BARNES: Argent a bear in bend sable between two bendlets azure on a chief of the last a rose of the first, barbed and seeded ppr. between two estoiles or. (for distinction a canton ermine).

2nd and 3rd PEMBERTON. Azure on a chevron ermine between in chief two ears of wheat slipped or. and

in base a dove rising ppr., three gryphons' heads erased of the third. AN ESCUTCHEON OF PRETENCE, arg a bear in bend sa. between two bendlets az., on a chief of the last, a rose of the first, barbed and seded ppr. between two estoiles or.

Crests, Barnes. Upon a rock a leopard passant proper, semée of estoiles sable (and charged for distinction with a cross crosslet also sable).

Pemberton. Upon the trunk of an oak tree eradicated and sprouting towards the dexter proper, a gryphon passant or. guttée de poix.

Motto. Mutare vel timere sperno.

HOGHTON, DAME SUSANNA, of Astley, co Lancaster, relict 1st of Thomas Townley Parker, Esq., (by whom she was mother of the present Robert Townley Parker, Esq., of Cuerden Hall co. Lancaster) and 2nd of Sir Henry Phillip Hoghton, Bart., (by whom she was mother of the present Sir Henry Bold Hoghton, Bart.,) is only daughter and eventually sole heiress of the late Peter Brooke, Esq., of Astley and Charnock, son of Thomas Brooke, Esq., of Astley, and grandson by Margaret his wife, only daughter and sole heiress of Robert Charnock, Esq., of Charnock, of Richard Brooke, 2nd son of Sir Peter Brooke, Knt., of Mere co. Chester.

Lady Hoghton represents the very ancient family of Charnock of Charnock—seated there as early as King John—Richard de Chernoc, son of Adam de Chernoc was owner of Astley temp. Richard I., and was great grandfather of Adam de Charnoc who was summoned to attend the great council at Westminster, 30th May, 17th Edward II. He married Joane, daughter and coheir of Sir John Molyneux of Crosby, Knt., and from him directly descended, Thomas Charnock, Esq., of Charnock, aged twenty-six, in 1613, (son of Robert Charnock, of Charnock) who married Bridget, daughter and heir of John Molyneux, (2nd son of William, eldest son of Sir Richard Molyneux of Sefton) and Dorothy, his wife, daughter and coheir of John Booth of Barton, and by her was father of Robert Charnock, Esq., of Charnock who married in 1649, Alice, daughter of William Ffarington of Worden, and left an only daughter and heiress Margaret Charnock who married Richard Brooke, Esq., second son of Sir Peter Brooke of Mere, as before stated.

Arms. Quarterly 1st arg. on a bend sa. three crosses crosslet of the first for CHARNOCK, 2nd az. a cross moline crowned or., for MOLYNEUX of Crosby, 3rd az. a cross moline or. for Molyneux of Sefton, 4th arg. three boars heads erect and erased sa. for Booth of Barton.

CLIVE of Whitfield co. Hereford. The Rev. ARCHER CLIVE of that place, Rector of Solihull, eldest surviving son of the late Edward Bolton Clive, Esq., of Whitfield, by Harriet, his wife, 4th daughter and coheir of Andrew last Lord Archer of Umberslade, co. Warwick, bears a shield of four quarterings, CLIVE, HUSBANDS, BOLTON and ARCHER, with an escutcheon of pretence for WIGLEY, in right of his wife, Caroline, daughter and coheir of Edmund Meysey Wigley, Esq., of Shakenhurst co. Worcester.

Arms. Quarterly 1st arg. on a fesse sa. three mullets or. for CLIVE; 2nd arg. on a fesse voided between three martlets as many mullets all sa. for HUSBANDS; 3rd or., on a chev. gu. three lions passant guardant arg. for BOLTON; 4th az. three broad arrows, points downwards or. for ARCHER. AN ESCUTCHEON OF PRETENCE, paly of eight embattled arg. and gu.

Crest. A griffin passant arg.

Motto. Audacter et sincerè.

NAYLOR; JOHN NAYLOR, Esq., of Leighton House, co. Montgomery, bears for

Arms. Per pale or. and arg. a pale sable fretty or., between two lions ramp. of the third.

Crest. A lion sable charged on the body with two saltires or. resting the dexter paw on a shield charged with the arms.

Motto. Hoc Age.

DARWIN, of Elston Hall, Notts: FRANCIS RHODES, Esq., (son of W. Rhodes, Esq., of Bramhope Hall, co. York), and Charlotte Maria Cooper, his wife, eldest dau. of William Darwin, Esq., of Elston, and sister and co-heir of Robert Alvey Darwin, Esq., also of Elston Hall, deceased, were authorized by royal license dated 21st Feb. 1850, to assume the surname of DARWIN instead of Rhodes, in compliance with the testamentary injunction of the said Robert Alvey Darwin, Esq., who was representative of the old family of Darwin of Elston, a younger son of which was the celebrated Erasmus Darwin, M.D., of Derby, author of "the Botanic Garden."

Arms. 1st and 4th Darwin, ermine a leopard's face jessant de lis between two escallops all within two bendlets gu. in chief a cross patée also gu.: 2nd and 3rd Rhodes, per pale arg. and az. on a bend nebuly a lion passant guardant between two acorns slipped, all counterchanged.

Crest. Darwin, a demi gryphon sable semée of mascles or. charged on the shoulder with a cross patée gold, resting the sinister claw upon a shield arg. charged with a leopard's face jessant de lis gu., Rhodes, a cubit arm erect vested bendy of six arg. and az. cuff gu. the hand holding in saltire an oak branch and vine branch both fructed ppr.

COMYN; SIR ROBERT BUCKLEY COMYN, Kt., called to the Bar in 1814, was appointed a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, Madras, and Knighted in 1825, and became Chief Justice in 1835. He is youngest but only surviving son of the late Rev. Thomas Comyn, Vicar of Tottenham, Middlesex, by Harriet Charlotte Stables, his wife; and grandson of Stephen Comyn, Esq., Barrister-at-law.

Arms. Az. a chevron erm, between three garbs or.

Crest. Two arms embowed couped at the shoulders habited erm. holding in the hands ppr. a garb or.

Motto. Cœlum non Animum.

BARRETT of MILTON HOUSE, co. BERKS: JOHN BASIL BARRETT, Esq., of Milton House, son of the late James Barrett, Esq., of the same place, and grandson of John Briant Barrett, Esq., who purchased the estate of Milton, about the year 1768, from the

family of Calton, and in 1771 improved and added two wings to the mansion, originally erected by Inigo Jones.

Arms. Quarterly 1st and 4th, gu. on a chief indented arg. three escallops of the first, for BARRETT; 2nd and 3rd, arg. a chev. engrailed ermines, between three greyhounds' heads erased ermine for BELSOM.
Crest. A wyvern wings erect or, chained and collared azure.
Motto. Honor, virtus, probitas.

BOLD.—An ancient knightly family seated at Bold, co. Lancaster, from the time of the Conquest (See Burke's *Commoners*, vol. iii). The present representative, and possessor of the estate, is HENRY HOGHTON, Esq., son and heir apparent of Sir Henry Bold Hoghton, Bart, by Dorothea, daughter and eventual heir of Peter Patten-Bold, Esq., of Bold.

Arms. Arg. a gryphon segreant sa. beaked and legged or.
Crest. A gryphon as in the arms.

HOGHTON, Hoghton Tower, co. Lancaster. This, a family of great antiquity, and in point of precedence the second in the Baronetage, is now represented by Sir HENRY BOLD-HOGHTON, Bart.

Arms. Sa. three bars arg. with an augmentation of the rose of England and the thistle of Scotland, impaled on a canton or.
Crest. A bull passant or. (anciently a bull's head or. collared with three bars sa.)
Supporters. Two bulls or.
Motto. Malgré le tort.

PARR, Lythwood, co. Salop. The name of PARR is derived from a manor in the co. of Lancaster, where the family were seated at a very remote period. The name of Henry de Parr occurs, as witness to a deed without date, *temp.* Henry III.: and another Henry de Parr was living 1318. In 1383, Sir William de Parre, head of the family, *m.* Elizabeth De Ros, grand-dau. and heir of Sir Thomas De Ros, Baron of Kendal, and from this alliance sprang the great house of Parr, of Kendal, whose eventual representative, William Parr, Marquess of Northampton (brother of Queen Katherine Parr) *d.s.p.* 1571. The collateral branch of the Parrs remained seated at Parr till the middle of the seventeenth century, when a younger son of the family, removing to Liverpool, founded the branch before us, of which was Henry Parr, an eminent merchant there, who *d.* 1725.

His great-grandson, Thomas Parr, Esq., settled at Lythwood, in 1804, and dying there 12th Nov. 1847, left, with other issue, a son and heir, the Rev. THOMAS PARR, Rector of Westbury, Salop, a magistrate for that shire.

Arms. Arg. two bars azure, a bordure engrailed sa. a crescent for diff.
Crest. A female's head couped below the shoulders, habited az. on her head a wreath of roses, alternately arg. and gules.
Motto. Amour avec loyaultè.

PARR, Taunton, co. Somerset. The Rev. HENRY PARR, Vicar and Patron of Taunton, St. Mary Magdalene, is fourth son of the late Thomas Parr, Esq., of Lythwood. He has issue—1. Henry William Fitz-Hugh, *b.* 13th May, 1846; 1. Katherine Susanna Matilda; 2. Elizabath De Ros; 3. Alice Maud Mary.

Arms, &c. as preceding. (*See Engraving.*)

WALTER, Bearwood, co. Berks. John Walter, Esq., of Warwickshire, had two sons—1. ROBERT, Captain R.N., who *d.* 1784, leaving five daus. his coheirs, viz.: 1. Elizabeth, *m.* William Moore, Esq., of Stonehouse, Devon; 2. Katherine, *m.* Thomas Parr, Esq., of Lythwood Hall, Salop; 3. Lydia. *m.* Edward Chamberlayne, Esq. of Rocky Hill, Kent; 4. Maria Francesca, *m.* the Rev. Thomas Chamberlayne, of Charlton; 5. Sophia, *m.* G. B. Lonsdale, Esq. of London.

II. JOHN. This John Walter, Esq., of Teddington Grove, was the celebrated founder of the *Times* newspaper. He *d.* 1812, leaving, with other issue, a son, the late John Walter, Esq., of Bearwood, some time M. P. for Berks, and its sheriff in 1830. His eldest son and heir is the present JOHN WALTER, Esq., of Bearwood, J.P. and D.L. for Berks, and M.P. for Nottingham.

Arms. Arg. guttée de sang, two swords in saltire gu. over all a lion rampant sa.
Crest. A stork drinking out of a whelk shell erect ppr.

CHAMBERLAYNE, Cranbury, co. Hants. This branch of the ancient family of Chamberlayne, was seated in Kent for many generations. The late representative, the Rev. Thomas Chamberlayne, Rector of Charlton, *m.* Lydia, dau. and coheir of Captain Robert Walter, and had by her an only son the present THOMAS CHAMBERLAYNE, Esq., of Cranbury Park, J.P. and D.L. for Hants, and Sheriff thereof in 1834.

Arms. Gu. an inescutcheon arg. within an orle of mullets or.
Crest. Out of a ducal coronet or. an ass's head arg.
Motto. Mors potior maculâ.

MOORE.—The Rev. JOHN WALTER MOORE, Rector of Hordley, co. Salop, is son of the late William Moore, Esq., of Stonehouse, co. Devon, by Elizabeth, dau. and coheir of Captain Walter, R.N.

Arms. Arg. three greyhounds courant in pale sa.
Crest. A moorcock ppr.
Motto. Dum spiro spero.

HART.—The Rev. RICHARD HART, of

Catton, near Norwich, is son of the late Lieut.-Colonel John Hart, Inspecting Field Officer of Dublin, by Augusta his wife, dau. of the Rev. Daniel Jodrell, Rector of Hingham, Norfolk, grandson of Archibald Hart, Esq., by Isabella, his third wife, sister and eventual heir of Admiral Moutray of Roscobie, and great grandson, by his second wife Mary, dau. of James Campbell, Esq., of Kilpont, of the Rev. James Hart, Minister of the Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh, and one of the five Commissioners deputed by the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland to congratulate George I. on his accession. The Rev. James Hart was son of James Hart, Provost of Jedburgh, and grandson of Colonel Hart, who settled in Scotland A.D. 1640, being, according to the Matriculation Roll, authenticated by the seal of Lyon, King of Arms, "a cadet of a respectable Lincolnshire family of the name." The present Rev. Richard Hart descends through his great-grandmother, Mary Campbell of Kilpont, from the noble house of Argyll, through his grandmother Isabella Moutray, from the Boswells of Balmuto, and the Stewards of the Grenane, progenitors of the Earl of Galloway, and through his mother, from the Jodrells of Norfolk, the Rolles of Devon, the Fortescues, the Ameridiths, the Sheldons, the Le Neves, &c.

Arms. Quarterly 1st and 4th, arg. two hearts in fess enflamed ppr. for HART of Restalrig House, near Edinburgh; 2nd. Gyronny of eight or. and sa. for CAMPBELL of Kilpont; 3rd. az. between three escallops arg. a chev. charged with a boar's head erased sa. between two spur rowels gu. Impaling erm. on a chief gu. two trefoils slipped or. for Bampton.

Crest. A dexter cubit arm. ppr. holding a scimetar hilted, or. with the motto, "parat usum."

Motto. Under the Shield, Fide et amore.

BEADLE: JOHN BEADLE, Esq., of South Ella, in the East Riding of the County of York, a Magistrate of the Borough of Kingston upon Hull and Chairman of the Hull Dock Company from 1840 to 1847, bears for

Arms. Gu. a chev. between three escallops arg. all within a bordure engrailed of the second.

Crest. A stag's head erased or. attired and ducally gorged gu.

COX of Charton, Farningham, Kent, and of Trevereux, Limpsfield, Surrey.

Arms. Barry of ten or. and azure, three escochcons two and one gules, each charged with a horse salient argent for Cox: quartering three other coats as follow; sable, a cross or. on a chief argent, three eaglets gules, for Penary vel Peneret of Ash and Ryarsh, Kent: argent, a pale nebuly gules, on a canton of the last, a cross flory argent, for Middleton of Middletons, Longfield, Kent: and ermine, a chevron vairy or. and gules, between three wolves' heads erased azure, for Miller of Addington and Ryarsh, Kent.

Crests. On a wreath or. and azure, a demi-horse argent charged on the shoulder with a thunderbolt proper, over it, An tu tonitru, for Cox: and the following crest of augmentation, now borne as the first crest, on a wreath or. and azure upon a bow fessways or., a stag at gaze argent, attired, unguled, gorged with a collar and chain reflexed over the back gold, also for Cox.

Motto. Chescun son devoir. This family were in 1648 resident at Rotherfield in Sussex, but subsequently established in Kent, and also in Surrey; the pedigrees registered at the Heralds College, in Books, Norfolk Volumes 5 and 7, and 13 D 14, are very extensive and documentary, and it appears, that the estates of their ancestors, the ancient family of Middleton of Middletons, possessed by them in the reign of King Edward the Fourth, are still, after the lapse of nearly four centuries, in the possession of the Cox's their descendants. The representative of the family, is the present Henry Cox, Esq., of Trevereux, Limpsfield, Surrey.

FAUSSETT; the REV. GODFREY FAUSSETT, D.D., of Heppington, Kent, Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, and Margaret Professor of Divinity in that University, only surviving son of the late Henry Godfrey Faussett, Esq., of Heppington, by his first wife, Susan, only daughter of Richard Sandys, Esq., of Canterbury, grandson of the Rev. Bryan Faussett, of Heppington and Lydde, Fellow of All Souls, Oxford, Rector of Monks Horton, co. Kent, by Elizabeth his wife, only daughter of the Rev. Rowland Curtois, Rector of Hainton, co. Lincoln, and great-grandson of Baryan Faussett, Esq., of Rochester, and afterwards of Heppington (which he rebuilt), by Mary his wife, only daughter and heiress of Henry Godfrey, Esq., of Heppington and Lydde, derives paternally from Henry Faussett, Esq., of St. Saviours, Southwark, and of Plumstead, co. Kent, temp. James I., and represents, through his great-grandmother the ancient Kentish family of Godfrey of Old Romney, Lydde. and Heppington.

Arms. Or. a lion rampant, sa., debruised by a bend gobony, arg. and gu.. quartering the shields of BRYAN, Godfrey, Partriche, Toke, Goldwell, Holand, Malmayns, Haute, Peto, Shelving, Bourne, Hougham, Denne, De Gatton, Surrenden, Pluckley, Toniford, Walworth, Bennett, Pittis, &c.

Crest. A demi-lion rampt. sa. holding in the paws a Tuscan Column, inclined bendways, gobony argt. and gu., the base and capital or.

BENSON of Lutwyche Hall, co. Salop: MOSES GEORGE BENSON, Esq., of that place, a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant, son and heir of the late Ralph Benson, Esq. of Lutwyche Hall, by Barbara his wife, third daughter and coheir of Thomas Lewin, Esq., of Cloghans, co. Mayo; bears a quartered coat, BENSON and LEWIN, and in right of his wife Charlotte Riou, only child of the late Col. Lyde Browne, 21st Fusiliers, an escutcheon of pretence, quarterly BROWN, BARWELL, and RIOU.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, arg. on a chief wavy, az. a hand and arm couped, supporting on a dagger the scales of justice, or.: in base a ship on waves of the sea, ppr. for BENSON: 2nd and 3rd, arg. a bend engr. between two fleurs de lis, sa. for LEWIN. AN ESCUTCHEON OF PRETENCE: quarterly, 1st and 4th: gu. three boars' heads erased, or. for BROWNE. 2nd, Barry of ten arg. and sa. a dragon segreant or. for BARWELL. 3rd, az. two bars in chief, or. and in base a swan ppr. for RIOU.

Crest. A horse passant, caparisoned ppr. On the breast a shield az.
Motto. Leges arma tenent sanctas.

ADAMS: SIR GEORGE POWNALL ADAMS, K.C.B., Lieutenant-General in the army, and Colonel of the 6th Inniskillen Dragoons, received the honour of knighthood 28th Sept., 1831. He is second son of the late William Adams, Esq., of Bowdon, co. Devon, M.P. for Totnes, (by Anna Maria, his wife, dau. of Richard Dacres, Esq., of Leatherhead, Surrey, descended from the ancient and noble family of Dacre of Gillesland;) and brother of the present William Dacres Adams, Esq., of Bowdon, who was confidential Secretary to the Right Hon. William Pitt during his last administration, and to the Duke of Portland when Prime Minister. Sir George bears an ESCUTCHEON of PRETENCE, in right of his wife, Elizabeth, second dau. and coheiress (with her elder sister, Grace Chard, who is now the representative of the ancient family of Elford, which is extinct in the male line) of the late Sir William Elford, Bart., F.R.S., and F.L.S., of Bickham, co. Devon, many years M.P. for Plymouth and Rye, by Mary his wife, dau. of the Rev. George Davies. By her he has issue—William Elford, born 10th June, 1822, captain in the Royal Irish, mar. April 17th, 1849, Anna Maria, eldest dau. of Patrick Bannerman, Esq., of Aberdeen; George Dacres, born 1st Nov. 1823, in holy orders; Arthur Fulford, born 6th April, 1825, Deputy-Assistant Commissary General, mar. in 1847 Henrietta, second dau. of William F. Bowman, Esq., Deputy Commissary General; Henry Cranstoun, born 25th Nov., 1826, mar. Matilda Winsloe, third daughter of Thomas Palton, Esq., of Bishops Hull House, Somerset, and has a son, Herbert Cranstoun, born March, 1851.

Arms. Or. a lion rampant gu. between semée of cross crosslets fitchée, within a bordure engrailed sable, surrounded by a blue ribbon and a garland ppr., thereto pendant the Cross of the Guelphic Order of Hanover.
Crest. A dexter arm embowed in armour, grasping a cross crosslet fitchée sa., the elbow charged with a torteau.
Motto. Libertas et natale solum.

WESTERN, of Essex, descended from a London family, traceable to the fifteenth century. At the decease of Charles Callis Western, Lord Western in 1844, the representation of this ancient house devolved on his kinsman, the present CHARLES MAXIMILIAN THOMAS WESTERN, ESQ., of the Grange, Stirling, only son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Charles Maximilian Thomas Western, K.T.S., and grandson of the Rev. Charles Western, of Abingdon, rector of Kingham, whose great-grandfather Maximilian Western, Esq., of Great Abingdon, co. Cambridge, was third son of Thomas Western, Esq., of Rivenhall, and brother of Thomas Western, ancestor of Lord Western.

Mr. Western bears a quartered coat, WESTERN and LE GROS, and IMPALES the Arms of BALFOUR, in right of his wife, Harriet, daughter of William Balfour, Esq., of Trenaby, Orkney.

Arms. Quarterly 1st and 4th sa. a chev. between two crescents and a trefoil slipped, in base, or. for WESTERN. 2nd and 3rd quarterly, arg. and az. on a bend sa. three martlets, or. for LE GROS; *impaling* arg. on a chev. sa. an otter's head erased of the field for BALFOUR.
Crest. A demi-lion rampt. or. holding in his paw a trefoil slipped vert.
Motto. Nec temere nec timide.

SHANN: as borne by THOMAS SHANN, M.A., vicar of Hampsthwaite, co. York; GEORGE SHANN, M.D., York; and CHARLES SHANN, sons of Thomas and Honor Shann, and great-grandchildren of Thomas and Mary Shann, (daughter of William Hill, Esq., of Oxton, co. York); and maternally descended from Edmund Plantagenet and John Plantagenet, children of King Edward the First; from Lionel, Duke of Clarence, and John of Gaunt, sons of King Edward the Third; and from William Chicheley, brother of Henry Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury, and founder of All Souls College, Oxford.

Arms. Vair, on a pile or., three escutcheons az., each charged with an annulet, gold.
Crest. In front of an annulet or. a hand, holding a dagger erect ppr.
Motto. Fideliter.

SEWELL: THOMAS BERMINGHAM DALY HENRY SEWELL, Esq., of Queenwood Hall, co. Surrey, and Athenry, co. Galway, impales the arms of Beresford in right of his wife, the Hon. Harriet Beresford, daughter of the first Lord Decies.

Mr. Sewell is only son of the late Thomas Bailey Heath Sewell, Esq., Lieut.-Col. of the Surrey Yeomanry, by his wife, the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth, eldest daughter and coheir of Thomas Bermingham, Earl of Louth and Baron of Athenry, Premier Baron of Ireland, and grandson, by his first wife, Catherine, daughter of Thomas Heath, Esq., of Stanstead, Mountfitchet, co. Essex, of the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Sewell, Knt., of Ottershaw, co. Surrey, Master of the Rolls, who was eldest son of John Sewell, Esq., of London, whose will is dated 1692, and grandson of Robert Sewell, Esq., of Chatham and Tonge, co. Kent, born at Callygarth, co. Cumberland, and living in 1660.

Arms. Sa. a chev. between three bees volant arg.
Crest. An arm in armour holding a truncheon with a cap of liberty at the end.
Motto. Manus hac inimica tyrannis.

WESTERMAN: as borne by GEORGE H. WESTERMAN, Esq., of Castle Grove, Sandal, near Wakefield, co. York.

Arms. Per chev. or. and sa. in chief three cinquefoils, and in base a lion rampant counterchanged.
Crest. A demi greyhound per chev. or. and sa. holding between the paws a cinquefoil of the last.

CUST, of Danby Hall, co. York—now represented by the Rev. EDWARD CUST, of that place.

Cust quartering Mitford and Breary.

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth, Erm. a chev. sa. charged with three fountains ppr. for CUST. Second, arg. on a fesse sa. between three moles ppr. a crescent of the field, for MITFORD. Third, arg. a cross potent gu. in each aperture a torteau, for BREARY.
Crest. A lion's head erased sa., gorged with a collar gobony of six arg. and az.

DENT, of Sudeley Castle, co. Gloucester: JOHN and WILLIAM DENT, Esq., of Sudeley Castle, the former High Sheriff of Worcestershire in 1850, and the latter of Gloucestershire in 1851, sons of the late John Dent, of the City of Worcester, Merchant, and grandsons of the late Lawrence Dent, of Yaden, in the North Riding of the county of York, Merchant, bear for

Arms. Erm. on a bend nebuly az. three lozenges of the field.
Crest. An heraldic tiger's head erased erm. semée of lozenges az. flames issuing from the mouth ppr.
Motto. Concordia et industria.

BLOXSOME, of the Rangers, Dursley, co. Gloucester, as borne by EDWARD BLOXSOME, Esq., of that place.

Arms. Per pale or. and sa. a fesse dancettée voided between three wiverns' heads erased, all counterchanged.
Crest. A wivern's head erased, or. transfixed by spear head in pale sa.
Motto. Non temere sed fortiter.

CARDALE: as borne by WILLIAM CARDALE, of Dudley, A.D. 1670, son of William Cardale, of Hagley, and grandson of William Cardale, living in 1590. His descendants in the male line now living are, 1, JOHN BATE CARDALE, Esq., of Bedford Row and Bedford House, Tavistock Square: and 2, the Rev. EDWARD THOMAS CARDALE, Vicar of Poddington, Beds.: sons of William Cardale, Esq., of Bedford Row, by Mary Bennet, his wife, grand-daughter and co-heir of Francis Say, which said William Cardale, was great grandson of John Cardale, second son of the aforesaid William Cardale, of Dudley; also, 3, the Rev. GEORGE CARTER CARDALE, of Wood Walton, Hunts., grandson of the Rev. George Cardale, D.D., Vicar of Rothley, Leicestershire; and 4, JOSEPH SPENCER CARDALE, Esq., of Leicester, son of John Cardale, of Hinckley, Leicestershire, which said George Cardale, D.D., and Joseph Cardale, were the second and third sons of the Rev. Joseph Cardale, Vicar of Hinckley, and fourth son of the above-named William Cardale, of Dudley.

Arms. Az. a chev. arg. between three linnets ppr.
Crest. A linnet ppr.
Motto. Studendo et contemplando indefessus.

The family of Cardonnay, Seigneur de Courtieres, &c., Generalité de Rouen, bore the same charges on a field gu. (*See Nobiliare de Normandie-Cardonnay*). The two names, Cardale and Cardonnay, having apparently the same reference to the charge—a linnet, Carduelis, chardonneret.

CHILDE-PEMBERTON, of Millichope Park, co. Salop. CHARLES ORLANDO, third son of William Lacon Childe, Esq., of Kinlet, by Harriet his wife, second daughter of William Pemberton, afterwards Cludde, of Wrockwardine, Esq, assumed by royal license, 2nd July, 1849, the surname of PEMBERTON, in addition to and after that of CHILDE, and the arms of PEMBERTON quarterly with those of CHILDE and BALDWYN, in compliance with the testamentary injunction of the Rev. Robert Norgrave Pemberton, of Millichope Park, Rector of Church Stretton. The Pembertons of Millichope, originally of Pemberton, co. Lancaster, removed at an early period into Shropshire. The Baldwyns of Diddlesbury, the paternal ancestors of Mr. Childe-Pemberton, are stated to have sprung from Bawdewyne, a Norman, on the roll of Battell Abbey.

Arms. Quarterly 1st and 4th, PEMBERTON or. two chevronels between three buckets sa.; 2nd, CHILDE gu. a chev. erm between three eagles close arg.; 3rd. BALDWYN arg. a saltire sa. a crescent for difference.
Crests. CHILDE, an eagle, with wings expanded arg. enveloped with a snake ppr. PEMBERTON, a griffin's head couped sa. in front a crescent or. BALDWYN, on a mount vert, a cockatrice arg., wattled, combed, and beaked, or. ducally gored and lined at the last, a crescent for difference.
Motto. Hauri e puro. (*See Engraving.*)

CREGOE-COLMORE, of Moor End, Charlton Kings, co. Gloucester: C. F. CREGOE-COLMORE, Esq., of Moor End, is son of the late Frind Cregoe, Esq., of Trewithian, near Tregony, Cornwall, who assumed the surname and arms of COLMORE, in compliance with the testamentary injunction of Miss Colmore, who devised property to him. He bears the arms of COLMORE and CREGOE, quarterly, and impales the coat of OWEN, in right of his wife MARY, only daughter of the Rev. Edward Pryce Owen, M.A., of Bettws Hall, co. Montgomery.

Arms. Quarterly 1st and 4th, COLMORE, per chev. gu. and az. nine billets, three, three, and three arg. and three crescents, two and one, erminois. 2nd and 3rd. CREGOE, or. on a chev. gu. between three Cornish choughs volant ppr. as many plates.
Crests. 1st COLMORE, out of a crescent or. a Blackamoor's head, in profile, wreathed about the temples or. and gu. 2nd. CREGOE, out of a ducal coronet, an arm in armour embowed, cut off below the wrist, holding in the hand an arrow.
Motto. Fortuna audaces juvat.

HEYGATE, of Southend, co. Essex: the present Sir Frederick William Heygate, Bart., bears on his paternal shield an escutcheon of Pretence for GAGE, in right of his wife MARIANNE, only daughter of the late CONOLLY GAGE, Esq., of Bellarena, co. Londonderry.

Arms. Gu. two bars arg. on a bend or., a torteau between two leopards' faces az. an Escutcheon of Pretence, Per saltire az. a saltire gu.
Cre t. A wolf's head erased gu.
Motto. Boulogne et Cadiz

BELLEW, of Stockleigh Court, Devon.

Arms. Quarterly: 1. BELLEW, sable frettée or.; 2. FLEMING of Bratton Fleming, vaire a chief chequey gules and or.; 3. FERRERS of Beer Ferrers, or. on a bend sable three horse shoes ar.; 4. COLEBROOKE of Colebrooke, argent a lion rampant gules over all on a fesse sable three crosses patée fitchée or.; 5. CALLEY of Chimney, quarterly argent and sable on a bend gules, three mullets of the first; 6. BARBOR of Tremington, argent two chevrons between three fleur de lis gules.
Crest. An arm embowed habited, the hand ppr. grasping a chalice pouring water (*belle eau*, allusive to the name) into a bason. also ppr.
Motto. Tout d'en haut.

PETO, SAMUEL MORTON, Esq., of Somerleyton Hall, co. Suffolk, M.P. for the City of Norwich, bears for

Arms. Per pale indented argt. and gu., barry of six counterchanged.
Crest. A sinister wing or.
Motto. Ad finem fidelis.

DAVIS: as borne by SIR JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS, Bart., of Hollywood, co. Gloucester, late Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Hong Kong.

Arms. Arg, a chev. nebuly, between three mullets in chief, and another in base, pierced, sa.
Crest. Two Indian pikes in saltire ppr., surmounted by a mullet pierced sa. between two wings vair arg. and sa.
Motto. Utili secernere honestum.

The augmentation of the *Indian Spear* in the Crest commemorates an heroic achievement of Sir John's father, the late Samuel Davis, Esq., member of the Board of Revenue in Bengal. In 1799, after the massacre of the Political Resident at Benares, he defended his house for upwards of an hour and a half, armed with a spear only, and posted in a narrow staircase, single handed, against the treacherous attack of the usurper, Vizier Ali and his forces, and "thus saved the settlement, by giving time for the cavalry, which were quartered at Beetabur, about ten miles from Benares, to reach Secrole, and oblige Vizier Ali to retire with his followers"* Lord Wellesley, who was Governor-General of India at the period, expressed his sense of the gallant defence made by Mr. Davis, in a letter, wherein he attributed the safety of the English settlement, and the salvation of the city from pillage, to the "successful issue," as his Lordship termed it, "of that arduous trial of his prudence, activity, and resolution."

* Lord Valentia's account.

PETER-HOBLYN, Colquite, Cornwall: DEEBLE PETER-HOBLYN, Esq., of Colquite, youngest son of Hoblyn Peter, Esq., of Porthcothan, and a lineal descendant of the ancient house of Peter of Harlyn, succeeded to Colquite, and the other possessions of his uncle, Deeble Peter, Esq., in 1836, and assumed by royal licence, in compliance with that gentleman's will, the additional surname and arms of Hoblyn, the patronymic of his grandmother, Sarah, only daughter and heiress of Edward Hoblyn, Esq., of Colquite.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, grand quarters. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, az. a fesse or. between two flaunches erm. 2nd and 3rd, gu. on a bend or. between two escallops arg. a Cornish chough ppr. between two cinquefoils az. 2nd and 3rd, grand quarters, az. a fesse or. between two flaunches, erm.
Crests. First, a tower. Second, two lion's heads erased and endorsed; the first, or. the second az. gorged with a plain collar counterchanged.
Motto. Sub libertate quietem.

MEADOWS, or MEDOWS, of Witnesham Hall, co. Suffolk, lineally descended from Peter de Medewe, who was seized of lands at Witnesham in the 34 Henry II. (1188), which have ever since remained in the family, and are now in the possession of the present representative DANIEL CHARLES MEADOWS, of Witnesham Hall and Great Bealings, co. Suffolk, Esq., eldest surviving son and heir of the Rev. Philip Meadows, Rector of Great Bealings, by Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Morgan Graves, M.A., Rector of Redgrave cum Botesdale and of Hinderclay in the same county, by Harriet James, his wife, only child and heiress of Richard Head, Esq., whose father, Sir Thos. Head, Knt., was the father of Sir Walter James James (formerly Head), Bart., D.C.L., who took the name and arms of James only by Act of Parliament in 1778, on succeeding to the estates of his great-uncle John James, of Denford Court, Bucks, Esq. The younger branch of the Meadows family is represented by Earl Manvers, of Thoresby Park, Notts, great-grandson of Sir Philip Meadows, Knight-Marshall of the King's Palace.

Arms. Gu. a chev. erm. between three pelicans, vulned ppr.; on a canton az. a lion sejant: quartering BREWSTER, EDMONDS, and CROFTS.
Crest. A pelican, vulned. ppr.
Motto. Mea dos virtus.

JONES of Gurrey, co. Carmarthen. GRIFFITH BOWEN JONES, Esq., of Gurrey, a magistrate for the county, son of the late William Jones, Esq., of Cilcane, by Anne, his wife, dau. and coheir (with her sister Catherine, *m.* to James Hughes, Esq., of Carmarthen) of Griffith Bowen, Esq., of Gurrey, descends, through his maternal ancestors, the Lloyds, of Maesfelin and Castle Howel, from CADIVOR ap DYNAWAL, Lord of Castle Howel, (ninth in descent from Rhodri Mawr, King of

Wales), who lived in the reign of Henry I., of England, and acquired martial renown in an age in which every man capable of bearing arms was bound to be a soldier.

SIR MARMADUKE LLOYD, of Maesfelyn, near Lampeter, one of the Judges of Brecon Circuit, son of Thomas Lloyd, of St. David's, by Frances, his wife, sister of Marmaduke Middleton, Bishop of St. Davids, and a descendant of CADIVOR AP DYNAWAL, 9th in descent from RHODRI MAWR. = Mary, daughter of John Guyn Stedman, Esq., of Strata Florida.

Marmaduke Lloyd, of Llawrllan, in Cuckadarn. = Catherine, daughter of Richard Williams, of Parke.

Marmaduke Lloyd, of Llawrllan. = Mary Johnes, of Abermead.

The daughter and sole heir of Marmaduke Lloyd. = John Bowen, Esq., of Gurrey, son and heir of Owen Bowen, Esq., of Gurrey, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Owen Brystock.

Griffith Bowen, Esq., of Gurrey. = Catherine Owen.

ANNE, dau and co-heir = William Jones, Esq., of Cilsane, *b.* 1763, J.P., *d.* 27th Nov., 1835.

Catherine, *m.* James Hughes, Esq.

William Walter, died, v.p., 1828. = Sarah, dau. of John Place, Esq.

Frances Sarah, wife of Capt. Richard Ouseley.

WILLIAM-PLACE, *b.* in 1823, *m.* in 1844, Susannah Amelia, dau. of Admiral Gardner.

Anne, *b.* 24th May, 1790, *m.* 13th Oct., 1824. = James Thomas, Esq., of Mount Pleasant.

Anne, wife of William Bedwell, Esq.

James William Bowen Thomas, Esq.

Edwd. Griffith Bowen.

Maria Theresa.

GRIFFITH BOWEN JONES, Esq., of Gurrey, a Magistrate for Carmarthenshire, born 1793.

Arms. Sa. a spear's head imbrued, ppr. between three scaling ladders arg., and on a chief gu. a castle trip e towered, ppr.

Motto. Gwell angau na chwrlydd. *Anglice*: Better death than shame.

TOPHAM, of Middleham Hall, co. York.—CHRISTOPHER TOPHAM, Esq., of that place, eldest son of the late Christopher Topham, Esq., by Jenny, his wife, dau. and coheir of Mark Bulmer, Esq., of Middleham, and grandson of William Topham, Esq., of Caldberg, Kildwick, and Middleham, by Judith, his first wife, dau. of Henry Newby, Esq., of Kildwick (which William Topham of Caldbergh, was lineally descended from Lawrence Topham, of Caldbergh, in Coverdale, N. R., of Yorkshire, who died about the year 1599), bears a quartered coat, TOPHAM, BATEMAN, and BULMER.

The Rev. Dr. Bateman, of Thornes Hall, Cumberland. = THOMAS BATEMAN, Esq., of Middleham, co. York. = Catherine, dau. of Stephen Carr, Esq.

The Rev. Samuel Bateman, of Newbiggin Hall, Cumberland. = Anne, dau. of Henry Aglionby, Esq., of Nunnery.

Jenny Bateman, only child. = MARK BULMER, Esq., of Middleham.

Henry Aglionby Aglionby, Esq., M.P. for Cockermouth.

Jenny Bulmer, daughter and coheir, *m.* 1784. = CHRISTOPHER TOPHAM, eldest son of William Topham, Esq., of Caldbergh, *d.* 1832.

CHRISTOPHER TOPHAM, Esq., of Middleham Hall, *b.* 30th October, 1797, eldest son and heir. = Anne, only child and heir of John Dixon, Esq., of Middleham.

Anne Martha.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, arg. a chev. gu. between three pewits' heads erased sa. for TOPHAM: 2nd, or. three crescents, each surmounted by an estoile gu. for BATEMAN: 3rd, gu. billetée or. a lion ramp. of the last for BULMER. An escutcheon of pretence, "or a cross flory, between four eagles displayed, sa." for DIXON, in right of his wife, Anne, only child and heiress of John Dixon, of Middleham and Brighton.

Crest. Two serpents entwined round a cross patée fitchée.

Motto. Cruce non prudentiâ.

LEIGH, West Hall, in High Leigh. This is the parent stock whence derive most of the eminent families of the name, and is of distinct descent from the Leighs of the East Hall. EGERTON LEIGH, Esq., is the present representative.

Arms. Or. a lion rampant gu.

Crest. A cubit arm, vested paly of five pieces, or. and sa.; cuffed arg. hand ppr. grasping the upper and lower fragments of a broken tilting spear, point upwards.

Motto. Force avec virtu.

LEIGH, Leatherlake House, Surrey—a late cadet of Leigh, of West Hall—as borne by the Rev. JAMES ALLETT LEIGH, of that place.

Arms, Crest, and *Motto,* as preceding.

MOSLEY of Ancoats, co. Lancaster. The present SIR OSWALD MOSLEY, Bart., of

Ancoats, D.C.L., F.G.S., bears a quartered shield, 1. MOSLEY, 2. ..... 3. LOWE, 4. TONMAN, 5. ROBERTS, 6. MOSLEY.

OSWALD MOSLEY, Esq., of Ancoats, nephew of Sir Nicholas Mosley, grandfather of Sir Edward Mosley, created a Baronet in 1640. = Anne, dau. and co-heir of RALPH LOWE, Esq., of Mile End, in Cheshire.

Nicholas Mosley, Esq., of Ancoats. = Jane Lever.

Nicholas Mosley, Esq., second son (and uncle of Sir Oswald Mosley, of Rotteston, created a Baronet in 1720.)

Nicholas Mosley, Esq., son and heir. = Elizabeth, daughter of William Parker, Esq.

Sir John Parker Mosley, Bart., of Ancoats. = Elizabeth, daughter of James Bayley, Esq.

Oswald Mosley, Esq., eldest son, of Bolesworth Castle, co. Chester, died, v.p., 1789. = Elizabeth, dau. and heir of the Rev. Thomas TONMAN, by his wife, an heiress of ROBERTS.

SIR OSWALD MOSLEY, Baronet, of Ancoats and Rolleston.

Arms. 1st. sa. a chev. between three battle axes arg.; 2nd. or. a fesse between three eagles displayed sa.; 3rd. gu. a wolf passant arg.; 4th. arg. two chevronels gu. in chief as many bugle horns sa., and in base a stork of the last; 5th. per fesse erm. and erminois, a lion rampt. holding an arrow.
Crest. An eagle displayed, with an ermine spot on the breast and on each wing.
Motto. Mos legem regit.

TRAFFORD, borne by Sir THOMAS JOSEPH DE TRAFFORD, Bart., of Trafford Park, co. Lancaster, J.P. and D.L, and sheriff of that shire in 1834.

Arms. Arg. a griffin segreant gu. Quartering Venables, Fitton, Massey, Thornton, Kingsley, Houston, Sylvester, Hellesby, Hutton, Crispin, Ashton, Lee, Delamere, Kitchen, Aughton, Culcheth, Hindley.
Crest. A thrasher ppr. his hat and coat per pale arg. and gu. sleeves counterchanged, his breeches and stockings of the second and third; his flail of the first; over the flail a scroll with this motto, "Now thus."
Motto. Gripe Griffin hold fast.

AINSWORTH, Lancashire, as borne by PETER AINSWORTH, Esq., of Smithells Hall, late M.P. for Bolton, son of Richard Ainsworth, Esq., who derived from the ancient family of Ainsworth, of Plessington, and previously of Ainsworth, where John de Aynsworth was living, *temp.* Edward II.

Arms. Gu. three battle-axes arg.
Crest. A man in armour, holding a battle-axe proper.
Motto. Spero meliora.

DILKE, Maxstoke Castle, co. Warwick. This family has been seated at Maxstoke since the reign of Elizabeth, when Thomas Dilke, Esq., purchased the castle from Lord Chancellor Egerton. From him descended William Dilke, Esq., of Maxstoke, sheriff of Warwickshire, in 1740, and William Dilke, Esq., sheriff in 1758, whose descendant, William Dilke, Esq., served the same office in 1827, and was succeeded by his brother, the present THOMAS DILKE, Esq., of Maxstoke Castle.

Arms. Gu. a lion rampant, per pale arg. and or.
Crest. A dove, close arg. beaked and legged gu.

MARSHALL, of Broadwater, Godalming, co. Surrey. The family of Marshall, anciently Marchal, lived in Sussex many generations before Thomas, son of Thomas Marshall, of Easebourne, left the county, and married in the year 1743, Mary, the only daughter of William Bryant, of Haslemere, in Surrey. This Thomas Marshall left two sons, viz., Thomas, who died without issue, and Robert, who derived considerable property from his uncle, Robert Bryant, of Haslemere, the only brother of Mary Bryant, the said Robert Bryant having but one child, a daughter, to whom he left the rest of his estates. Robert Marshall died leaving two sons, GEORGE, of Broadwater, near Godalming, and Henry, of Godalming, and three daughters, who married three brothers, viz., Ann, who married William Pontifex, of Gloucester Place, Hyde Park Gardens; Sarah, who married Edmund Pontifex, of Bramhope Lodge, Charlton, Kent; and Mary, who married John Pontifex, of Crooms Hill, Blackheath, Kent.

Arms. Az. on a pile between two anchors in base or. an anchor sa.
Crest. A female figure vested arg. the right hand pointing to a rainbow above her head ppr. and with the left supporting an anchor in front sa.
Motto. Spes mea in cœlo. (*See Engraving of Shield of Arms.*)

HEBER, of Hodnet Hall, co. Salop: as borne by ALGERNON CHARLES HEBER PERCY, Esq., of that place (eldest son of the Hon. and Right Rev. Hugh Percy, Bishop of Carlisle), who assumed the additional surname and arms of HEBER, on his marriage with EMILY, eldest daughter of the late REGINALD HEBER, Bishop of Calcutta.

Arms. Quarterly 1st and 4th, grand quarterings I. and IV., quarterly 1st and 4th, or. a lion rampant az., for Brabant. 2nd and 3rd. gu. three lucies haurient ppr. for LUCY. II. and III. az. five fusils in fesse or., for PERCY. 2nd and 3rd grand quarterings: per fesse az. and gu. a lion rampant, or. in the dexter chief point a cinquefoil az. a cross crosslet for difference, for HEBER.
AN ESCUTCHEON OF PRETENCE—HEBER, without the difference.
Crests. 1st for PERCY, on a chapeau gu. turned up. erm. a lion statant az., the tail extended
2nd, For HEBER, out of a ducal coronet or. a lady's head and shoulders ppr., in profile, crined or.
Motto. Esperance en Dieu.

BROWNE, Caughley, co. Salop; a branch, it is supposed, of the Browns, Viscounts Montague. The family has been one of influence

in the county for several generations. Ralph Browne, of Caughley, was sheriff in 1687; Edward Browne, of Caughley, filled the same office in 1719; and Ralph Browne Wylde Browne, Esq., of Caughley, was sheriff in 1808. The son of this gentleman is the present THOMAS WHITMORE WYLDE BROWNE. Esq., of the Woodlands, a magistrate for Shropshire.

Arms. Sa. three lions passant in bend, between two double cottises, arg. a trefoil for diff.

LEGH, East Hall, in High Legh, Cheshire, A family which has been possessed of a moiety of the township from time immemorial. The present representative is GEORGE CORNEWALL LEGH, Esq., of High Legh, M.P. for North Cheshire, and sheriff in 1839.

Arms. Arg. a lion rampant gu. quartering, with other coats, CORNEWALL, viz., erm. a lion rampant, gu. crowned or., within a bordure engrailed, sa. bezantee.
Crests. 1st. a demi-lion rampant gu.; 2nd. a Cornish chough, sa. beaked and membered gu.
Supporters (Of CORNEWALL, Barons of Burford.) Two lions rampant gu. bezantee, and ducally crowned or.
Motto. La vie durante.

LEIGH; borne by the Right Hon. THOMAS PEMBERTON LEIGH, who succeeded to the estates of the Leighs of Hindley, co. Lancaster, on the decease of Sir Robert Holt Leigh, Bart., in 1843.

Arms. Quarterly: 1st and 4th, gu. a cross engrailed arg. between four lozenges, erm. for LEIGH; 2nd and 3rd. erm. three water bougets sa., for PEMBERTON.
Crests. 1st. a demi-lion rampant holding in his paw a lozenge arg. charged with a rose of York and Lancaster; 2nd, a wyvern's head, the neck transfixed by a dart.

LEIGH, Stoneleigh, co. Warwick—a younger branch of Legh of Lyme, now represented by William Henry, second LORD LEIGH, of Stoneleigh.

Arms. Gu. a cross engrailed arg. in the first quarter a lozenge of the second.
Crest. A unicorn's head, erased, arg. armed and erm. or.
Supporters. Two unicorns, armed, maned, and unguled or., each gorged with a ducal coronet, gu. pendant; therefrom an escutcheon charged with the arms of BRYDGES, viz., arg. a cross sa. thereon a leopard's face or.
Motto. Tout vient le Dieu.

LEGH: as borne by PETER LEGH, Esq., of Norbury-Booths Hall, Cheshire. The Leghs, of Booths, are the earliest derivative branch of the West Hall family.

Arms. Az. two bars arg. over all a bend gu.
Crest. An arm embowed, couped at the shoulder, vested gu., hand ppr. holding a sword erect; also ppr. a snake twining round the same arg
Motto. Prudens, fidelis, et audax.

LEGH, Adlington, co. Chester; an offshoot from Legh, of Booths, now represented by CHARLES RICHARD BANASTRE LEGH, Esq., of Adlington.

Arms Az. two bars arg., over all a bend componée gu. and or.
Crest. A unicorn's head couped arg. maned and armed or., on the neck a cross patonce gu.

LEGH, Lyme, co. Chester; a branch of Legh, of Adlington. The last heir male, Thomas Peter Legh, Esq., devised his great estates to the present THOMAS LEGH, Esq., a magistrate for Cheshire and Lancashire, and some time M.P. for Newton.

Arms. Gu. a cross engrailed arg., on the chief point, on an escutcheon, sa. semée of estoiles, arg. an arm in armour, embowed of the second, the hand ppr. holding a pennon silver; the whole within a bordure wavy arg.
Crests. Issuant out of a ducal coronet or. a ram's head, arg. armed of the first, in the mouth a laurel slip, vert, over all a pallet wavy gules.

ENTWISLE; borne by JOHN SMITH ENTWISLE, Esq., of Foxholes, co. Lancaster, high sheriff, in 1849, who represents the ancient and distinguished family of that name, originally seated at Entwisle Hall.

Arms. Arg. on a bend engrailed sa. three mullets of the first.
Crests. 1st, a hand fessways couped above the wrist ppr. holding a fleur de lys erect or.; 2nd, a dexter arm in armour, embowed, holding by the hand, by the hair, a Saracen's head erased affrontée, all ppr.
Motto. Par ce signe à Agincourt.

SUMNER; the Rev. John Sumner, D.D., Canon of Windsor, son of Mr. Sumner, merchant of Bristol, had, with other issue, two sons, viz., I. Robert, who died 1804, father of JOHN BIRD SUMNER, Archbishop of Canterbury; and CHARLES RICHARD SUMNER, Bishop of Winchester. II. Richard, whose son is RICHARD SUMNER, Esq., of Puttenham Priory, Surrey.

Arms. Erm. two chevrons or.
Crest. A lion's head erased arg. ducally gorged or.

WHIELDON, of Springfield House, co. Warwick, as borne by GEORGE WHIELDON, Esq., of that place, a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Staffordshire, and high sheriff in 1847, eldest son and heir of the late Thomas Whieldon, Esq., of Fenton Hall, co. Stafford, high sheriff in 1787.

Arms. Gu. on a chev. arg. between three pears stalked and leaved, or. as many crosses sa. a chief erm., thereon a lion passant of the fourth.
Crest. Upon a mount vert, between two branches of oak, ppr. a fer de moline fesseways sa., thereon perched a parrot vert, collared gu. holding in the dexter claw a pear stalked and leaved.
Motto. Virtus præstantior auro.

EDWARDES, of Gileston Manor, co. Glamorgan, as borne by the Rev. FREDERICK FRANCIS EDWARDES, of that place.

Arms. Quarterly: 1st and 6th, sa. a lion ramp. within an orle of cinquefoils or.; 2nd, gu. a chev. or. between three fretted crosses; 3rd, sa. three bucks' heads cabossed arg.; 4th, chequy or. and sa. a fesse arg.; 5th, az. a chev. between three mullets or.
Crest. A demi-lion or. holding between the paws fretted cross.
Motto. Aspera ad virtutem est via.

BAXTER, of Atherstone, co. Warwick, a family of great antiquity, early settled in the county of Salop, and now represented by STAFFORD STRATTON BAXTER, Esq., of Atherstone.

RALPH DE LIMESIA, "Fundator Prior de Hertford, temp. William II.

From whom descended

Gerard de Odingsells, Baron of Maxtock, temp. Henry II.

From whom descended

Eleanor Bracebrigge, daughter and heiress, ux. William de Flanders.

From whom descended

Eleanor de Flanders, dau. and co-heiress, temp. Richard II. = John de Hardwick, temp. Richard II.

John de Hardwick, temp King John.

From whom descended

William of Lindley, temp. Henry III.

From whom descended

Edmund de Hardwick.

From whom descended

From whom descended

John Hardwick, of Lindley, temp. Henry VIII., *m.* Anne, dau. of Robert Langham, of Goppeshall.

Joice Hardwick, dau. and co-heir, *b.* 1510, *d.* 1585. = Michael Purefoy, of Caldecote Hall, M.P., *d.* July, 22nd, 1570, aged seventy-three.

William Purefoy. temp. Edward II.

From whom descended

Philip of Misterton, temp. Edward III.

From whom descended

Thomas of Drayton, temp. Henry V.

From whom descended

John of Drayton, temp. Henry VIII. *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Wistowe.

Thomas, temp. Edward VI., *m.* Margery, sister of Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, Justice of Common Pleas.

From whom descended

Jane Purefoy, *m.* Christopher Wright, of Hoppesford, *d.* in 1602.

From whom descended

Jane Wright *m.* Michael Baxter, who was the son of Richard Baxter, of Lichfield, died 1675.

Michael Baxter, *b.* June 13, 1675, *d.* June, 1745; *m.* Katherine Ryder, first cousin to the first Sir Dudley Ryder, and only sister of John Ryder, Archbishop of Tuam.

Michael *b.* Nov. 14, 1716, who, in 1745, *m.* Susannah Waldron, widow, youngest dau. of Job and Elizabeth Squire, *d.* in 1771.

Dudley, a Solicitor of Excise, *m.* Elizabeth Ryder, his cousin, d. s. p.

Robert, of Furnival's Inn, *m.* Mary Merrick, widow.

Catherine, *m.* Edward Burton, Archdeacon of Tuam.

Henry, ob. infans.

Stafford Squire, *b* 1746, *d.* 22nd March, 1812, æt. 65, unmarried.

Elizabeth, ob. infans.

Dudley, *b.* March 8, 1750, *m.* July 21, 1774, Sarah Chambers, widow, of Cirencester, only child of Samuel Vaisey, Esq., of Woodchester.

Devereux, *b.* Feb. 21, 1753, *m* William Eborall, June, 1776.

Catherine, *b.* 11th Sept., 1756, was Vicar of Tamworth, *m.* in 1780, and *d.* 25th Feb., 1795.

Michael, *b.* May 28, 1758, of Furnivals Inn.

Michael, *b.* in 1781.

Harriet, *m.* Chas. Dudley Madden, second son of Samuel Madden, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Monaghan Militia, by Catherine, dau. of Rev. Charles Dudley Ryder, and grand-daughter of the Right Reverend John Ryder, Archbishop of Tuam; he was *b.* Jan. 10, 1784, and was a Lieut. in the 4th Dragoons.

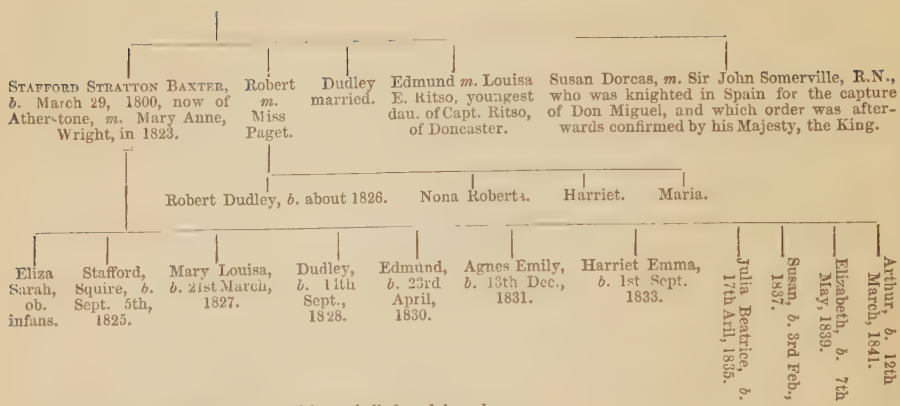
Eliza, *d.* in 1815, *m.* Major-General Oliver, in 1811, and had issue a dau.

Michael, *b.* March 22, 1775, *d.* Feb. 25, 1795.

Dudley, *b.* April 12, 1776, was Lieut.-Col. of West Leicester Local Militia, and one of the Deputy-Lieuts. for the county of Leicester, *m.* Miss Stratton, about 1799.

Sarah Catherine, *d.* April 19, 1821, *m.* Rev John Oliver, of Cherrymount, rector of Swepstone, co. Leicester, who *d.* 16 June, 1832; he was eldest son of the Rev. John Oliver, Archdeacon of Ardagh, (who *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of John Ryder, D.D., Archbishop of Tuam,) and brother of Maj.-Gen. Oliver.

Marrianne, *b.* 1780, *m.* in 1817, to Maj.-Gen. Oliver, who is brother-in-law to Lord Viscount Lifford, of Astley Castle, Warwickshire, and brother of Admiral Robert Dudley Oliver; Gen. Oliver's first wife was Eliza, dau. of Michael Baxter, Vicar of Tamworth.



Arms. Az. a chev. between three falcons belled and jessed, or.
Crest. A falcon, as in the arms.
Motto. Virtute non verbis.

Weston, of Somerby, co. Lincoln, as borne by Charles Fleetwood Weston, Esq., of Somerby, son of the late Charles Weston, Esq., by his second wife, Arabella, daughter of Captain Delabere, grandson of Edward Weston, Esq., and great-grandson of the Rev. Dr. Stephen Weston, Bishop of Exeter, by Lucy Sleech, his wife.

Arms. Arg. a cross calvary, on a chief az. five bezants.
Crest. A cross, charged with five bezants.

Purchon: Thomas Purchon, Esq., of York House, Leeds, bears for

Arms. Vert a chevron ermine between in chief two fleeces argent banded, and in base a portcullis or. a bordure of the last charged with eight escallops gules.
Crest. In front of a demi-woman habited azure, mantle gules flowing over the left shoulder, in her right hand a palm branch proper, two anchors in saltire or.
Motto. Prudentia et vigilantia.

Beatson of Kilrie and Rossend, co. Fife, as borne by Alexander John Beatson, Esq., of Rossend, Chief of the name in Scotland.

Arms. Gu. a chev. between three spear heads, points upwards arg.
Crest. A bee volant en arrière ppr.
Motto. Cum prudentiâ sedulus.

Gronow, of Ash Hall, co. Glamorgan. The name of Gronow is one of great antiquity in the principality of Wales. It is said to be derived from the Latin word corona, a crown. In the reign of Edward the Third, Sir Tudor ap Gronow, an ancestor of the royal house of Tudor, claimed the honour of knighthood, for by the laws and constitution of King Arthur, he deemed himself entitled to that distinction upon the ground of possessing the following threefold qualifications—birth, estate, and valour. King Edward the Third, being pleased with the bold and lordly mien of Sir Tudor ap Gronow, was induced to confer the honour upon him. Owen Tudor, the grandson of Sir Tudor ap Gronow, married the widow of Henry the Fifth, and their son, Jasper Tudor, Earl of Richmond; was the father of Henry the Seventh. In the choir of St. David's Cathedral, there remain two recumbent effigies in armour, representing two members of this family; in the breast and back of each figure is sculptured a lion rampant, that in one of them being differenced by a label of five parts.

Arms. Quarterly: 1st and 4th. gu. three lions rampant arg.; 2nd and 3rd or. a chev. arg. between three heads ppr.
Crest. A lion rampant.
Motto. Gronwi hil Gwerninion. *Anglice* Gronos of the race of princes.

Roach, of the Isle of Wight—an ancient family there, now represented by William Roach, of Westside. At Arreton Farmhouse (a fine old building, which the Queen has been, several times, to see), there is an antique heraldic painting of the ensigns of this family, with this inscription beneath: "The armes of the antient family of Roch, whose first arise came out of Normandy with William the Conqueror into England, anno 1066: a branch of which family was Sir William Roch, who was Lord Mayor of London in the 32nd year of King Henry the Eighth, Anno 1541."

Arms. Arg. a bull passant gu. between three roaches haurient az. a chief chequy or. and of the third.
Crest. A goat's head erased az.

CHAMIER: Foremost in the ranks of those zealous men who maintained the cause of the reformed religion in the south of France, against the Church of Rome, during those intestine and unhappy wars which devastated that kingdom in the latter half of the 16th century, stood DANIEL CHAMIER (son of Adrien Chamier), the ancestor of this family, a minister of the church, first at Montelimart and afterwards at Montauban, where he was likewise professor of theology; and he was not less distinguished for his deep learning than for his active services in the cause of his religion. As secretary to the assembly convened at Saumur in 1597, he was chosen by his party to arrange the articles of pacification contained in the Edict of Nantes, which occupied him unceasingly for three months; at several other synods he maintained a distinguished position, and was president of that which was held at Gap in October 1603; in 1607 he was deputy to the Court of Henry of Navarre, and his journal of this portion of his life is still in the possession of his family. He fell by a cannon ball at the siege of Montauban in 1621, when that Protestant city beat off the forces of Lewis the 13th, who had advanced against it with an army of from ten to twelve thousand men. His principal work, the "Panstratia Catholica," was left unfinished at his decease; and, although consisting (as published by his son) of four large folios, a fifth was wanting to complete it.

Besides three daughters, who all married ministers of the Reformed Church, he left an only son,

ADRIEN CHAMIER, born about 1590, who, for fifty-eight years, was minister at Montelimart; he married Madeleine Alard, and died 1671, aged eighty-one, having had issue five daughters and two sons, Jaques and Daniel.

JAQUES CHAMIER, the eldest son, was a doctor and advocate at Montelimart; and by his wife Marie Bouserle, was father of M. Chamier, also an advocate, who was broken alive upon the wheel, before his father's house at Montelimart, for the part taken by him in one of the numerous insurrections caused by the barbarous persecution of the Protestants previous to the revocation of the Edict.

DANIEL CHAMIER, second and youngest son, also minister of Montelimart, died 29th June, 1676, having married 10th December, 1659, Madeleine, daughter of Jaques Tronchin, of Geneva, son of the celebrated Professor Theodore Tronchin (godson of Theodore Beza). By her he had issue,

1 DANIEL, of whom hereafter.
2. Madeleine, died unmarried 1745.
3. Marie. 4. Isaac. 5. Jeanne.

DANIEL CHAMIER, eldest son, minister of the Gospel, emigrated to England at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and became a minister of the French Church in London; he died 15th July, 1698, æt. 37, having married 9th December, 1689, Anne Françoise Huet, daughter of a minister of the Gospel at Neufchatel, and had issue,

1. Daniel. 2. Adrien. Both died young.
3. Jeanne Madeleine.
4. DANIEL, of whom hereafter.
5. John, secretary to Dr. William Wake, Archbishop of Canterbury, died 11th May, 1765.
6. Robert, died April 1748, aged 50.

DANIEL CHAMIER, of London, born 21st November, 1696, married 2nd September, 1719, Susanne de la Mejanelle, daughter of M. de la Mejanelle, by Judith, his wife, sister of Mary Anne, wife of Philip de Visme, of London, and died 17th November, 1741, leaving issue by her (who died 16th December, 1787, æt. 85),

1. JUDITH, born 23d January, 1721, married to the REV. JOHN DES CHAMPS, as hereafter stated.
2. DANIEL CHAMIER, born 29th May, 1722, Auditor and Comptroller of Accounts in North America, died *s.p.* 1778.
3. John Chamier, born 17th September, 1723, died in India *s.p.* 1770.
4. Gerard, died young.
5. ANTHONY CHAMIER, of Epsom, co. Surrey, born 6th October, 1725, Deputy Secretary-at-War, Under Secretary-of-State and M.P. for Tamworth, died *s.p.* October, 1780, leaving his nephew, John (Ezechiel) Des Champs, sole heir to his property and estates, with a testamentary injunction to take the name and arms of the Chamier family.
6. Susan, born 19th September, 1726, died unmarried, 2nd November, 1808.
7. Mary Anne, born 30th November, 1727, died unmarried, 1st November, 1790.
8. Madeleine, born 12th February, 1728-9, died young.
9. Anna, born 25th May, 1736, died unmarried, 24th February, 1829.

Family of Des Champs.

JEAN DES CHAMPS, minister of the Gospel born at Bergerac, in Perigord, in 1667,

was of an ancient and honourable family,* which had numbered in its alliances the families of Segur, De Sore, De Brun, D'Augeard and others, amongst the nobles of Perigord and Guyenne. Quitting his country he resided first at Geneva, then for thirty years at Butzow, in the Duchy of Mecklenburgh, and finally at Berlin, where he died in 1729. By his wife who was of an emigrant family from Dauphiné, settled at Geneva, he had issue,

1. Gabriel Des Champs, who returned at an early age to France, and was "controleur des actes," at Rouen; he died 1778, leaving issue several children, of whom the eldest, Jaques Des Champs, was father of M.M. Emile and Antoine Des Champs, both distinguished amongst the *literati* of Paris, and a younger son, Jaques Gabriel, was father of Jaques Louis Auguste Joseph Des Champs (De la Tour) now residing at Milford, near Lymington, co. Southton.
2. Jaques Des Champs, minister of the Gospel at Berlin, married and had issue.
3. John Des Champs, of whom hereafter.
4. Antoine Des Champs, an officer in the service of the King of Saxony.
5. Sophie married M. Simon, minister of the Gospel.

John Des Champs, third son, born 27th May, 1709, was educated under the celebrated Christian Wolf and imbibed his philosophy; he was introduced to the notice of Frederic the Great, when Prince Royal of Prussia, from his having translated into French that philosopher's logic. Frederic, who preferred such works in French, desired at once that it should be printed under his sanction, this was in 1736; he was afterwards appointed chaplain in the Prince's palace; and, upon Frederic's succession to his father's throne, 1740, was nominated preceptor to his two younger brothers, Henry and Ferdinand; and to them he dedicated his "Cours Abregé de la Philosophie Wolfienne," in 1742. Disgusted, however, from various causes, with the Court of Berlin, he quitted it in 1746, and sought an asylum in England, where, in 1749, he was elected one of the ministers of the Savoy, and in 1756 presented to the living of Pillesdon, co. Dorset. Mr. Des Champs was a contributor to various literary periodicals—translated Lord Lyttelton's "Conversion of St. Paul," and "Dialogues of the Dead," &c. He married (as before stated) Judith Chamier, who was at her decease, 27th December, 1801, co-heir and (in her descendants) sole heir of that family, by whom he had issue,

1. John Ezechiel, of whom hereafter.
2. Dorothea Sophia, born 21st September, and baptized at the Savoy, 17th October, 1755, married 1784, John Mackie, of Southampton, M.D. She died at Vevay, 9th March, 1819, and he died at Chichester, 29th January, 1831, leaving issue.
3. Jane Charlotte, born 19th November, and baptised at the Savoy 14th December, 1756, died 10th May, 1757.
4. Jane Marian, born 27th September, and baptised at the Savoy, 24th October, 1758, died 18th May, 1759.
5. Susan Judith, born 1st, and baptised at the Savoy, 9th October, 1759, married 28th December 1812, Thomas Cave Winscom, B.D., vicar of Warkworth, co. Northumberland, and died 19th December, 1820.
6. Robert Joshua, born 23d October, and baptized at the Savoy 18th November, 1762, died an infant.

John (Ezechiel) Des Champs, afterwards Chamier, son and heir, chief Secretary, and afterwards Member of Council at Madras, born 30th May, 1754, assumed the name of Chamier pursuant to the will of his uncle, Anthony Chamier, by royal license, 20th October, 1780, married at Madras, 1st October, 1785, Georgiana Grace, daughter of Sir William Burnaby, Bart., and died 23d February, 1831, leaving issue by her (who died 14th May, 1826),

1. Georgiana Sophia, married at St. George, Hanover Square, 20th September, 1814, Thomas Duer Broughton, colonel in the Bengal army, who died 16th November, 1835.
2. Charlotte Grace, died unmarried at Braywick Lodge, co. Berks, January, 1805.
3. Harriet Emma, married at St. George, Hanover Square, 18th January, 1813, George Gowan, of the East India Company's Civil Service at Madras, and has issue.
4. Caroline Louisa, married at St. George, Hanover Square, 7th June, 1813, Robert Edwards Broughton, of Melcombe Place, Dorset Square, barrister-at-law, and police magistrate at Marylebone (brother of Colonel Thomas Duer Broughton), and has issue.
5. Frances Amelia, married at Walcot

* The direct ancestor of Jean des Champs, married Theodora Beza, sister of the celebrated Reformer; and it is stated that about this period the Des Champs Sieur de Bourniquel, near Bergerac, having given entertainment to Henry IV. (before his accession to the crown of France), the monarch afterwards repaid the services rendered to the Prince, by giving him the Arms and Motto since used by the family; letters of the monarch to his entertainer were preserved in the French (the eldest) line of the family to within a late period.

Church, Bath, 29th January, 1811, Rev. George Porcher, of Redgrave Hall, co. Suffolk, sometime of Oakwood, co. Sussex, and has issue.

6. George Fitzwilliam Chamier, of the Bombay Civil Service, married at Baroda, in the Bombay Presidency, 7th May, 1812, Mary Catherine, daughter of Charles Evans, of London, and died at Bombay, 3rd January, 1816, leaving an only child, Georgiana Maria.
7. Charles Chamier, died young, 2nd January, 1809, and was buried at St. James, Westminster.
8. Henry Chamier, of whom hereafter.
9. Frederic Chamier, a commander in the Royal Navy, and a magistrate for the counties of Essex and Herts, the author of numerous nautical novels, of a continuation of James's Naval History, and a review of the French Revolution of 1848, married 30th April, 1832, Elizabeth, daughter of John Soane, and grand daughter of Sir John Soane, R.A., Professor of Architecture in the Royal Academy, and has one daughter, Maria Eliza.
10. Rev. William Chamier, Minister of the English Episcopal Church at Paris, married, October, 1834, Emily, daughter of Thomas Crookenden, of Rushford, co. Suffolk, and has issue,
    1. Charles Chamier, born at Bombay, 23rd and died 30th July, 1835.
    2. William Brook Chamier, born at Leamington, co. Warwick, 23rd June, 1839.
    3. Edward Chamier, born at Weymouth, co. Dorset, 3rd September, 1840.
    4. George Chamier, born at Cheltenham, co. Gloucester, 8th April, 1842.
    5. Daniel Chamier, born at Woodthorp, near Wakefield, co. York, 17th May, 1843.
    6. Anthony Frederick Chamier, born at Brighton, co. Sussex, 8th January, 1846.
    7. Charles Chamier, born at St. Germain en Laye, 29th May, 1849.
11. Edward Chamier, of the Bombay Civil Service, born 16th January, 1807, married, 19th October, 1833, Fanny Sewell, and died, *s.p.*, at Cannanoor, in the East Indies, 1st January, 1836; his widow remarried, 20th November, 1838, John Hamilton Gray, Lieutenant 13th Light Dragoons, and died 1841.

Henry Chamier, Esq., eldest surviving son, who, like his father, attained to the two highest offices of the State at Madras, viz., those of Chief Secretary, and Member of the Government. Mr. Chamier married first, at the Cathedral, Madras, 17th April, 1816, Anne Antoinette Evelina, daughter of John Thursby, of the E.I.C.S. at Madras, by whom (who died 18th November, 1837) he had issue,

1. Georgiana Grace, married, at Madras, 22nd April, 1835, John Chardin Wroughton, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, and died 6th December, 1847, leaving issue.
2. Harriet Maria, married, at Madras, 12th January, 1838, John Richmond, Esq., of the Madras Medical Establishment, and has issue.
3. John Henry Chamier, died an infant, at sea, on board the *Woodford*, 4th March, 1822.
4. Dora Maria Evelina, died an infant, at Paris, 27th April, 1823.
5. Charles Frederic Chamier, of the E.I.C. Civil Service at Madras, married at Coonorr, in the Madras Presidency, 26th June, 1849, Florence Letitia Frederica, daughter of Captain T. Brown, of the Bengal Army, by whom (who died 1st September, 1851) he had a son, Henry.
6. Virginia Matilda, married at Madras, 18th December, 1844, James Kellie, Esq., of the Madras Medical Establishment, and has issue.
7. Edward Chamier, died young.
8. Fanny Virginia Evelina, married at Madras, 3rd June, 1847, James Whistler, Captain 6th Regiment of Madras Light Cavalry.
9. Francis Edward Archibald Chamier, Ensign 26th Bengal Light Infantry.
10. Stephen Henry Edward Chamier.
11. Henry John Frederick Chamier, died young.

Mr. Chamier married, secondly, at Madras, 26th September, 1839, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of General Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C B., Commander-in-Chief in India, and has issue.

12. Henrietta.
13. Edwin Francis Chamier.
14. Daniel Vansittart Chamier.

Arms. Azure on a fesse or, between three roses, one and two argent, barbed and seeded proper, a human heart gules, between two branches in saltire, the one of palm, the other of cypress, also proper.

Crest. A cubit arm in bend, vested azure, charged with five fleurs-de-lis in saltire or., cuff ermine, in the hand a scroll and thereon an open book, proper, garnished gold.

The arms, without the branches in saltire, were borne by the family of Chamier previous to the registration of the said arms in the College of Arms, London, on which occasion the branches of palm and cypress were by way

of distinction placed on either side of the heart, in allusion to the death of DANIEL CHAMIER, Minister of the Gospel, who was slain in the Bastion of Paillas, whilst assisting in the defence of the Protestant city of Montauban against the forces of Louis XIII.

The Crest was granted to the Arms of Chamier in commemoration of the services and writings of the above-named DANIEL CHAMIER, on behalf of the Reformed Religion, particularly in reference to his having been chosen in 1598, as one of the ablest ministers of the Reformed Church, to draw up the Articles of the Edict of Nantes.

The Arm, vested az. with fleur-de-lis gold, and erm. cuff, represents the Royal Arm of France;—the scroll—the famous Edict of Nantes, promulgated by Henry the Great, in favour of his Protestant subjects;—the open book—the free exercise, by virtue of the Edict, of that religion which opens the Scriptures to all alike, and the spirit of which religion is further marked by the Motto, "Aperto vivere voto."

The Arms are quartered with those of Des Champs, viz., az. a lion rampt. or. armed and langued, holding in the dexter paw a sword erect ppr.; which Arms, with the Motto, "Fortis Generosus Fidelis," were given by Henry IV. in remembrance of hospitality experienced by that monarch, previous to his accession to the throne of France, at the hands of M. DES CHAMPS at his chateau near Bergerac.

NAPIER of Kilmahew, co. Dumbarton, a family as honourable as ancient, which first appears in Scotland as allies of the potent Earls of Lennox. The Lords of Kilmahew were great and powerful in the feudal times of Scotland. The earliest ancestor on record, JOHANNES NAPER, of the county of Dumbarton, was one of the gallant but unfortunate defenders of the Castle of Stirling, when reduced to extremity in the year 1304, by King Edward I. of England. The direct representative, William Napier Brydie, or Napier of Kilmahew, sold, in 1820, the last remnant of the extensive domains of his ancestors, and emigrating to America, died there not long after without issue. Though the family of Kilmahew may thus be said to be extinct, so far as regards lineal descent, the name of Napier still survives in the offshoots of that once wide-spreading tree. ROBERT NAPIER, of SHANDON, co. Dumbarton, as the only landholder of the name within the bounds of the ancient district of the Lennox, takes precedence as the eldest son of one of several families of the same lineage, tracing their descent collaterally from that of Kilmahew, and the fame which he has acquired in that branch of scientific industry, which has carried his name over the world—Steam Navigation, gives promise that the second race of Napiers shall rival, if not eclipse, all who have gone before them. The arms of NAPIER of SHANDON are those of KILMAHEW—

Arms. Gu. on a bend arg. three crescents az., and in the sinister chief point a spur rowel of the second (in the dexter base an annulet or., as a mark of cadency).
Crest. A man's head adorned with laurel ppr.
Motto. Virtute gloria parta.

KERR of Kerrislande, co. Ayr, an Anglo-Norman family, that settled in Ayrshire, and acquired the barony of Kerrislande, in the beginning of the thirteenth century. The direct representatives are lost in several female transmissions; several families of the name of Kerr proprietors of farms, parts of the ancient barony, may be collaterally descended from the former chiefs of the race. JOHN KERR, Esq., of Saughfield, co. Lanark, Writer in Glasgow, claims the direct *male* representation of the family.

Arms. Gu. on a chev. arg. three mullets gu.
Motto. Praise God.
No crest is on record.

SCOTT, as borne by the Rev. THOMAS SCOTT, A.M., of Dublin, a descendant of Captain Thomas Scott, an officer in William the Third's army, from whom also springs the noble house of Clonmell.

Arms. Or. on a bend az. an estoile, between two crescents arg. IMPALING, in right of his wife, the HON. MARY O'CALLAGHAN, youngest sister of the present Viscount Lismore, the arms of that ancient Irish family, viz.:—arg. in base a mount vert, on the sinister side a hurst of oak trees, therefrom issuant a wolf passant ppr.
Crest. A buck trippant ppr.
Motto. Fear to transgress.

PHILLIPS of Coventry, granted A.D. 1835 to EDWARD PHILLIPS, of Whitmore Hall, Whitmore Park, near Coventry, Esq., F.S.A.

Arms. Erminois a lion rampt. sa. on a chief engrailed vert. a stag's head cabossed between two garbs or.
Crest. A garb fesseways or., thereon a leopard sejant ppr. in the mouth a trefoil slipped vert.
Motto. Mens conscia recti.

PHILLIPS of Coventry; as borne by Edward Phillips, Esq., of the city of Coventry, M.D., F.L.S., eldest son of Edward Phillips of Whitmore Hall, Whitmore Park, near Coventry, Esq., F.S.A.

Arms. Erminois a lion rampt. sa. on a chief engrailed vert. a stag's head cabossed between two garbs or. a label of three points or. for difference.
Crest. A garb fesseways or. thereon a leopard sejant ppr.; in the mouth a trefoil slipped vert.
Motto. Mens conscia recti.

YARKER, of Leyburn, in the N.R. of the co. of York, and of Ulverston, in the co. of Lancaster. This ancient family derives from REINHOLD VON YARCKAER, a Knight of Flanders, who came over to England about the year 1440, during the wars of the Roses; and, according to the title-deeds of the family estates, and other authentic records, acquired lands at Leyburn, still held by the family, and settled there, before the year 1500, temp. Hen. VII. The direct elder line is now represented by REGINALD YARKER, Esq., of Leyburn, R.N., eldest son of the Rev. Luke Yarker, of Leyburn, A.M. (recently deceased), Vicar of Chillingham, co. of Northumberland, and one of H. M. Justices of the Peace for that co., and also for the co. of Durham; and likewise in the commission of the peace for the N.R. of the co. of York; and a younger branch, by the

descendants of the late Joseph Yarker, Collector of H.M. Customs at Ulverston.

Arms. Gu. on a chev. between three unicorns, pass. or., as many human hearts of the field.
Crest. A stork rising arg. collared, beaked and legged gu. reposing the dexter claw on a like human heart, as in Arms, and holding in the beak an oak branch fructed ppr.
Motto. La fin couronne les œuvres. These Arms are blazoned, with some trifling differences, on a tomb in the crypt of the Cathedral of St Bavons, in Ghent, and were duly confirmed to the family in England, by a patent from the Herald's College (31st George II.), in the possession of Reginald Yarker, Esq., who bears therewith the following quarterings—Arg. a chev. vert. between three bugle horns, sa. stringed or. for FORSTER; arg. three horse shoes sa., for SOUTH; gu. on a bend, or. three martlets sa. for BRABAZON; ar. a cross of lozenges, vert. over all, a bend, chequy, erm and az., for BRADDYLL; or. a lion pass. sable, on a chief sa. a trefoil of the field, for RISHTON; az. in chief two stars, in point a crescent, or. for DODDING; or. a fess dancetté between three crosses crosslet fitchéé gu. for SANDYS; party per fess, gu. and az. a castle counterchanged, for RAWSON. And the descendants of Joseph Yarker, Esq., bear their family coat, with the following quarterings—AZ. six lioncels rampt. arg. 3, 2, and 1. for LEYBURN; Barry of ten, ar. and sa. over all a bend gu., for BARKER; in a canton sa., on a fess, engrailed or. between three squirrels, sejant ar., each holding a marigold, slipped ppr., as many roundels, barry of six, ar. and az., for SMITH; barry of twelve, arg. and az. over all, three lioncels rampt. in pale gu., for WOODBURNE. Quarterly, argent and ermines, in the first quarter, a fleur-de-lis gules, for LETHAM.

SALT; as borne by TITUS SALT, Esq., of Crow Nest, in Lightcliffe, co. York.

Arms. Az. a chev. indented between two mullets in chief, and a demi ostrich displayed, in the beak a horse shoe, in base, or.
Crest. On a rock, an alpaca statant, ppr.
Motto. Quid non Deo juvante.

BROOKE; as borne by SIR JAMES BROOKE, K.C.B., Rajah of Sarawak, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Labuan, only surviving son of Thomas Brooke, Esq., of Widcombe Crescent, Bath, formerly in the East India Company's Civil Service.

Arms. Or. a cross engr. per cross indented, az. and sa. in the first quarter, an estoile of the second.
Crest. On an Eastern crown, a brock ppr., ducally gorged gold.
Motto. Dum spiro spero.

SHORTT: as borne by JOHN MACOURTIE SHORTT, Esq., Major in the Bombay Army, third son of the late Francis Shortt, Esq., of Courance and White Laird, co. Dumfries, and the descendant of a very ancient family, which, at an early period, appears to have gone from Holland to Scotland.

Arms. Or. a griffin passant az. on a chief ermine, two chess rooks gu. impaling, in right of his wife, Theresa, third daughter of William Reynolds, Esq., of Milford House, Hants, by Sophia, his wife, daughter of Capt. T. E. Symonds, R.N., arg. a portcullis sa., chained or.
Crest. A griffin's head az. between two wings, or.
Motto. Deo juvante.

MACKINTOSH, of Dalmunzie, in Glenshee, co. Perth; a recognised branch of the Clan, included in the Deed of Tailzie, by which the succession to the honours and estates of the Chief is regulated. The Mackintoshes, of Dalmunzie, have been settled for many centuries in Perthshire, and only so recently as March, 1599, gave a bond of "Manrent and following" to the Laird of Mackintosh. The present representative is LACHLAN JOHN MACKINTOSH, Esq., of Dalmunzie, who succeeded his father in 1821, and was created a K.T.S. by Dom Miguel, King of Portugal.

Arms. Quarterly, first or. a lion rampt. gu.; second, arg. a dexter hand, fesseways, couped at the wrist, and holding a human heart gu.; third, az. a boar's head couped or.; fourth, or. a lymphad, sa.
Crest. A cat a mountain salient guard, ppr.
Motto. Touch not the cat but a glove.

ROSE; as borne by the REV. FRANCIS ROSE, D.D., Rector and Lord of the Manor of Woughton, Bucks, Rector of Little Woolstone, one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the counties of Bucks and Northampton; descended paternally from the ancient family of the Roses of Kilravock, in the county of Moray; and maternally from the Lords of Lovat by his grandmother, Elizabeth Frazer. Some have thought that the Roses of Kilravock are of Pictish origin. To others, it appears probable that this family descended from an English knight whom one of the McDonalds, Lords of the Isles, met in wars then carried on in Ireland, and who afterwards settled in Scotland. In confirmation of this opinion, it is observed that the arms seem to have been originally the same as those of the Barons de Ros, to whom, in the reigns of Edward I. and II., belonged Helmsley, in the North Riding of the county of York, and who built there a strong castle for their baronial residence.

Arms. Or. a boar's head couped gu., between three water bougets, sable.
Crest. A harp az.
Motto. Constaunt an' Trew. Dr. Rose impales the coat of JOSSELYN, in right of his wife, Ann Frances, second daughter of John Josselyn, Esq., of Copdock Lodge, Suffolk.

LODGE-ELLERTON, of Bodsilin, co. Carnarvon; as borne by JOHN LODGE ELLERTON, Esq., who assumed, by Royal Licence in 1838, the additional surname of Ellerton.

Arms. Quarterly first and fourth, arg. between two chevronels, three bucks' heads cabossed, sa. for ELLERTON; second and third, az. a lion rampt. arg. semé of crosses pattée fitchée gu. within a bordure of the second, charged with eight fleurs-de-lis of the third, for LODGE. Impaling, in right of his wife, Lady Henrietta Barbara Lumley Saville, daughter of the seventh Earl of Scarborough, the quartered coat of LUMLEY and SAVILLE.
Crests. First, a buck trippant or. his neck encircled by a chaplet vert. for ELLERTON; second, a demi lion erased sa. semé of fleurs-de-lis or. supporting a cross pattée fitchée gu.
Motto. Spero infestis metuo secundis.

The family of De Loges appears to have been of importance in the counties of Surrey, Warwick, and Cumberland, for some centuries after the Conquest. The branch from which Mr. Lodge Ellerton descends, was long settled in Ireland. One of its members, the Rev. Francis Lodge, became Archdeacon of Killaloe, and of him it is recorded by

Sir William Temple, that in the year 1643, six years after his death, his bones were dug up, with those of other Protestants, by the rebels, and laid upon the highway. Another descendant of the Irish branch, JOHN LODGE, Esq., married Elizabeth, only daughter of the Rev. James Metcalf, and niece and eventual representative of Thomas Metcalf, Esq., of Nappa, who died in 1756. By this lady, who derived from the marriage of Sir Christopher Metcalf, of Nappa, temp. HEN. VIII. with the Lady Elizabeth Clifford, dau. of the Earl of Cumberland, Mr. Lodge was father of JOHN LODGE, Esq. who *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Matthew Ellerton, and had several children, of whom was ADAM LODGE, Esq., who *m.* in 1797 Mary, eldest surviving dau. of the Rev. Richard Owen, M.A. of Bodsilin, co. Carnarvon, Rector of Rhoscolyn, in Anglesey, and had issue three sons, 1. Richard Owen, who died young; 2. JOHN, who has taken the additional name of ELLERTON, and 3, Adam, of the Middle Temple, Barrister at Law, and one dau. Mary Catherine, *m.* to J. Hindle, Esq., of Woodfold Park, Lancashire.

MITCHELL, of Forcet Hall, co. York.

Arms. Per chev. gu. and sa. a chev. arg. gutté de larmes between three swans of the third, within a bordure or.
Crest. On a mount a swan ppr. gutté de larmes, in the beak a trefoil slipped az.
Motto. Utile quod honestum.

BIDDULPH.—This very ancient family descends from Ormus le Guidon, Lord of Biddulph at the time of Domesday. From the same parent stock derive all the eminent families of the name.

The late Rev. THEOPHILUS BIDDULPH, Minister of St. Matthew's, Bristol, younger brother of the present Rev. T. S. Biddulph, of Amroth Castle (see *Landed Gentry*, p. 95), *m.* Catherine, dau. of John Lindon, Esq., and *d.*, leaving issue,

1. JOHN LINDON, *b.* 1830.
2. Thomas Tregenna, *b.* 1831.
1. Katherine Elizabeth.
2. Rachel Shrapnel.
3. Louisa Rose.

Arms. Vert, an eagle displayed arg.
Crest. A wolf sejant arg. wounded on the shoulder ppr.
Motto. Sublimiora petamus.

PINCHARD: WILLIAM PRICE PINCHARD, Esq., of Taunton, descends from a family formerly seated in Wiltshire. The name was originally spelt Pynchard, and is to be found in the Battle Abbey Roll.

Arms. Arg. a cross sable, impaling BIDDULPH.
Crest. A holy lamb passant.
Motto. Tout vient de Dieu.

CASS, of Littlegrove, East Barnet, Herts.

Robert Casse, of Barmbie on the Marsh, Howden, Yorkshire, baptized 19th December, 1620, descended from John Casse, living at the same place, *temp.* Henry VII. — Elizabeth, sister and heir of William Sharpe, *m.* 21st May, 1674.

John Casse, of Sand Hall, near Howden, died in July, 1717. — Jane Sutton, *m.* November, 1702, died April, 1763.

Joseph Cass, of Barmby, co. York, *b.* February, 1710, *m.* 25th November, 1740, *d.* May, 1755. — Martha, dau. of William Hopper, of Bradley Hall, near Huddersfield, *d.* 5th July, 1802.

William Cass, of Beaulieu Lodge, Winchmore Hill, Middlesex, *b.* 20th Feb., 1743, *d.* 29th Oct., 1819. — Elizabeth, dau. of Evan Owen.

FREDERICK CASS, Esq., of Little Grove, East Barnet, only surviving son, J. P. for Herts, and its High Sheriff 1844-5. — Martha, eldest dau. of John Dell Potter, Esq., of Ponder's End.

- The Rev. Frederick Charles Cass, M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, eldest son.
- Charles William, M.A., in Holy Orders.
- Arthur Herbert, an Officer 10th Hussars.

Arms. Per chev. or. and erm., on a chev. sa. between two eagles' heads erased, gu., in chief, and a garb of the first in base, a harrow of the first between two fountains.
Crest. An eagle's head erased, gu., charged on the neck with a fountain, in the beak three ears of wheat, or.

ANSTRUTHER; as borne by SIR RALPH ABERCROMBIE ANSTRUTHER, Bart., of Balcaskie, co. Fife.

Arms:—
I. Arg. three piles sable for ANSTRUTHER.
II. Quarterly 1st and 4th, arg. a pale sable; 2nd and 3rd, gu. an imperial crown within a double tressure flory counterflory or., for ERSKINE, EARL of KELLIE.
III. Quarterly 1st and 4th, grand quarters, quarterly 1st and 4th, gu. three cinquefoils ermine, for HAMILTON; 2nd and 3rd, arg. a ship with her sails furled sable, flags flying gu., for ARRAN; 2nd and 3rd grand quarters, arg. a human heart imperially crowned ppr., on a chief az. three mullets of the field for DOUGLAS.
IV. Az. three nags' heads erased, arg. for LLOYD of Hintlesham.
V. Per pale gu. and az. three lioncels rampt. arg., for POWELL.
VI. As first, for ANSTRUTHER.
Crest. Two arms in armour holding a battle-axe all ppr.
Motto. Periissem ni periissem.

The three piles are generally considered by heralds to represent the three nails of the Cross, and to be a distinction borne only by Crusaders; we find accordingly, by the following extract from an old French MS., lately printed by the Roxburghe Club, that a Laird of Anstruther was sent by his Sovereign, Alexander III., to take part in the seventh crusade, under St. Louis of France: "Pareillement, Alexander III., Roy d'Ecosse, estant reginé en vertu de ceste ligne, de support, per Louys 9, dict St. Louys de France, lui envoyer à son premier voyage à la terre Sainte, Patrich Dunbar Comte de la Marc [probably March], Seigneur David Lindesay, Seigneur *D'Enester*, [the name Anstruther is still thus pronounced in the Scottish dialect] et Gualtier Estuart de Doudouval, bien accompagnés de soldats, et au dernier voyage d'icellui Louys, il renvoyer les Comtes de Carihe [probably Carrick], et Atholl, et Allan Stuart, fils du dit Gualtir avec mil hommes."—*Diplome de Jacques*, 6, *p.* 7.

The origin of the Crest and Motto is explained in the following note by Sir Walter Scott in his last edition of Waverley, published by Cadell and Co., Edinburgh, 1829, vol. i., p. 142: "Although canting heraldry is generally reprobated, it seems nevertheless to have been adopted in the Arms and Mottos of many honourable families. Thus, the Motto of the Vernons, "Ver non semper viret," is a perfect pun, and so is that of the Onslows, "Festina lente." The "Periissem ni per-iissem" of the Anstruthers is liable to a similar objection. One of that ancient race, finding that an antagonist with whom he had fixed a friendly meeting was determined to take the opportunity of assassinating him, prevented the hazard by dashing out his brains with a battle-axe. Two sturdy arms, brandishing such a weapon, form the usual Crest of the family, with the above Motto, "Periissem ni per-iissem"—"I had died unless I had *gone through* with it."

The present Baronet quarters also the armorial bearings of Erskine, Earl of Kellie, in right of his grandmother, Lady Janet, daughter and heiress of Alexander, fifth Earl of Kellie, and also those of Hamilton and Powell, in right of his mother, daughter and heiress of Colonel James Hamilton (grandson of James, fifth Duke of Hamilton), and granddaughter of Mary Powell, only daughter of Sir Robert Powell, one of the Judges who tried the seven Bishops, in the reign of James II.

LUCY, of Birmingham, descended, it is supposed, from the ancient family of Lucy of Charlecote, co. Warwick. WILLIAM LUCY, Esq., son of the late Thomas Lucy, Esq., of Stratford-upon-Avon, filled the important office of Mayor of the Borough of Birmingham during two successive years, and likewise that of High Bailiff of the Manor of Birmingham, and is in her Majesty's Commission of the Peace for the Borough. He is married to Mary Anne, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Vere Richard Nicoll, Rector of Cherington, co. Warwick, Justice of the Peace, who was son of the Rev. Richard Nicoll, D.D., of Boddicot House, Chaplain to George III., by Vere, his wife, daughter of Richard Wykeham, Esq., of Swalcliffe, Oxon, and Vere Alicia, his wife, sister and coheir of Richard Fiennes, last Viscount Saye and Sele.

Arms. Erm. on a pile between two pikes hauriant in base gu., a pike also hauriant between three cross crosslets arg.
Crest. Upon a mount vert a boar's head gu. issuant from a wreath of oak ppr. between two wings barry of six arg. and gu.
Motto. En avant.

MOUNTFORT, of Beamhurst Hall, co. Stafford, as borne by HENRY MOUNTFORT, Esq., of that place, who claims to be the representative of the famous Simon de Mountfort, Earl of Leicester.

Arms. Bendy or. and az.
Crest. A plume of five feathers.

COULTHART: JOHN ROSS COULTHART, of Croft House, Ashton-under-Lyne, co. Lancaster. Esq., only son and heir of the late William Coulthart, of Coulthart and Collyn, chief of his name, by Helen, his wife, daughter of the late John Ross, Esq., of Dalton (see *Burke's Landed Gentry*), a descendant of the Rosses of Halkhead, co. Renfrew, and collaterally related through that family with the Boyles, Earls of Glasgow. The Coulthart's of Coulthart and Collyn are a family of the highest antiquity.

Sir Roger Coulthart, Chief of Coulthart, co. Wigtown, and of Largmore, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, killed at the siege of Roxburgh Castle, 17th Sept., 1460. = Margery, dau. and co-heiress of John the Ross, of Renfrew, Knt., and maternally co-heiress of Macknyghte of Macknyghte, and Glendonyn of that Ilk, died in 1473.

Sir Roger Coulthart Knt., eldest son, served heir to the lands of Coulthart and Largmore, in 1461, and to those of Renfrew, Macknyghte, and Glendonyn, in 1474. = Anne, dau. and co-heiress of Sir Richard Carmichael of Carspherne, co. Ayr.

Richard Coulthart, Esq., eldest son and heir, killed at Flodden, 9th Sept., 1513. = Matilda, dau. of David Betoun, Esq., of Creech.

Cuthbert Coulthart, Esq., Lord of the Barony of Coulthart, son and heir, a man of distinguished mental and physical abilities, killed at the battle of Solway Moss, in 1542. = Lady Elizabeth Hay, dau. of George, sixth Earl of Erraol, who *m.*, secondly, William Lord Keith. (*See Burke's Royal Descents.*)

John Coulthart, Esq., Lord, or Laird, of Coulthart and Largmore, son and heir. = Helen, eventually co-heiress of John Forbes, Esq., of Pitscottie.

William Coulthart, Esq., son and heir, Laird of Coulthart and Largmore, chief of his name, died 20th Feb., 1653. = Mary, dau. and co-heiress of Richard Mackenzie, of Craighall, Esq., and niece of Gavin Hamilton, D.D.

John Coulthart, Esq., son and heir, Laird of Coulthart and Largmore, died 11th Sept., 1690. = Janet, daughter of James Douglas, of Dee House, Esq.

Richard Coulthart, Esq., son and heir, who died in 1717. = Jean, dau. and heiress of William Gordon, of Sorbie, Esq.

James Coulthart, of Coulthart and Largmore, Esq., son and heir, *b.* in 1702, *d.* 8th May, 1785. = Grisel, dau. of M'Turk, Esq., died 14th January, 1765.

William Coulthart of Coulthart and Collyn, Esq., son and heir, *b.* 6th January, 1739, *d.* 15th February, 1807. = Janet, dau. of John M'Naught, of Milltown, Esq., *d.* at Collyn House, 18th May, 1832.

William Coulthart, of Coulthart and Collyn, Esq., son and heir, *b.* 21st March, 1774, *d.* 7th October, 1847. = Helen, dau. of John Ross, Esq., of Dalton, co. Dumfries.

John Ross Coulthart, of Coulthart, co. Wigtown, Collyn, co. Dumfries, and Croft House, Ashton-under-Lyne, co. Lancaster, Esq., banker, chief of his name and family.

Arms. Quarterly of 8, the first 4 being engraved in *the illustration*, pl. 4.
I. 1st, ar. a fesse between two colts in chief, and one in base, courant, sa., for COULTHART OF COULTHART.
II. Ar. a chev. chequy, sa. and or., between three waterbougets, of the second, for ROSS OF RENFREW.
III. Sa., an inescutcheon, chequy, ar. and or., between three lions' heads, erased, of the second, for MACKNYGHTE OF MACKNYGHTE.
IV. Quarterly, ar. and sa., a cross parted per cross, ingrailed, counterchanged, for GLENDONYN OF GLENDONYN.
V. Ar. a bend, cotised, potentée, sa., charged with a tilting-spear of the first, for CARMICHAEL OF CARSEPHERNE.
VI. Erm. a chev., chequy, ar. and sa., between three boars' heads, couped of the last, muzzled gu., within a bordure nebulée, of the second, for FORBES OF PITSCOTTIE.
VII. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, az., a stag's head cabossed, or.; 2nd and 3rd, ar., three human legs, armed ppr., united in the centre at the upper part of the thigh, triangularly flexed, garnished and spurred, of the second; in surtout, an escutcheon, erm., charged with a stag's head cabossed, sa., within a bordure, pallettée, of the third, for MACKENZIE OF CRAIGHALL.
VIII. Erm., a fesse, sa., charged with a spear, ar., the point to the dexter side, between three boars' heads erect, and erased, of the second, for GORDON OF SORBIE.
Supporters. On the dexter, a war-horse, arg., completely armed for the field, ppr., garnished, or.; on the sinister, a stag of the second, attired, and ducally gorged, of the third.
Crest. A war-horse's head and neck, couped, ar., armed and bridled, ppr., garnished, or.
Motto. Virtute non verbis.

FREER: as borne by GEORGE FREER, Esq., of Glasgow.

Arms. Arg. a saltire az. in chief a mullet and in base a martlet.
Crest. A swan ppr.
Motto. Non sine periculo.

FOQUETT: Major William Foquett, of Stride House, and J. J. Foquett, Esq., of Newport, whose family has been some time established in the Isle of Wight, bear for

Arms. Arg. a squirrel sejant cracking a nut ppr., a bordure az. charged with eight fleurs-de-lis of the field.
Crest. A squirrel as in the arms.

HEARN, of the Isle of Wight, a very old family, recorded in "the Visitations."

Arms. Quarterly 1st and 4th, az. a lion holding a caduceus or. on a chief vert, a heron arg.; 2nd and 3rd, per pale gu. and az. on a chev. between three herons arg. as many cinquefoils sa.
Crest. 1st. Out of a ducal coronet or. a heron's head and neck ppr.; 2nd. a pelican in her piety ppr.
Motto. Ardua petit ardea.

KIRKPATRICK: as borne by GEORGE KIRKPATRICK, Esq., of Mount Pleasant, and Sandrock, Isle of Wight.

Arms. Arg. a saltire az. on a chief of the last, three cushions or.
Crest. A hand holding a dagger in pale, distilling drops of blood.
Motto over the Crest. I mak siccar.

JOHNSON: OSMOND JOHNSON, Esq., of Wroxall Cross, Isle of Wight, bears for

Arms. Arg. a saltire sa. a mullet in base, on a chief gu. three cushions or.
Crest. A spur erect winged or.

This family has been settled sometime in the Isle of Wight.

BASSETT: JAMES WHITE BASSETT, Esq., of Newport, brother of the late Sir R. Bassett, Knight, bears for

Arms. Or. three piles gu. on a canton arg. a griffin segreant vert.
Crest. Out of a ducal coronet or. a boar's head gu.

COOKE, of Bellecroft, Isle of Wight, an ancient family of that Island, now represented by JOHN COOKE, Esq., of Bellecroft.

Arms. Erm. on a bend cottised gu. three lions passant guardant or. IMPALING for MAJOR, viz., gu. an anchor ppr. on a chief or., three roses of the first.
Crest. A wolf's head erased.
Motto. Fortiter et recte.

DENNETT, of the Isle of Wight; settled there for several centuries.

Arms. Sa. guttée d'eau, a canton erm.
Crest. A boar's head erased.
Motto. Per Dei providentiam.

SAWYER; (as borne by CHARLES RICHARD JOHN SAWYER, Esq., of East Cowes Castle, Isle of Wight), a scion of the ancient family of SAWYER, of Heywood, Berkshire.

Arms. Az. a fesse chequy or. and sa. between three seapies arg.
Crest. A talbot on scent, ppr.
Motto. Cherches et tu trouveras.

HOW; as borne by JAMES and WILLIAM HOW, Esqrs., of Brook House, Isle of Wight.

Arms. Or. on a fesse between three wolfs' heads couped sa., a crescent.
Crest. A wolf's head as in the arms.

The lineage of this family is clearly traceable to the time of Queen Elizabeth. To Robert How, King Charles I. gave a signet ring, which is still in the custody of a descendant, Mrs. Wallace, and on the same gentleman's son, also named Robert, his Majesty bestowed his cane, which is now possessed by another descendant, Thomas Cooke, Esq., of Newclose. (See *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1846.)

WALLACE; as borne by the REV. ALLAN WALLACE, A.M, Master of the Free Grammar School, Newport; Chaplain to H.M. Forces in the Isle of Wight.

Arms. Gu. a lion rampt. arg. within a bordure compony of the second and az.
Crest. An arm in armour embowed, in the hand a dagger, all ppr.
Motto. Libertas est optima rerum.

BIDWELL, of Thetford, Norfolk.

Arms. Gyronny of four or. and gu. four roundles, charged with as many martlets, all counterchanged.
Crest. A martlet ppr.

DIXON, of Page Hall, Ecclesfield, W. R. Yorkshire, as borne by JAMES DIXON Esq., of that place,

Arms. Per pale az. and gu. a bend engrailed arg. between two plates, on a chief of the third a rose of the second, between two torteaux.

Crest. On a wreath of the colours an arm embowed, vested az. semée of plates, cuff arg., the hand grasping a chaplet of roses ppr.
Motto. Fide et constantiâ.

BORRER, of Henfield, Sussex, descended from William Borrer, of Rusper, in that county, who married in 1693 Sarah Smith, of Hurst Pierpoint, and now represented by WILLIAM BORRER, Esq., of Barrow Hill, Henfield.

- William Borrer, of Rusper, co. Sussex. = 1693, Sarah Smith, of Hurst Pierpoint.
  - William, of Rusper. = Elizabeth.
  - John, of Rusper. = Susanna.
    - William Borrer, of Pakyns Manor, Sussex, purchased in 1783. = Barbara, dau. and coheir of Edw. Hardes, of Albourne House.
    - John, of Ditchling, and other issue.
      - William Borrer, of Pakyns, High Sheriff of Sussex, A.D. 1801. = Mary, dau. and heirof Nathaniel Lindfield, of Hurst Pierpoint.
      - John, of Henfield, Sussex.
      - Other issue.
        - WILLIAM BORRER, Esq., of Henfield, F.R.S., F.L.S. = Elizabeth, dau. of Nathaniel Hall, Esq.
        - John, of Portslade, Sussex, J.P., *m.* three times, and has issue.
        - Nathaniel, of Pakyns, J.P., *m.* Mary Anne, dau. of Richard Weekes, Esq., and has issue, one son and two daus.
          - 1. WILLIAM, of Brook Hill, Cowfold, M.A. J.P., *m.* Margaret, dau. of J. H. Borrer, Esq., of Brighton, and has two sons and two daus.
          - 2. Dawson.
          - 3. Lindfield.
          - 1. Ann, *m.* Eardley Nicholas Hall, Esq., of Portslade.
          - 2. Fanny, *m.* Rev. Charles Dunlop, M.A. vicar of Henfield, dec.
          - 3. Elizabeth.
          - 4. Isabel.
          - 5. Adelaide.

Arms. Az. a lion rampt. erminois, holding an auger (Borer) ppr., in his dexter paw a chevron arg., charged with three inescocheons of the field, the centre bearing a white rose seeded and pointed ppr. QUARTERING HARDRESS or HARDES.
Crest. A buck's head ppr. erased, fretty arg. holding an auger ppr. in his mouth.
Motto. Fide laboro.

BORRER, as borne by the Rev. CAREY HAMPTON BORRER, M.A., Rector of Hurst Pierpoint, only son of Nathaniel Borrer, Esq., of Pakyns, and nephew of the present William Borrer, Esq., of Henfield.

Arms and *Crest* same as the preceding.
Motto. Fide et caritate laboro.

EVANS.—Herefordshire, as borne by THOMAS EVANS, of the city of Hereford, and Sufton Court, Herefordshire, Esquire, a deputy-lieutenant of the county, descended paternally from an ancient family, proprietors of estates in Wales, and maternally for several generations, from Ecclesiastics of the diocese and cathedral church of Hereford. His maternal grandfather, the Rev. Thomas Watkins, A.M., was vicar of Wellington (1769), and vicar of Brinsop (1775), afterwards rector of Weston, near Ross (1776), and prebendary of Warham and Aylstone (1782); his (the Rev. Thomas Watkins') father was the Rev. Thomas Watkins, B.C.L., rector of Knill (1717), and also rector of Byton, near Presteigne (1727), and afterwards rector of Tretyre and Michaelchurch (1730), and vicar of Callow and Dewsale (1737), who married (1734), Frances, the daughter of Peter Rickards, of Evenjobb, co. Radnor, Esq. This gentleman (the Rev. Thomas Watkins, B.C.L.) was only son of the Rev. William Watkins, rector of Aston, near Ludlow (1677), by his wife, Miss Hoskins, of Aymestry.

Mr. Evans' paternal grandfather, the Rev. Thomas Evans, M.A., was rector of Bishopstone and Gazor (1776), and a magistrate of the co. of Hereford. He married Miss Finch, only child and heiress of Edward Finch, of Watford, Herts, Esq. He was eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Evans, A.M., in the commission of the peace for Herefordshire, vicar of Dilwyn (1732), prebendary of Moreton and Whaddon (1756), vicar of Weobly (1759), vicar of Bromyard (1760), and vicar of King's Pyon and Birley (1767), by Jane his wife, kinswoman of Robert Southey, Poet Laureate, and daughter of John Tyler, Esq., of Dilwyn, High Sheriff of Herefordshire in 1729. The last-mentioned Rev. Thomas Evans was second son of the Rev. Morgan Evans, B.C.L. (whose eldest son, the Rev. John Evans, was Archdeacon of Llandaff (1722), and Canon Residentiary of Hereford Cathedral), and which Morgan Evans was rector of Rickards Castle (1696), vicar of Weobly (1704), vicar of Newland-with-Coleford and Breaham (Gloucestershire (1710), Prebendary of St. Dubritius in Llandaff Cathedral (1713), and also Chancellor of Llandaff (1718), was a magistrate for the co. of Hereford, and cousin and legatee in the will of the Right Rev. John Tyler, D.D., who was Dean of Hereford (1692), and also (1706), Bishop of Llandaff.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, per fesse nebuly ermine and sable, three boars' heads in chief and one in base, erased counterchanged, for EVANS. 2nd and 3rd arg. two chevronels, and in chief three gryphons passant az., for FINCH.
Crest, on a wreath of the colours a lion rampt. reguardant, bendy of six ermine and sable, supporting a tilting spear erect ppr. enfiled with a boar's head erased sable.
Mr. Evans bears an escutcheon of pretence in right of

his wife, Mary Rogers, deceased, only child and heiress of the late John Rogers, Esq., citizen and alderman of Hereford, viz.: Per chev. engrailed or. and gu. in chief, two stags trippant sable and in base a fleur-de-lis of the first.

WASHINGTON, of Washington, co. Durham, Whitfield and Warton, co. Lancaster, Sulgrave, co. Northampton, and America. The name of Washington originated from a manor bearing the appellation, in the county of Durham, and occurs so far back as the 13th century, when it appears to have been assumed by William de Hertburn, whose male descendants held the lands until about the year 1400; at that period they were conveyed by marriage to Sir William Tempest of Stella, by Dionisia, only daughter and heir of William Wessyngton, of Wessyngton. Though the main stem then expired, branches still flourished in Durham, and soon spread themselves into the neighbouring counties of Lancaster and York. One of the Durham house, John de Wessyngton, attained considerable eminence as a scholar and divine, and was elected Prior of Durham in 1416. Nor was he the only man of learning of the race. Joseph Washington, a skilful lawyer of Gray's Inn, "who," says Thoresby, "is to be remembered among the authors, wrote the first volume of Modern Reports," an abridgment of the Statutes and other esteemed works. With these brief details of the early inheritors of the name, we shall proceed to the immediate ancestry of the American Washingtons. Their first recorded ancestor was JOHN WASHINGTON of Whitfield, in Lancashire, who lived about the middle of the 15th century, and had two sons, John, who inherited the patrimonial lands at Whitfield; and Robert, who settled at Warton, in the same county, and married three wives; by the first of whom he was father of JOHN WASHINGTON, Esq., of Warton, who, marrying Margaret, sister of Sir Thomas Kitson, Alderman of London, left a son and successor, LAWRENCE WASHINGTON, Esq., of Gray's Inn, Mayor of Northampton, in 1532 and 1545, to whom Henry VIII. granted the manor of Sulgrave, parcel of the dissolved priory of St. Andrew, near that town. Lawrence married Anne, daughter of Robert Pargiter, of Gretworth, and dying in 1584, left with several daughters, one of whom wedded Abel Makepeace, Esq., two sons, ROBERT, his heir, and Lawrence, of Garsdon, Wilts, who received the honour of knighthood, and was father of Lawrence Washington, Esq., of Garsdon, whose only daughter and heiress Elizabeth, married Robert Shirley, Earl Ferrers.

ROBERT WASHINGTON, Esq., the eldest son of Lawrence, the grantee of Sulgrave, inherited that manor, but subsequently, A. D. 1610, in conjunction with his eldest son, sold it to his nephew, Lawrence Makepeace, Esq., of the Inner Temple. By Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and heir of Walter Light, Esq., of Radway, Robert Washington had a large family, the eldest son of which, LAWRENCE WASHINGTON, Esq, removed, on the sale of Sulgrave, to Brington, where he died in 1616. He *m.* in 1588, Margaret, daughter of William Butler, Esq., of Tighes, in Sussex, and had three sons, Sir William Washington, Kt., of Packington, co. Leicester, who *m.* Anne Villiers, half sister of George, Duke of Buckingham, and John and Lawrence Washington, who both sought their fortunes in the New World, purchased lands in Virginia, and became successful planters there. The elder, who was employed in a military command against the Indians, and rose to the rank of Colonel, was father, by Anne Pope, his wife, of LAWRENCE WASHINGTON, of Bridges Creek, in Westmoreland county, Virginia, who *m.* Mildred, daughter of Col. Augustine Warner, and died in 1697, leaving two sons, John and Augustine: the latter, who died 12th April, 1743, at the age of 49, was father, by Mary his second wife, of GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, and FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Arms. Arg. two bars, in chief three mullets of the second.

Crest. A raven, with wings indorsed ppr. issuant out of a ducal coronet, or. Soon after General Washington became President, an interesting correspondence took place between him and Sir Isaac Heard, then Garter, on the subject of the Washington pedigree and arms.

SWAN, of Baldwinstown, co. Wexford. This family is of very ancient extraction, being of Danish origin; a Danish nobleman, Swain, having early settled in the south-eastern portion of England. The Swans occur twice in Doomsday Book, as landowners, and as early as the reign of Richard II., they wrote themselves "gentlemen," as appears from the ancient deeds. John Swan, of Southfleet, co. Kent, sat as Baron for the Borough of Sandwich, in the reigns of Henry VI., Edward IV., and Richard III. The family held large possessions in the county of Kent, including the manors of Swanscombe, Densted, Sutton, Denton,* &c.; their chief seats being Hook Place, in Southfleet, the residence of the elder branch (from which Swan of Baldwinstown claims descent), and Lydd, and afterwards Wye, and Denton Court, the places of location of the younger branch.† Both these English branches have become extinct, the former in the person of

* Hasted's History of Kent.

† This branch inter-married with the Derings, Boys, Twisdens, &c., all families of high extraction and great antiquity in the county of Kent. Vide Berry's County Genealogies, Kent.

Sir William Swan, Bart., who died, *s.p.*, 1712; the latter in that of Edward Swan, son of Sir Francis Swan, of Denton Court, who died, *s.p. m.* cir. 1643. JOSEPH PERCIVAL SWAN, the present possessor of Baldwinstown (the representative of the Irish branch), claims to be also the representative of the Southfleet family, being lineally descended from the John Swan of that place, who, as above stated, sat for the borough of Sandwich in the reigns of Henry VI., Edward IV., and Richard III. (Joseph Percival Swan, being the eighth in lineal descent from John Swan, who went to Ireland with Essex in the reign of Elizabeth (cir. 1598), in a military capacity, and founded the Irish branch, and who was a great-great-grandson of the above John.)

JOHN SWAN sat as Baron for the Borough of Sandwich, Kent, in reigns of Henry VI., Edward IV., and Richard III., acquired the Manor of Swanscombe, ob. 1490 (cir.)

John Swan presented the large bell to the church of Southfleet, ob. cir. 1550.

Thomas Swan.

Thomas Swan, ob. 1560-1.

Sir William Swan, Knt., of Hookplace, ob. 1612.

Sir Thomas Swan, Knt., acquired and afterwards disposed of the Manor of Sutton, died seized of the Manors of Densted and Swanscombe; Knighted at Theobald's Inn, 11th Jan., 1630. Resided at Hookplace.

Sir William Swan, Bart., resided at Hookplace, created a Baronet in 1666 (18th Charles II.), *m* Hester Ogle. Sold Swanscombe to the Lovelaces, ob. 1689.

Sir William Swan, Bart., sold Hookplace to the Harringtons, *m.* Cecilia ...., afterwards the wife of Sir Thomas Peyton, of Knolton: ob. 1712, and is interred, as is his mother Lady Hester Swan, in the church of St. Nicholas, Southfleet. He left no issue.

John Swan went to Ireland in a military capacity under Essex (*temp.* Elizabeth) 1598, founded the Irish branch, ob. 1609.

William Swan, ob. cir. 1637.

John Swan. To him was granted in 1657 the Baldwinstown estate, including the Manor of Kilcoan, the Townlands of Baldwinstown, Russellstown, and numerous others situate in the Barony of Bargy, co. of Wexford (which had become forfeited to the Crown on the attainder of the Keatinges for high treason). He was confirmed in this grant by patent under the Act of Settlement, 19th Charles II., 1666. He died 1703: *m.* Sarah, dau. of Richard Rowe, of Ballyharty, co. Wexford.

John Swan, *m.* Catharine, dau. of John Chamney, of Shilelagh, co. Wicklow, ob. 1712.

John Swan, lived at Rath, co. Wicklow, ob. 1730.

Joseph Swan, of Tombrean, second son. =

John Swan, eldest son, *m.* Barbara, dau. of Percival Hunt, of Dublin, ob. 1757.

John Swan, ob. 1783, unmarried, succeeded by his brother,

Joseph Swan, *m.* Anne, dau of Joseph Swan, of Tombrean, co. Wicklow; lived at Buckstown, co. Wicklow, ob. 1799.

Percival Swan, *m.* Penelope, dau. of Richard Waddy, of Kilmacoe, co. Wexford, and sister of C. Waddy, late M.P. for the county of Wexford, died 1834, leaving issue,

JOSEPH PERCIVAL SWAN, the present possessor of Baldwinstown, *m.* Catharine Rhoda, dau. of Benjamin Riky, Esq., late of Ballynoe, co. Carlow, and of the city of Dublin.

Richard Waddy, a Barrister, *m.* Barbara, dau. of S. Symes, Esq., of Hillview, co. Wicklow, and has issue.

Anne, *m.* to Lieut.-Col. E. N. Wilford, R.A.

Penelope.

Arms. Az. a chev. or. between three swans ppr.
Crest. A swan ppr. rousant, ducally gorged, and chained, or.
Motto. Sit nomen decus.

WILLIAMS, of Cowley Grove, Hillingdon, Middlesex, and Cote, in the Parish of Bampton, Oxon, now represented by BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, Esq., of Cowley Grove.

SIR DAVID WILLIAMS, Knt., of Ham Court, Bampton; of Kingston House, Berks; and of Gwernyvet, Brecknockshire; created one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench in 1603. Born circa 1548. Died in 1612. Married, 1st, Margaret, dau. of John Games, of Aberbran, by a dau. of Sir William Vaughan, of Porthaml; 2nd, Dorothy, dau. of Oliver Wellsborn, Esq., of East Hanney, Berks, and widow of John Latton, Esq., of Kingston, but by her he had no issue.

- Ann, *m.* Thomas Gwyn, of Trecastle.
- Sophia, *m.* — Wigmore, of Topton, Herefordshire.
- Henry, of Gwernyvet, created a Baronet in 1644, *m.* Eleanor, dau. of Eustace Whiting, of Whitney, Herefordshire. His grandson, Sir Walter, the last baronet, died sine prole, whereupon the estate of Gwernyvet descended to his niece, Elizabeth, who *m.* Sir Edward Williams, Knt., of Tallyn, M.P. for Brecknockshire. She was maternal ancestor of Colonel Wood, M.P. for Brecknock, the present owner of Gwernyvet.
- Thomas, of Cockthorp, near Cote, Oxon, afterwards of Corndon, Glou., born 1582, *d.* 21st Oct., 1636, and buried at Aberloveney. Ancestor of Sir David Williams, of Rose Hill, Herts, *d.* in 1798.
- Roger, of Gaer, near Brecon, *m.* a dau. of Paul Delahay, widow of Parry of Trebarried, and had issue,
  - Margaret, *m.* Thomas Powell, of Kylhepste.
  - Roger.
    - Roger, of Ystradgunlas, ob. 1679.
  - Thomas, of Llyswen.
  - Richard, buried at Bampton, Nov. 23, 1662.
    - John, purchased one "yard" (or 40 acres) of freehold land at Cote, of the Medhop family, and in 1658, one "yard"-and-a-half of life-land of Mr. Horde. His wife Ann administered in 1679.
      - Richard, *d.* in his minority.
      - John, of Cote, purchased additional land of Mr. Medhop, and half-a-"yard" of Mr. Richard Keen. He died of small-pox, in the prime of life, and was buried at Bampton Ch., Oct., 1693. His wife Martha survived him.
        - John, *b.* about 1669. In 1700 he sold the free land, called "Medhop's land," to his brother Richard.
        - Richard, *b.* in 1671. Mr. Joseph Williams, of Ham Court, who *d.* unmarried in 1802, was his grandson and heir. Mr. John Williams, of Old Shifford, was his fourth son.
        - James, was christened at Bampton, Jan. 1, 1674. He *m.* Mary, the youngest dau. of John Williams the younger, of Cote. His will is dated April 18, 1728. He died shortly afterwards.
          - A
        - Adin, born 1680.
      - Margaret.
  - Walter, *m.* a dau. of Walter Vaughan, of Bryngwyn, in Radnorshire.
    - Roger, of Gaer.
      - David, of Gaer, *d.* 1767. Catherine, his wife, *d.* in 1783.
        - David, of Gaer, *d.* in 1783, and his son David *d.* an infant.
          - Rachel, dau. and heiress, *m.* William Meyrick, Attorney, Merthyr Tydvil.
  - Peter.
  - Anne.
- Robert, of Cabalva, Herefordshire, *m.*, and had issue one dau. and one son, Henry, who *m.* a dau. of Sir Robert Whiting, Knight.

A

- James, of the Manor-house, Southleigh, yeoman, *b.* 1711. He married Miss Mary Peck, who *d.* March 5, 1775. In 1767, Mr. James Williams sold his interest in his mother's land at Aston, to his brother Benjamin. He died July 10, 1785. He was grandfather of Sir James Williams, of Gothic Lodge, Kentish Town, who *d.* in 1848, and father of James, of Dawley Lodge.
- Benjamin, of Bampton, *b.* 1718, *d.* January 27, 1792, aged 74. He *m.* Martha, dau. of Thomas Hunt, Esq., of High Wycombe, who was *b.* 1714, and *d.* August 20th, 1760, aged 46. He *m.* afterwards Miss Rebecca Roberts, but by her he had no issue.
- Martha, *b.* about 1720, *m.* Mr. John Ridge, who died September 1, 1750. He was uncle to Elizabeth Ridge, Viscountess Ashbrook, grandmother to the present Duchess of Marlborough. His dau. Mary *m.* Mr. John Williams, of Old Shifford.

- Elizabeth, *b.* July, 1741, *d.* January 17, 1828, aged 87; *m.* Mr. Thomas Coombe, of Cote, who was *b.* in 1732, and *d.* February 17, 1819, aged 87, sine prole.
- Ann, *d.* October 3, 1825, aged 78; *m.* John Hughes, Esq., of Bristol, merchant, February, 25, 1772, who *d.* Oct. 17, 1808, aged 59, and was buried at Buckwell Churchyard, Somerset.
- Samuel, *b.* 1749, *d.* on Christmas Day, 1790, aged 40. He lived at Bampton, but removed to Reading in February, 1783. He *m.* Mary, dau. of Thomas Fletcher, Esq., of Abingdon, *b.* in 1744, *d.* at Abingdon, June 1, 1819, aged 74.

- Elizabeth, *m.* Edward Leader, Esq., of Wooton, and of North Court, Abingdon. He *d.* Oct. 27, 1833, aged 61, sine prole.
- Benjamin, of Hill-Hall, Reading, and subsequently of North Court, Abingdon, who was *b.* May 29, 1770, and *d.* December 1, 1846, aged seventy-six.
- Thomas, of Campden Hill, then of Cowley Grove, *b.* December, 12, 1773. In 1800 he *m.* his relative, Violetta, dau. of Mr. John Williams, of Old Shifford. He died Jan. 3, 1852.
- Mary, Hannah, and Martha.

- Benjamin, of Byron House, Harrow, then of the Lodge, Hillingdon, F.S.A., *b.* 1803, *m.* in 1826, Matilda Sarah, dau. of William Davies, Esq., of Pembrokeshire, who *d.* Feb., 1840.
  - Frederick, R.N., *b.* Dec., 1829.
  - Matilda.
  - Mary Violetta.
  - Emily.
  - Benjamin Hughes.
- Violetta, *m.* Rev. Russell Skinner, M.A., Rector of Sweffling, Suffolk.
- Thomas Coombe, Clerk, LL.B. *m.* Elizabeth Blacker, dau. of John Nicholson, Esq. of Stramore House, co. Down.
- Rebecca, *m.* Rev. Theyre T. Smith, M.A., Hulsean Lecturer, Vicar of Wymondham, and Canon of Norfolk.
- Caleb, Clerk, M.A., Rector of Newhaven, Sussex, *m.* Fanny, dau. of Rev. Thomas Heathcote, of Shaw Hill, Melksham.
- Joshua, Barrister-at-Law, *m.* 1st, Lucy, dau. of William Strange, Esq.; 2nd, Elvira Anna, dau. of Col. Pownoll Phipps, H.E.I.C.; 3rd, Martha, dau. of Rev. Cyprian Thompson, of Fazeley.
- Josiah Dore, of Pierce Williams, Hatfield-Broad-Oak, *m.* 1st, Sophia, dau. of Wm. Smith, Esq., of Brighton; 2nd, Emma Mary, dau. of Rev. Hen. Budd, Rector of White Roothing.
- Esther Phillips, *m.* Rev. Richard Cox Hales, M.A. She *d.* Feb 26, 1847, shortly after the birth of her dau., Esther Cox Hales.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th; sable, a chevron, argent, between three spears' heads argent, imbrued, gules; 2nd and 3rd, argent, three cocks gules, combed, legged, and jelloped, or.
Crest. A cock, as in the arms.
Motto. Laus Deo.

THOMAS of PANTYGOF, Llanllawddog, Caermarthenshire.—The REV. RICHARD JAMES HARRIES THOMAS, M.A., St. Peter's, Hammersmith, London, and his brother, WILLIAM GWYNNE STEDMAN THOMAS, are the only sons of William Thomas (baptized at Abergwilli, 4th January, 1789), of Pantygof in the county, and of the county Borough, of Caermarthen, merchant, by Dorothy, his first wife (*m.* at St. Peter's, 6th September, 1814), only surviving child and sole heiress of Richard Williams, Esq., of the county of Devon, and of Kidwelly, Caermarthenshire, by Frances, his wife (*m.* at St. Mary's, Kidwelly, 25th September, 1783, and died July 11th, 1790), youngest of the four sisters and coheiresses of Gwynne Prothero, Esq. (who died *s. p.* at Caermarthen, and was buried at St. Peter's, 13th day of June, 1780), of Dolygaer, in the county of Brecknock, and of Pantygof, Caermarthenshire. The said William Thomas, of Pantygof, is son of the late Thomas Thomas, Esq., of Parcau Henllan, Caermarthenshire (baptized at Abergwilli,

9th day of March, 1759, and died at Parcau, 25th December, 1851, and was buried at Henllan, æt. 93, on the last day of that year), by Jane, his first wife (who was married at Abergwilli, 22nd October, 1783, died 25th June, 1793, and was buried with her family in the church of Llanegwad), only surviving daughter (by his second wife, Mary, daughter and coheiress of John Williams, of Llanarthney, gentleman, her will dated 22nd October, 1783, proved 14th January, 1784), of John Richards, Esq., the elder of Llandeilo Rwnnws Llanegwad, in the county, and of the county borough of Caermarthen, who died June, 1764, derived in the male line through Alderman Richard Barrett, Mayor of the said county borough, A. D. 1622, temp. James I., from the ancient and once powerful Norman family of Barrett, feudal lords of Pendyne. The said Thomas Thomas, of Parcau Henllan, was son of Evan Thomas (who was born at Llangunnock, A. D. 1705, and died and was buried at Abergwilli, æt. 83), of Abergwilli, gentleman and yeoman, by Elizabeth, his wife (*m.* 24th October, 1741), daughter and coheiress of Evan Bevan, gentleman and yeoman of that parish; Evan Thomas derived through the younger male line from John Thomas John, Esq., of Plas Llangunnock, in the parish of Llangunnock, in the county and of the county borough of Caermarthen, living and party to a feoffment deed bearing date 11th October, A. D. 1611, temp. James I., descended from an ancient Welsh family which flourished in the aforesaid parish of Llangunnock, in the county of Caermarthen, as landed proprietors from a remote period.

Arms. Az. a stag trippant ar. collared and lined or. between the attires, an imperial crown ppr.

Crest. A stag's head erased at the neck, argent, between the attires an imperial crown ppr.

Motto. Virtute non astutia: By virtue not by cunning.

CHIEF QUARTERINGS:—

1. WILLIAMS, of Devon, and Kidwelly; 2. Prothero, of Dolygaer, and Pantygof; 3. Stedman, of Dolygaer (arms of De Tateshall); 4. Sir John Stedman, the Crusader, Knight of the Sepulchre, founder of the family in England, A.D. 1191, temp. Richard I.; 5. Forster, of Berkshire; 6. Marshall, of Yorkshire; 7. Hill, of Salop; 8. Lloyd, of Porthycrwys and Towy, co. Brecknock, Esquire of the Body to Queen Elizabeth and Steward of the Lordship of Buelth, under Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex, derived from Elystan Glodrydd, Prince of Ferlex, founder of the fourth royal tribe; 9. Vaughan, a Cadet of Pantystreimon, co. Cardigan; 10. Williames, of Ystradffin, Caermarthenshire, derived from the ancient Lords of Kilycwm and from Rhodri Maur, King of all Wales; 11. Lloyd, of Glangwilly and Ystradcorwg Llanllawddog, Caermarthenshire, derived from Trehairn, eldest son of Cadivorvaur, Prince of Dyved; 12. Rydderch ab Tewdur, Baron of Derllys, brother to Rhys ab Tewdur, Sovereign Prince of South Wales; 13, Turberville, of Penllyne Castle, co. Glamorgan; 14. Justyn ap Gwrgant, Prince of Glamorgan, founder of the fifth royal tribe; 15. Sir Roger Wilcock, Knt.; 16. Maud, heiress of Tythegstone, derived from Gwgan, Lord of Wiston, son to Bleddyn ab. Maenarch, Lord of Brecknock; 17. Sir John Norreys, Lord of Penllyne, Glamorganshire; 18. Penry, of Ryderwear, co. Caermarthenshire, kinsman and son-in-law of Sir Rhys ab Thomas Fitz Uryan, of Dynevor, K.G., a branch of the Penrys of Llanelli, derived from Sir Elidyr Ddu Fitz Uryan, Knight of the Sepulchre, temp. Richard I; 19. Henry ab Gwilym, of Court Henri and Llanlais in the vale of Llangathen, Caermarthenshire, derived through the Lords of Llangathen from Elystan Glodrydd, founder of the fourth royal tribe of Wales; 20. Wynter, of Caermarthen and Llangain; 21. Vaughan, of Plascilcenen, a branch of the Vaughans of Crosswood Park, co. Cardigan, derived from Collwyn ab Tangno, Lord of Efionydd. founder of the fifth noble tribe of North Wales and Powys; 22. Stedman, of Plascilcenen, a branch of the Stedmans of Strata Florida, co. Cardigan and Dolygaer, co. Brecknock; 23. Sir John de Tateshall, Knt., brother to Robert Baron de Tateshall, co. Lincoln; 24. James Forster, Esq., of Berkshire; 25. Sir John Marshall, of Yorkshire, Knt.; 26. William Hill, Esq., of Salop; 27. Rowland Puleston, of Caernarvon, Esq., second son of Sir John Puleston, Constable of Caernarvon Castle, and Chamberlain of North Wales, temp. Henry VIII. and Edward VI., &c. &c.

The Pantygof estate in the parishes of Llanllawddog, Llanpumpsaint, and Llanfihangel ar arth, once formed part of the Glangwilly and Ystradcorwg estate, and was in the partition of that property 1st and 2nd of April, 1731, allotted to Dorothy Stedman, then a minor, aged fifteen, younger of the two daughters of Miles Stedman then of Dolygaer, Sheriff for Brecknock, 1725, and coheiress, with her elder sister Jane Stedman, of their late mother then deceased, Mary Lloyd, late wife of the said Miles Stedman, and eldest of the two daughters and coheiresses of John Lloyd, Esq. (living 1684), of Glangwilly and Ystradcorwg, Llanllawddog, Caermarthenshire, by Anne,* his wife, eldest of the two daughters (and sister to Bridget, the wife of Thomas Lloyd, Esq. of Bronwydd) of James Johnes, Esq. of Dolaucothi (Sheriff for Caermarthenshire in 1667, and for Cardiganshire, 1670) by Mary, his first wife, one of the two daughters of Rowland Pughe, Esq., of Mathavarn, in the county of Montgomery, by his first wife, Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir Richard Pryse of Gogerddan, in the county of Cardigan (and by marriage) of Aberbychan in the county of Montgomery. The said Mary Lloyd, wife of Miles Stedman, was in her said issue (Jane and Dorothy Stedman) coheiress to her uncles Alderman Thomas Lloyd of Brynycenau, Mayor of Caermarthen A.D. 1718 (who died *s.p.*, and was buried at St. Peter's chancel Caermarthen, 3rd day of June, 1723), and Henry Lloyd, Esq. of Glangwilly, Serjeant at Law (who

* This Anne Johnes, of Dolaucothi, after the death of her first husband, Mr. Lloyd, of Llanllawddog, married, secondly, Edward Jones, Esq., of Llanina (which place he gave up to his son John by a former wife), who resided with her at Ystradcorwg, Llanllawddog, and appears to have had issue by her three daughters (sisters by half-blood to Mrs. Stedman and Mrs. Lloyd). The second, Elinor Jones, married John Vaughan, Esq., of Plasgwyn, and was mother to Eugene Vaughan, Esq., of Plasgwyn, who married for a second wife Mary, sister of the Rev. Thomas Prothero, of Dolygaer, vicar of Llangamarch, county of Brecknock.

also died *s.p.*, and was buried in the chancel of St. Peter's Church, Caermarthen, 4th May, 1723) : to this latter gentleman the said Mrs. Stedman, his niece, had sold her moiety of the Glangwilly and Ystradcorwg demesne lands and estates, which by descent she had inherited from her father, John Lloyd, Esq., the serjeant's eldest brother ; in consequence of which sale in the partition of the Llanllawddog estate (1st and 2nd April, 1731) three-fourths of the entirety of that property fell to the share of Mrs. Anne Lloyd (younger and only sister to Mrs. Stedman) of Ystradcorwg, widow of Walter Lloyd of Olmarch, who had retained her original moiety, which three-fourths descended to her son and heir John Lloyd, who thus became of Glangwilly, and was by Anne his wife, daughter of Grismond Phillipps, the elder of Cwmgwilli, father of Jane Lloyd (ultimately in her issue, sole heiress to her younger sister Mrs. Owen of Glangwilly, who died *s.p.*, 1812), which Jane Lloyd *m.* Jeremiah Price, Esq., late of Radnor, but then of Caermarthen, grandfather by her to the present John Lloyd Price of Glangwilly, Esq.

The elder sister of Dorothy Stedman, viz., Jane Stedman, had the Brynycenau estate in the parishes of Abergwilli, Llanpumpsaint, and Llanfihangel ar Arth, allotted to her in the aforesaid partition of the Llanllawddog estate. She married Richard Davies, Esq., clerk of the peace for the county of Caermarthen, and had issue by him Stedman Davies, Esq. of Kidwelly, who by his wife Barbara Williams of Ivy Tower, Pembrokeshire, had issue two sons, Richard Stedman Davies, Esq. of Maesgwynne, and Morgan William Davies, who died single. The former had by Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Thomas, of Llangunnock, yeoman (representative through *the elder line*, of the Thomas, of Plas Llangunnock, then in reduced circumstances, one Morgan Davies, solicitor and agent of Vaughan, Earl of Carbery of Golden Grove, having about the time of Queen Anne possessed himself of their ancient estate and seat afterwards known as Cwm or Coombe, the seat of the Davies', the said Morgan's descendants) two daughters his coheiresses at law ; the younger of whom was first wife to James Mark Child, Esq. of Bigelly House, but died *s.p.*, 1822 ; the elder Jane Davies *m.* Thomas Jones, Esq., a captain in the first Irish brigade, and was by him mother to Elizabeth (ultimately sole heiress to her brother), wife of the Rev. Thomas Evans, now of Maesgwynne, Caermarthenshire, and Llangamarch, Brecknock.

Dorothy Stedman, of Dolygaer, in the county of Brecknock, and of Pantygof, Caermarthenshire (younger of the two daughters and coheiresses of Miles Stedman, and of Mary Lloyd, of Glangwilly, his aforesaid wife) was born A.D. 1716, and married first, about 1737, Grismond Phillipps, the younger of Cwmgwilli, brother to Anne, the wife of the said Dorothy's cousin, John Lloyd, of Glangwilly, and son to her kinsman, Grismond Phillipps, Esq., the elder of Cwmgwilli. By her first husband (Mr. Phillipps, who died *s. p.* 1739-40,) Dorothy had no surviving issue. She married, secondly, the Rev. Thomas Prothero, M.A., vicar of Llywell, Brecknock, son to the Rev. Thomas Prothero, M.A., vicar of Llangadock, 1740, and brother to Mary, the second wife (of the said Dorothy Stedman's cousin, Eugene Vaughan, Esq., of Plasgwyn, in the county of Caermarthen). By her second husband, Mr. Prothero (who, by exchange, became afterwards vicar of Llangamarch, and died at his seat, Dolygaer, in that parish, A.D. 1768), Dorothy had issue a son and heir* Gwynne Prothero, Esq., and four daughters, 1. Elizabeth ; 2. Anna Maria ; 3. Dorothy ; 4. Frances, ultimately coheiresses to their brother Gwynne. The youngest of them, Frances Prothero, married, 25th Sept. 1783, Richard Williams, Esq., of Devonshire, and of Kidwelly, Caermarthenshire, and was by him mother of an only surviving child and heiress, Dorothy, born in Devonshire, A.D. 1786, who married, 6th September, 1814, William Thomas, of the county borough of Caermarthen, gentleman (third son of Thomas Thomas, late of Parcau, Esq.), by Jane, his first wife, only surviving sister by whole blood of John Richards, Esq., of Llandeilo Rwnnws, and of Richard Richards, Esq., of Pantgwyn Abergwilli, Caermarthenshire), and dying 25th August, 1832, æt. 46, the said Dorothy left issue two sons and two daughters, viz.,—Rev. R. J. H. Thomas ; 2. Jane Stedman, married 4th January, 1836, at St. Peter's, Caermarthen, William Hulm, now of Pembroke, banker, and has issue two sons and two daughters ; 3. William Gwynne Stedman ; and 4. Mary Ann ; who are (through the maternal line) eighteenth in descent, through the Princes John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and Edmond of Langley, Duke of York, from King Edward III. of England, and 19th in descent through the Prince Thomas Plantagenet, surnamed De Brotherton (second son) from King Edward I. of England, by his second wife Margaret of France.

* Gwynne Prothero married Elizabeth Price, but died, *s.p.*, at Caermarthen, greatly impoverished, having sold Dolygaer, the old family seat of the Stedmans, together with his moiety of that estate in the county of Brecknock, also his Cardiganshire property ; in fact, all the landed property he possessed, with the exception of the Pantygof estate in Caermarthenshire, inherited from the Lloyds of Glangwilly ; the greater portion of which small estate is now vested in William Thomas, Esq.

LESCHER, of Essex, of French extraction. LAWRENCE LESCHER, of Kertzfild, in Alsace, France, left two sons, who came to England circ. 1778, viz.:—

I. JOSEPH FRANCIS LESCHER, of Boyles, Essex, who *m.* Martha, dau. of James Bond, Esq., of Somerton, and *d.* 28th March, 1827, leaving issue:
   1. JOSEPH SAMUEL, of Boyles, *b.* 6th October, 1796, who *m.*, 11th February, 1829, Martha, third daughter of John Hoy, Esq., of Stoke-by-Neyland, and has issue:
      1. Harriet, *m.* to Michael Walmesley, Esq.
      2. Mary Anne, *m.* to Richard Walmesley, Esq.

II. WILLIAM LESCHER, of London, merchant, who *m.*, 8th February, 1798, Mary Anne, dau. of John Copp, Esq., of Bromley, and *d.* 28th February, 1817, leaving issue:
   1. William Joseph, of Upton, Essex, *b.* 21st April, 1799, *m.*, 2nd June, 1824, Mary, eldest dau. of John Hoy, Esq., of Stoke Neyland, and has issue.
   2. Joseph Sydney, of Hampstead, *m.*, 14th October, 1835, Sarah, only dau. of William Harwood, Esq., of Bristol.
   1. Mary Susan, *m.* to Daniel Gibson, Esq.
   2. Martha Theresa, *m.* to Adam Wilson, Esq.
   3. Caroline.

Arms. Or. a cross gu., on a chief az., a stork arg., beaked and legged, of the second.
Crest. In front of a bugle horn, sa., a dexter arm, embowed in armour, ppr., garnished, or., entwined by a serpent, the hand grasping a dagger, fessways, the point towards the dexter, also ppr., pomel and hilt gold.
Motto. Singulariter in spe.

KELHAM, of Great Gonerby, Billingborough and Allington, co. Lincoln, and Bleasby Hall, co. Nottingham, as borne by ROBERT KELHAM KELHAM, Esq., a magistrate for the latter county, second son of the late Marmaduke Langdale, Esq., of New Ormond Street, Queen Square, London, by Sarah Augusta, his wife, daughter of Robert Kelham, Esq., of Hatton Garden, London, and Bush Hill, Enfield, co. Middlesex, and grandson of Marmaduke Langdale, Esq. of Southampton Row, London, a descendant of the family of the famed cavalier commander Sir Marmaduke Langdale, afterwards created Baron Langdale, of Holme, co. York, who commanded the left wing of King Charles's army at the battle of Naseby. By royal licence dated February 19th, 1812, the present proprietor of Bleasby Hall was authorised to take the surname of Kelham only, and the arms of Kelham, in compliance with the will of his maternal uncle, Robert Kelham, Esq., of Bush Hill, only son of Robert Kelham, Esq., of Hatton Garden and Bush Hill, by Sarah his wife, daughter of Peter Gery, Esq., of Bilston, co. Leicester, and grandson of the Rev. Robert Kelham, vicar of Billingborough, Threekingham and Walcot, all in the co. Lincoln, by Mary his wife, daughter and coheir of John Kelham, Esq., of Great Gonerby, descendants of Sir William Kelum* of Allington, co. Lincoln, and Congleton, co. Chester, who was killed at the battle of Falkirk, A.D. 1298.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st, party per pale gu. and az., three covered cups or.; two and one, on a chief engrailed arg., three estoiles sable; 2nd, az. a chief and three chevronels braced in base or., FITZ HUGH; 3rd, gu. a cinquefoil arg., within an orle of eight cross crosslets or., UMFRAVILLE; 4th, az. a lion rampt. arg.. CREWE; 5th, per pale or. and az., a cross engrailed counterchanged, POLE; 6th, gu. a lion rampt. within a bordure engrailed arg., GREY; 7th, gu. a cross fleury or. LATIMER; 8th, a lion rampt., double queued sable, WELLES; 9th, arg. a saltire gu., on a chief of the second, three escallop shells of the first, TALBOYS; 10th, arg. a cross engrailed gu., GOURNAY; 11th, az., three cinquefoils and semée of cross crosslets arg., D'ARCY; 12th, gu. a saltire arg., NEVILLE; 13th, az., three covered cups, or., KELHAM (ancient); 14th, FITZ HUGH; 15th, UMFRAVILLE; 16th, CREWE; 17th, POLE; 18th, GREY; 19th, LATIMER; 20th, WELLES; 21st, TALBOYS; 22nd, GOURNAY; 23rd, D'ARCY; 24th, NEVILLE. An escutcheon of pretence for PHILLIPS, viz.: az., a chevron between three falcons arg., Mr. Kelham having married Dorothea, only child and heiress of John Phillips, Esq., of Homewood and Willands, co. Surrey.
Crest. A demi eagle displayed, with two heads, az, semée of ermine spots or., and on each wing a covered cup of the last,
Motto. Beneficiorum memor.

BUXTON, of Shadwell Court, Norfolk, a family of great antiquity. The present SIR ROBERT JACOB BUXTON, Bart., has a double coat of arms. The shield on the dexter side was granted to an ancestor many generations ago; but that on the sinister is the more ancient, and may be seen depicted on a curious achievement of the Seneschal de Buxton, of Bourdeaux, temp. Richard II.

Arms. 1st coat: Sa. two bars arg., on a canton of the second, a buck of the first, attired or. 2nd Coat: Arg. a lion rampt., the tail elevated, and turned over the head, sa.
Crests. A pelican or., with wings expanded, vulning her breast, gu. 2nd. A buck's head, couped gu., attired or.
Mottos. "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." Servare modum.

GRANT: EDWARD FITZHERBERT GRANT, Esq., Captain Royal Horse Artillery, son of Thomas Grant, Esq., J. P. for Hampshire, and grandson of Thomas Grant, Esq., of Northbrook House, Bishop's Waltham, is traditionally of Scotch descent.

Arms. Arg, three piles, two issuant from the chief and one from the base, gu., each charged with an antique crown, or.
Crest. A mount fired, therefrom issuant a battle-axe, the point towards the dexter, ppr.
Motto. Patiendo vinco.

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* Sir William Kelum bore the following quarterings, in right of his mother, Maude, daughter and co-heir of Sir William Fitz Hugh de Congleton and Elton, in the county Palatine of Chester, viz., Fitz Hugh, Umfraville, Crewe, Pole, Grey, Latimer, Welles, Talboys, Gournay, D'Arcy, Neville.

GRANGER, of Tettenhall Wood, co. Stafford, a family traceable there as far back as the parochial registers extend. The present representative is HENRY GRANGER, Esq., of Tettenhall Wood, now resident at Wombourne, near Wolverhampton.

Robert Granger, of Tettenhall Regis, co. Stafford, Yeoman, *m.* 17th December, 1629. = Catherine, dau. of Richard Siddowne, of Compton.

Robert Granger, son and heir, *m.* first, in 1658, Anne Wolryche, of the Meare, co. Stafford, by whom he had no issue. = 2nd wife, Sarah, dau. of Richard Wheeler, of Seasdon, co. Stafford.

Robert Granger, son and heir, *m.*, secondly, in 1728, Elizabeth Peny, of Ettingshall, by whom he had no issue. = 1st wife, Rebecca, widow of Robert Mills, of Tettenhall, and dau. and co-heir of Walter Croft, *m.* in 1707.

Samuel, eldest son, *m.* Drury, only dau. of Sir William Saunderson, Knt., Usher of the Black Rod to the House of Commons, but died *s.p.*

Benjamin, youngest son, *m.*, 1st, 1749, Fortune, dau. of David Faulkner, of Hilton. = 2nd wife, Susanna, dau. of Thomas Lowe, of the Hide, co. Stafford, *m.* 1756.

Drury, wife of John Manleymary.

Benjamin, youngest son (his two elder brothers, Robert and Henry, *d.* unmarried) *d.* 25th March, 1832. = Anne Susanna, eldest dau. of William Ravenhill, Esq., of Hereford, *m* 2nd June, 1808.

HENRY GRANGER, Esq., of Tettenhall Wood, co. Stafford, *b.* 26th March, 1812, *m.* 26th Nov., 1834. = Helen, eldest dau. of William Henry Freer, Esq., of Stourbridge, co. Worcester.

Arms; as depicted on a Deed of the reign of Charles I.: Sa. a chev. erm., between three griffins, arg.
Crest. On an esquire's helmet, a griffin, arg.
Motto. Honestas optima politia.

MILLER OF PRESTON, as borne by THOMAS MILLER, Esq., of Winckley Square, Preston.

Arms. Per pale, or. and gules, a fesse dancettée between three wolves' heads, erased, counterchanged.
Crest. A wolf's head erased, bendy or. and gules, in the mouth a ragged staff, sable.
Motto. Sibimet merces industria.

NIND, of Hawthorns, Harehatch, Berks, of an ancient Gloucestershire family, settled for ages in and about the parish of Wootton-under-Edge. The present Rev. PHILIP HENRY NIND, son of the late Rev. Philip Trant Nind, of Hawthorns, Harehatch, Berks, Vicar of Wargrave, by Elizabeth, his wife, dau. of John Deane, Esq., of the Howe, Hambledon, Bucks, is fifth in descent, from Philip Nind, of Tewkesbury, living A.D. 1690. The Rev. P. H. Nind derives, paternally, from the Pyes, of Farringdon, and, maternally, from the ancient family of D'Oyly, of Hambledon.

Arms. Arg. a chev. gu. between three dragons' heads.
Crest. Out of a mural crown arg. a dragon's head.
Motto. Fortis et fidelis.

STEPHENS, of Prospect Hill, Berks, as borne by WILLIAM STEPHENS, Esq., of Prospect Hill, JOHN STEPHENS, Esq., of Caversham, Oxon, and CHARLES STEPHENS, Esq., of Stonehouse, co. Gloucester, the three sons of the late William Stephens, by Mary Lewington, his wife, which William Stephens was son of William Stephens, of Mortimer, co. Berks, and Johannah Blessett, of Streatley, his wife.

Arms. Or. on a chev. engrailed az., between two demi lions rampt. in chief, and a griffin passant in base, ppr., three cross crosslets, or.
Crest. A demi eagle sa. wings elevated erminois, charged on the breast with a cross crosslet, as in the Arms, in the beak an annulet or.
Motto. Je vis en espoir.

BASNETT, originally of Barnton, Budworth, Cheshire, and afterwards of Haweswell and Coventry, co. Warwick, of Oakingham, Berks; of Bath, co. Somerset; of Nottingham, and of the City of London, descended from Lawrence Basset, otherwise Bassnett, of Barnton, living 27th Henry VIII.

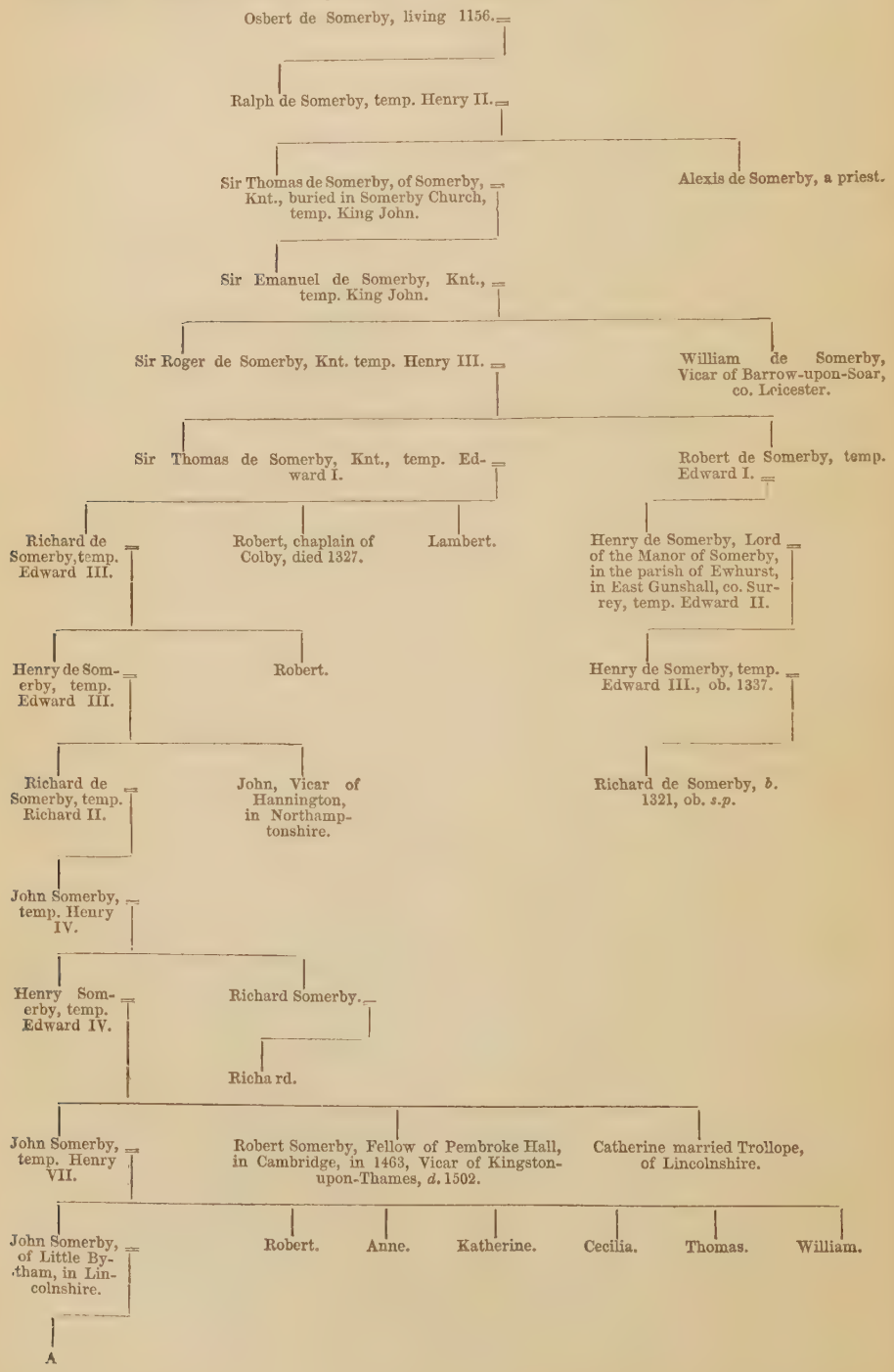
Arms. Arg. a chev. gu. between three helmets close, ppr.
Crest. An arm embowed, in armour, holding a cutlass, all ppr.

SLOCOCK, of Newbury, Berks, descended from Richard Slocock, who was buried at Hampstead Marsham, in the same county, A.D. 1666.

Arms. Gu. on a fesse between three griffins' heads erased, a cross flory between a dexter and sinister hand, pointing outwards.
Crest. A lion rampt.
Motto. Sola in cruce salus.

SOMERBY: This name is local, and of great antiquity. It was assumed from the village of Somerby, in Lincolnshire, on the introduction of surnames in England. The family is frequently mentioned in the early records. In the church at Somerby, near Grantham, in Lincolnshire, in the chancel, is a marble effigy of Sir Thomas de Somerby, representing a cross-legged knight lying upon his back, under a canopy, in a niche in the wall. It is considered remarkable on account of the knight's feet resting upon a horse saddled, and held by his esquire, kneeling. In the year 1639, Anthony Somerby, the representative of the family, and a graduate of Clare Hall, in Cambridge, sailed from England in the ship *Jonathan*, and landed at Boston, in New England. He immediately left that place for

Newbury, which had then been settled about four years, and by grant and purchase acquired large possessions of land, portions of which have remained in the family for seven generations. He filled several important offices in the county until his death, which happened on the 31st July, 1686, when he was seventy-six years of age.



A

Henry Somerby, of Little Bytham. =

- Henry Somerby, of Little Bytham, died in 1609. = Margaret.
  - Richard Somerby, of Little Bytham, ob. March 1, 1639. =
    - Anthony Somerby, ancestor of the American branch, born at Little Bytham in 1610, graduated at Clare Hall, in Cambridge, in 1635, and in 1639, on the death of his father, went to New England, and settled at Newbury, where some of his descendants still reside, He died July 31st, 1686. = Abigail, ob. 1673
      - Abiel Somerby, only son, *b.* September 8th, 1641, *d.* December 27th, 1671. = Rebecca, daughter of Richard Knight, of Newbury.
        - Colonel Henry Somerby, *b.* 13th September, 1662. He was Lieut.-Colonel of the Essex troops, a Magistrate, and representative to the general court. He died November 24th, 1723, *s.p.* = Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Moodey, of Newbury.
        - Elizabeth, *b.* 1664, married Daniel Moodey.
        - Abiel Somerby, *b.* August 21, 1667. An Officer in the Essex regiment, ob. Jan. 8th, 1744. = Jane, dau. of Captain Samuel Brockle-bank, of Rowley.
          - John, *b.* 7th July, 1693, *d.* at Antigua Aug. 9th, 1715, *s.p.*
          - Sarah, *d.* young.
          - Sarah, *b.* 1695. *m.* Nathaniel Knight.
          - Jane, *b.* 1698, *m.* Isaac Noyes.
          - Abiel Somerby, *b.* January, 1701, *d.* Jan. 8th, 1745. = Mary, dau. of Captain James Noyes, of Newbury.
            - Hannah, *b.* 1725, *m.* Daniel Chase.
            - John, *b.* 1726, ob. *s.p.*
            - Daniel Somerby, *b.* May 28th, 1728, *d.* Aug. 1785. = Mary, dau. of Thomas Bartlett, of Newbury.
              - John, *b.* 1752, *d.* 1752.
              - Hannah.
              - Eunice.
              - Joseph, *b.* 1755, *d.* 1800. = Elizabeth, *d.* of Gershom Frazer.
              - Daniel, *b.* 1757, *m.* Phebe French, *d.* 1829.
              - Cutting Bartlett, *b.* 1758, *d.* 1759,
              - Moses, *b.* 1760, *m.* Bethia White, *d.* 1844.
              - Mary, Sarah, Lydia, Lois, Cutting Moody, Elizabeth, Judith, Cutting Bartlett.
              - Thomas Somerby, *b.* August 16th, 1776. = Sarah, dau. of Moses Dole, of Byfield.
                - Lydia, *d.* young.
                - Horatio Gates Somerby.
                - Sarah.
                - Emily, *d.* young.
                - Frederic.
                - Lorenzo.
                - Elizabeth, *d.* young.
                - Lydia.
            - Henry, *b.* 1730, *d.* 1735.
            - John, *b.* 1732, *d.* 1735.
            - Joseph, *b.* 1734, *d.* 1770, *m.* Elizabeth Morss. No male issue.
            - Abiel, *b.* 1736, *m.* Abigail Dow.
          - Mary, dau. of Captain James Noyes, of Newbury.
          - Abigail, *b.* 1704, *m.* Joseph Poore.
          - Mary, *b.* 1707, *m.* Joseph Pillsbury.
          - Rebecca, *b.* 1710, *m.* Moses Moodey.
          - Samuel, *b.* 1712, *m.* Sarah Adams, of Newbury. Male issue extinct.
        - Abigail, *b.* 1670, married Edmund Greenleaf.
        - Anthony, twin with Abigail, *b.* 25th Jan., 1670. Male issue extinct. = Elizabeth, dau. of Edward Heard, of Ipswich.
  - Margaret, married Thomas Watson.
- John Somerby, of Little Bytham. = Mary.
  - Henry, ob. 1639, *s.p.*
  - Elizabeth.
- Henry Somerby, *b.* 1612, went with his brother to New England, and settled in the same town, died 2nd October, 1652. = Judith, daughter of Captain Edmund Greenleaf.
  - Sarah.
  - Elizabeth
  - John, *s.p.*
  - Daniel, mortally wounded in King Philip's war, 1675, *s.p.*

Arms. Per pale, arg. and vert., three crescents counterchanged.
Crest. A talbot sejant, ppr., collared or., resting his dexter forepaw on an escallop, arg.

GARNETT, of Wyreside, co. Lancaster. ROBERT GARNETT, Esq., of that place, is eldest surviving son of the late John Garnett, Esq., of the island of Jamaica, by Elizabeth, his wife, dau. of Arthur Studart, Esq., of Ulverstone.

John Garnett, who resided at Casterton, near Kirby, Lonsdale. = Elizabeth, buried at Burton, in Kendal.

John Garnett, Esq., of Jamaica, afterwards of Ulverstone, and finally of Manchester, *d.* 1800. = Elizabeth, dau. of Arthur Studart, Esq., of Ulverstone, co. Lancaster.

- John Garnett, Esq., of Liverpool, *m.* Sarah, dau. of James Stewart, of Jamaica, and *d.* in 1850, leaving issue.
- James Garnett, Esq., *d.* in Jamaica
- Elizabeth, *m.* to Thos. Entwisle, Esq., of Springfield, co. Lancaster.
- ROBERT GARNETT, Esq., of Wyreside, Lancaster, *b.* in 1780, *m.* Louisa, dau. of Dr. Lyon, of Tamworth
  - 1. Charles, *m.* Mary Anne, dau. of R. P. Willock, Esq., and has Charles Arthur, and other issue.
  - 2. Robert, *m.* Ellen Frances, dau. of R. P. Willock, Esq., and has Albert Peel, and other issue.
  - 3. Henry, *m.* Harriet, dau. of the late Henry Potts, Esq., of Chester, and has Henry, and other issue.
  - 4. Frederick William. 1. Mary Jane, *m.* to Frank Somerville Head, Esq., eldest son of Sir Francis B. Head, Bart., has Robert Garnett, and other issue.
  - 2. Louisa, *m.* Henry Osmond Nethercote, Esq., and died in 1850, leaving two daughters
- WILLIAM GARNETT, Esq., of Quernmore Park, and Bleasdale, co. Lancaster, *b.* in 1782, *m.* Margaret, dau. of Alexander Carson, Esq., and has issue.

Arms. Gu. a lion rampt., arg., ducally crowned, and a bordure dovetail, or., on a canton of the last a cross pattée fitchée of the field.

Crest. A demi-lion, arg., gorged, with a collar dovetail, gu., between the paws an escotcheon, or., charged with a cross pattée fitchée, also gu.

HEYSHAM, late of Stagenhoe Park, and subsequently of Weston Lordship, near Baldock, Herts, as borne by ROBERT THORNTON HEYSHAM, Esq., of Weston.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th. HEYSHAM: Gu. an anchor, in pale, or. on a chief of the last, three torteaux. 2nd and 3rd, THORNTON: Arg. a chev. sa. between three hawthorn sprigs, vert.

Crests. 1st, HEYSHAM: On a mount vert. a stag courant. 2nd, THORNTON: Out of a mural crown a demi-lion issuant, holding between the paws a hawthorn sprig.

PRAED, of Tyringham, Bucks, as borne by the late JAMES BACKWELL PRAED, Esq., at one time M.P. for Bucks, son of William Praed, Esq., of Trevethoe, Cornwall, by Elizabeth Tyringham Backwell, his wife, sister and heir of Tyringham Backwell, Esq., of Tyringham, last male heir of the ancient families of Tyringham and Backwell.

Arms. Quarterly of six. 1st and 6th, PRAED: Az six mullets arg., three, two, and one. 2nd, MACKWORTH: Per pale indented sa and erm.; on a chev. or. three crosses pattée of the first. 3rd, SLANEY: Gu. a bend, between three martlets or. 4th, BACKWELL: Arg. on a chev. sa. three covered cups, or. 5th, TYRINGHAM: Az. a saltire engrailed arg.

Crests. 1st, PRAED: Out of a ducal coronet or. a unicorn's head arg. maned and horned gold. 2nd, BACKWELL: Out of a mural crown or. a demi bull sa., armed, unguled, and collared gold.

RICHARDS, of Reading, Berks, there settled for a very considerable time.

Richard Richards, Mayor of Reading in 1802, son of Silvester Richards, grandson of Richard Richards, Mayor in 1721, 1727, and 1738, and great-grandson of Swithen Richards, who *d.* in 1720, died 24th Feb., 1821, aged seventy-nine. = Mary, dau. and heir of John Smith, Esq., of Henley-on-Thames, Oxon, *d.* 8th July, 1821.

- Richard Richards, of Birmingham. =
- John Richards, Esq., Coroner for Berks. =
- Other issue.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, RICHARDS: Arg. a chev. and in the base a lion rampt. az. 2nd and 3rd, SMITH: Or. on a fesse engr. gu. between six martlets sa. three cross crosslets of the field.

Crest. A lion rampt. az.

Motto. Honore et amore.

SEARS, originally of Colchester, co. Essex, and now of Boston, in New England, a family of high respectability there, now represented by the Honourable David Sears, who is the eldest lineal descendant of the founder of the American branch.

The family of Sears is of Norman origin, and may be traced to a very distant period. The name in its onward course has undergone various orthographic changes, as must always be the case in those ages when there is no fixed mode of writing, and orthography depends in a great measure upon the ear or the fancy of the penman. In the present instance we find the same name written at different times Sarre, Serre, Syer, Sayre, Sayer, &c. So early as the thirteenth century they had settled near Colchester, in the county of Essex, in which place they acquired considerable estates. We find William and John Sayer at Birch and Copford, while Mathew Sayer held lands at Aldham, afterwards occupied by the Bourchiers with whom they were connected. The last-mentioned estates, however, again came into the possession of the Sayers in the sixteenth century.

In 1348 William Sayer was seated at Copford, and dying there left a son, John, who himself deceased in 1350, and was succeeded

by his son and heir of the same name. Upon the death of the latter, he was followed in the estate by his son, Richard, and he dying in 1367 left to his son, John, the family property in Copford, Aldham, Great Teye, Lexden, Colchester, &c.

Soon afterwards the Sayers appear as inhabitants of Colchester, holding the highest offices in the corporation, and retaining for a long time the most extensive influence, as may be inferred from the frequent mention of them in the town records. Thus John Sayer was an alderman, and a local dignity of this kind vouches for the wealth and character of the individual bearing it, as well as for the esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens. He died in 1509, and was buried in St. Peter's Church under the south aisle, a mural brass recording in old English letters his name and honours. He left a wife, Elizabeth, who deceased in 1530, and three sons, John, Robert, and George, the eldest of whom died in 1563, and was interred near his father; a similar brass plate commemorating his loss. He left two sons only, Richard and George. The first of these, who was born in Colchester in 1508, married Anne, eldest daughter of Edmund Knyvet, of Ashwelthorpe, in Norfolk, Esquire, related to the family of Knyvets of Buckenham Castle; his wife being Jane, daughter and sole heir of John Bourchier, Lord Berners.

It was now the time when the religious dispute excited by the violence of Henry the Eighth, and other concurrent causes was at its height. Unfortunately for his own peace and happiness, Richard took an active part in this controversy, and on the side opposed to his relations no less than to the Government. The consequence was, that he soon found it prudent to fly, with his wife and other refugees, to Holland, where he settled himself at Amsterdam. This was in the year 1537. His brother George thus became possessed of the family estates, which were greatly increased by recent purchases, and dying in 1577, was buried in the same church with his ancestors; a beautiful marble monument being erected to his memory in the south aisle of the chancel. It bears a quaint epitaph, which, if it be not very poetical, yet contains some useful information as to the defunct.

Richard, whose religious zeal, as we have seen, made way for his more fortunate younger brother, died at Amsterdam, in 1540, leaving an only son and heir, John Bourchier Sears. This son, who was born in 1538, was scarcely more successful in life than himself. Upon the death of his grandfather, John Sayer, of Colchester, he became heir to the family estates in Essex; but the difficulties that caused his father to leave England, and then kept him an exile, still existed in full force, and his uncle took possession of the property. He remained, therefore, a banished man, with his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Hawkins, the celebrated English navigator. By her, he had four children, John Bourchier, born in Holland in 1561, Henry, William, and Richard.

The eldest of these sons, while still a youth, accompanied his grandfather, Sir John Hawkins, in several of his voyages. He married Marie L. daughter of Philippe Van Egmonde, of Amsterdam. With this lady he acquired a large fortune, the principal part being in money, and thus was enabled to buy certain property in England, adjoining the lands which he hoped soon to claim as his lawful inheritance. Amongst the estates so purchased were Bourchier's Hall and the manor of Little Fordham, both of which, in remote times, had belonged to his ancestors. But his hopes of returning to England were frustrated by the intrigues of those who were too deeply interested in keeping at a distance so formidable a claimant. All his exertions failed to obtain a removal of the pains and penalties which had been incurred by his grandfather's flight, and which still impended over himself till the time of his death, at Amsterdam, in 1629. He left two sons, Richard and John, and two daughters, Marie L. and Jane. The three latter returned to England, and settled in Kent.

Richard, the eldest son and heir, and founder of the American branch of the family, worn out by his parents' want of success in their attempts to recover their English possessions, determined upon his father's death to quit Europe for ever. He accordingly took passage, with a party of Puritans, for New England, in America, and landed at Plymouth on the eighth day of May, 1630. That he met with the usual difficulties that tried the patience and the courage of all the early settlers, can hardly be doubted; but he remained firm to his purpose, made himself at home in his new country, and shortly after his arrival married Dorothy Thacher. In 1643 he removed to Yarmouth. Here it is evident he prospered; for in 1662 we find him elected to the Colony Court of Plymouth—an undeniable proof of the station which he held in this new society. At length, full of years and honours, he died, in 1676, leaving behind him three sons, Knyvet, Paul, and Sylas, the two youngest of whom resided in Yarmouth, where they held important offices. Knyvet, the eldest son, unlike his father, had a strong faith that the family lands in England might yet be recovered. He was in the glow of youth, had experienced none

of the old proverbial delays and quibbles of English law, and accordingly set out for the old country, full of hope, and furnished with such deeds and documents as seemed, to him at least, to place his claim beyond question. He was kindly received by some of his relations, but was not the more successful in the object of his visit. Even this failure could not subdue his hopes or his spirits. He made a second voyage, in 1686, which proved as fruitless as the former, and died at the residence of his relative, Catherine, daughter of Sir John Knyvet, and wife of John Harris, Esq., who subsequently became Baroness of Berners. The evidences that he had brought with him were never afterwards recovered.

From a document filed in the Chapter House, Westminster Abbey, it appears that the contested manors were transferred about this time by a legal fiction, to Sir John Marsham, only son of Sir John Marsham, and Esther, daughter of George Sayer. This Esther assumed to be sole heir upon the failure of the male line in England, and the high position which the American branch of the family was entitled to hold here through the Berners and Knyvets, as well as the Sears, was abandoned for ever.

Previous to his visit to England, Knyvet Sears married Elizabeth Dymoke, by whom he had two sons, Daniel and Richard, who were adopted by their uncle Paul, upon the death of their father. Richard died in 1718, and his issue is extinct. Daniel, the eldest of Knyvet's sons, who was born in 1682, married Sarah Hawes, and purchased a large tract of land formerly called Monnamoit, but now anglicized into the more humble appellation of Chatham. Upon his death he left behind him three sons, Daniel, Richard, and David. The last two seem to have been born under the same evil star which had brought so much misfortune to the family from the time of the unhappy Richard, whose religious zeal had driven him from home and wealth to live in exile in the fens of Holland. They both were officers in the army of James II., under the command of Prince Charles Edward, and both perished in the battle of Culloden.

The eldest son, Daniel, was born in 1712. He married Fear Freeman, and from him has sprung the Chatham branch of the family, and the Boston branch now represented by the Hon. David Sears, of Boston.

Richard, David, and Daniel, were the three sons of Daniel. The youngest died without issue. Richard, the eldest, a senator of Massachusetts, married Hetty Marshall, and had three sons, Richard, Daniel, and Marshall. Richard and Marshall died before their father, without issue. Daniel died unmarried.

David, the second son of Daniel, was born in 1752, and removed to Boston in 1770. He married Ann, daughter, of John Still Winthrop, of New London, in Connecticut, Esq.; fifth in descent from John Winthrop, first Governor of Massachusetts, and founder of Boston. Mr. Sears purchased of General Knox, of the military family of General Washington, and Secretary-of-War, a large estate in Maine, lying on Penobscot River, being a remainder and a part of the original grant, from the Earl of Warwick to Beauchamp and Leverett, known as the "Waldo Patent," and confirmed by the Legislature of Massachusetts. The Indian chief, Madocowando, Sagamore and Prince of Penobscot, granted and surrendered his sovereignty and title in 1694. This territory was originally thirty miles square, and included all the islands in Penobscot Bay. The present property lies principally in the towns of Searsmont, Knox, Prospect, and Searsport, including Brigadier's Island, in the Bay.

David Sears, the only son of this last, a senator of Massachusetts, was born in 1787. He married Miriam Clarke, daughter of the Hon. Jonathan Mason, a senator of Massachusetts, and representative in the Congress of the United States, and has had issue,

1. David, died in England without issue; 2. Anna P. M.; 3. Harriet E. D.; 4. Cordelia M.; 5. Ellen; 6. David; 7. Frederick R.; 8. Winthrop; 9. Grace W.; 10. Knyvet Winthrop.

Arms. Quarterly of four, viz.:—
I. Sears. Gules, a chev. arg., between three eaglets ppr., on a chief ermine, an escallop between two mullets, gules.
II. Bourchier. Argent, a cross engrailed gules, between four water bougets, sable.
III. Van Egmonde. Or. four chevronels, gules.
IV. Sears.
Crest. An eagle displayed, wings inverted, ppr.
Motto. Honor et fides.

Newall, of Town House, Hare Hill, and Wellington Lodge, Littleborough, Rochdale, co. Lancaster.

The Newalls are of considerable antiquity, and from grants of lands, title deeds, and other documents still in the possession of the family, deduce a continued and unbroken line of descent connected with residence on the family estate of "Town House," for nearly four centuries. The estate, formerly called Town House, or Logher Town House, came into their possession through the marriage of William Newall, of Shipden, near Halifax, co. York, temp. Henry VI., with Isabella, dau. and elder coheiress of Christopher Kyrshagh, of that place, the descendant and representative of the ancient and feudal family of De la Town. The first mention we find of the family is in a deed, dated 21st Dec.

1346 (St. Thomas's day), of Beatrice, dau. of Thomas De Wood, of Gomersall, conveying a toft and croft in Clayton, to John, son of Robert de Newall. Then Lawrence Newall appears in a deed dated 8th July, 31 Henry VI., as a grantee for life of certain messuages in the town of Northowram, being in Shipden, in the parish of Halifax, co. York, with remainder to his son William and his wife Isabella, and their heirs.

Lawrence's son, WILLIAM NEWALL, married Isabella, elder dau. and coheiress (with her sister Eleanor, wife of Jordan Chadwick, ancestor of the Chadwicks, of Healey Hall, Rochdale, co. Lancaster, and Malveysin Ridware, co. Stafford,) of Christopher Kyrshagh, of Town House, co. Lancaster, now called Lower Town House, and with her acquired that estate. Their son, LAURENCE NEWALL, Esq., living 16 July, 18th Edward IV., as appears by a deed of lands from his father, and also by other deeds, (12 Henry VII., and 13 Henry VIII.) of settlement on the marriage of his son and grandson. He died before 24 Henry VIII., leaving by Sibil his wife, a son, WILLIAM NEWALL, who *m.* 1st, 12 Henry VII., Margaret, dau. of John Milne; and 2ndly, 13 Henry VIII., Jone, dau. of Richard Clayden, of Tongton, co. Lancaster, and by the former had a son, LAWRENCE, whom his father, by the articles of his second marriage, covenanted that he should marry Jane, the other dau. of Richard Clayden; but this marriage was dissolved in 1548 by the sign manual of Edward VI., which document, with Royal Seal appended, is now in the possession of Mrs. Newall, of Town House. Mr. William Newall's will, dated 17th Sept., 1550, was proved 11 Oct. following in the Consistory Court of Chester. His son, LAWRENCE NEWALL, of "The Logher Town House" (so described in his will, dated 2 April, 1557), survived his father about seven years, and was father of ROBERT NEWALL, who died 4th February, 23 Elizabeth, seized of Town House and lands in Castleton, and in Hundersfield, as appears by an *Inq post mortem*, taken 2nd Sept. 40 Elizabeth. He left besides a daughter, Dorothy, who married James Kaye, a son, ROBERT NEWALL, who had been contracted in marriage, when in his minority, to Alice Belfield, of Rochdale; but this marriage was, by reason of their minority, declared void 21st January, 1592, and the sentence of divorce was registered at Chester. He died in 1659, leaving by Mary his wife a numerous family, of whom the eldest son, ROBERT NEWALL, of Town House, baptized in 1599, married Mary, dau. of James Fielden, Esq., of The Heights, in Hundersfield, and by her had, besides other children, Lawrence Newall, his eldest son, who died unmarried in 1711, aged 87; WILLIAM, who succeeded him in the family estate, and Jane, who married James Dearden, of New-house and Whitfield, in Hundersfield, ancestor of the present James Dearden, Esq., F.S.A., Lord of the Manor of Rochdale. The second son and eventual inheritor, WILLIAM NEWALL, Esq., of Lower Town House, had issue one son, ROBERT, who, by his wife Jane, dau. of Joshua Dawson, of Heptonstall, co. York, was the father of LAWRENCE NEWALL, who died in 1786, aged 69, having married Sarah, dau. and coheiress of John Travis, gent., the kinsman of the Venerable George Travis, Archdeacon of Chester (celebrated for his controversy with Porson). By her he had issue two sons, WILLIAM, the elder, who died in 1805, ancestor of Newall, of Town House, and of Wellington Lodge; and Lawrence, the younger, ancestor of Newall, of Hare Hill, both near Littleborough, Rochdale, co. Lancaster.

Family of Kyrshagh.

JOHN DE KYRKESHAGH paid a rate of two shillings to William de Litholres ante 1281, 9 Edward I. His son, Matthew de Kyrkeshagh, living at that time, married Margery, dau. of William de Litholres, and received from his father-in-law by deed, a circuit of land, called Longleghheye, Litholres and Milne, in Honersfeld. He was father of HENRY DE KYRKESHAGH, who, by Isabella his wife, had a son, "Galfridus del Kyrkeshagh," living 44 Edward III., who settled all his lands in Honersfeld, Butterworth, &c., on John Fytheler, Vicar of Rochdale, his trustee, 14 Richard II. Henry's widow, Isabella, released in 1408 all her claims in the lands of Lytholres, Belfield, and Newbold, in the Villes of Honersfeld, Butterworth, and Castleton, to her son, John de Kyrkeshagh, or Kyrshagh, of Town Houses, near Rochdale, who married Margaret, dau. of Thomas le Hayward. This John was living 2 Henry VI., and was father of CHRISTOPHER KYRSHAGH, of Town Houses, who left two daughters, his coheirs, the eldest of whom, ISABELLA, married WILLIAM NEWALL, and conveyed the estate of Town House to that family. The other daughter, Eleanor, married Jordan Chadwick, ancestor of Hugo Malveysin Chadwick, of Healey Hall, near Rochdale, co. Lancaster, Malveysin Ridware, co. Stafford, and New Hall, co. Warwick, Esq.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, NEWALL: Per pale gu. and az., three covered cups or., within an orle of the last. 2nd, for KYRKESHAGH: Or. on a chief per pale gu. and sa. three bezants or. 3rd, for LITHOLRES: Vert. a lion rampt. or. semée of caltraps sa.

Crest. A Saracen's head, affronté, ppr., wreathed round the temples or. and gu., suspended from the mouth by a ribband of the last, a shield paly indented of four, also or. and gu.

Motto. Non recedam.

AKERS, as borne by ARETAS AKERS, Esq., of Malling Abbey, co. Kent, a magistrate for the counties of Kent and Sussex, and deputy-lieutenant of the former.

Arms. Gu. three escallops, arg. These arms belonged to the family of Acres, of Acres Hall, in Lancashire.

Crest. [Granted, 16th March, 1576, by Nicholas Narbon, Ulster King of Arms, to George Acres, son of Robert Acres, of Acres Hall, co. Lancaster, as a reward for his services in Ireland, France, Flanders, and other places.] "An arme from ye elbowe upward, holding an Ensigne bende wave azure and gold semed contrachanged with fflower-de-luces, and in the midest of the said Ensigne an Irish kern's hedd, the sleve of ye said hand ptd p pale in a wreath argent and sable."

Motto. Je vive en esperance.

Mr. AKERS is eldest son of Aretas Akers, Esq., formerly of St. Christopher and St. Vincent, in the West Indies, by Jane, his wife, youngest daughter of the Rev. James Ramsay, vicar of Teston, and rector of Nettlested, Kent, the celebrated writer on the African slave-trade, and the originator of the discussion which terminated in the abolition of that traffic on the part of the country. Mr. Akers descends from a family which was among the earliest settlers in the West Indian colonies. He derives, through his paternal grandmother, from the Douglases, of Baads, co. Lanark.

SETON, of Mounie, co. Aberdeen, a branch of Seton of Pitmedden, derived from George Seton, of Mounie, Esq., second son of Sir Alexander Seton, Bart., Lord Pitmedden.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, or. three crescents, and in the centre a man's heart distilling blood. The whole within a royal double tressure, flory counterflory, gules, for SETON. 2nd and 3rd, arg., a demi-otter sable, armed, langued, and crowned with an antique crown, gules, issuing out of a bar wavy of the second, for MELDRUM. In the centre point, a crescent (for difference) azure.

Crest. A demi-man, in military habit, holding the banner of Scotland, with the *Motto* on a scroll above, "Sustento sanguine signa."

PEERS, of Chislehampton, co. Oxford, descended from Sir Charles Peers, Knt., Alderman of London, and Lord Mayor in 1715.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, sa., a chev. between three lions' heads erased arg. a chief, or. for PEERS. 2nd and 3rd, or. a lion passant in base, and in chief three esquires' helmets, sa., for KNAPP. The quartering is derived from the marriage of Charles Peers, Esq., of Chislehampton (the grandfather of the present proprietor), with Katherine, daughter of John Knapp, Esq.

Crest. A demi-griffin segreant, wings addorsed arg.

JOHNSTON, of Warriston. This family, in common with the Johnstons of Hilton, is descended from GOWAIN JOHNSTON, the chief in Annandale, who had the charter of the lands in Clerk Orchard, &c., in 1555.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, his grandson, having married Rachel, daughter of Sir John Arnot, Treasurer Depute and Lord Provost of Edinburgh, had three sons: 1. James, of Warriston; 2. Samuel, of Schiennes; and 3. Joseph, of Hilton. The eldest, JAMES JOHNSTON, of Warriston, was a Senator of the College of Justice. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Craig, a distinguished lawyer, and had issue: 1. Archibald; 2. Beatrice, married Sir Patrick Congalton; 3. Elizabeth, married Robert Burnet, known by the title of Lord Orimond, by whom she had two sons, the elder being Gilbert, the celebrated Bishop of Salisbury.

SIR ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, the only son, was a very eminent leader of the Covenanters. He was knighted by Charles I. in 1641, and addressed as Lord Warriston, in 1643. In that year he represented the county of Edinburgh in Parliament, and was appointed Speaker to the Barons. In 1649 he was nominated Lord Clerk Register. After the battle of Dunbar, in which he was present, he lived for some years in retirement, but was at length prevailed on to accept office under Cromwell, who (9th July, 1657) reappointed him Lord Clerk Register, and called him to his House of Peers under the title of Lord Warriston.

After the death of the Protector, he acted as President of the Committee of Safety, when Richard Cromwell had resigned the reins of Government. At the Restoration, orders were issued for his arrest; and, knowing that from his compliance with the usurper, and his uniform and intrepid support of the Covenanters, he might expect no mercy from the new Government, he escaped to France, and was outlawed 10th October, 1660.

An Act of Forfeiture being passed in his absence, he was condemned to death, 15th May, 1661. An emissary of Government subsequently discovered his retreat at Rouen, and, with permission of the French Government, brought him prisoner to England. He was on his arrival lodged in the Tower, but was soon afterwards removed to Edinburgh, where, without the formality of trial, he was hanged at the Cross, 22nd July, 1663, dying with the utmost constancy and Christian fortitude.

The Act of Forfeiture against him was, however, reversed in all respects by the Act of William and Mary, 22nd July, 1690, "as if the same sentence and doom had never been given or pronounced."

His nephew, Bishop Burnet, in the course of a summary of his character, observes that "he was a man of great application, could seldom sleep more than three hours in twenty-four, and that he had great quickness of thought, with an extraordinary memory." Of his children, 1. Elizabeth, married Thomas Hepburn, of Humbie; and secondly, William, first Viscount Strathallan, by whom she had issue the second viscount, and a daughter Elizabeth, married to the sixth Earl of Kinnoul; 2. Rachel, married Sir J.

Wemyss of Bogie, also other children, and his successor.

JAMES JOHNSTON, who likewise became an eminent public character. He was at one period Secretary to King William, and at an early period in his reign was sent as envoy to the Court of Berlin.

In 1692 he was appointed Secretary of State for Scotland; and in 1704, when the Marquis of Tweedale became Commissioner to the Scottish Parliament, the Queen made Mr. Johnston Lord Registrar, the most lucrative employment in that kingdom. By his first wife, Catherine, daughter of second Lord Paulet, he had no children; but in 1718, being then seventy-four years of age, he contracted a second marriage, and left issue, 1. Lucy, who died unmarried, and a son James. He died in September, 1737.

His son, GENERAL JAMES JOHNSTON, was a distinguished cavalry officer, and aide-de-camp to George III. He was desperately wounded at the battle of Minden, while serving in the Scots Greys, which regiment he subsequently commanded. He was twice married; his first wife being Lady Charlotte Montague, daughter of the first Earl of Halifax; and the second, Mrs. Twysden, widow of the Bishop of Raphoe. By the latter there was a daughter Mary, who died unmarried, and by Lady Charlotte, one son and two daughters, viz.:

1. Richard.
2. Frances. She died unmarried.
3. Charlotte, married her first cousin, Sir John Burgoyne, by whom were issue: 1. Sir Montague, eighth Bart.; 2. Frances, married Lord Ongley; 3. Frederick, Captain Royal Navy.

He died in 1795.

RICHARD JOHNSTON, the son, an officer in the Guards, was aide-de-camp to the Governor of Minorca, when it was captured by the French, and was made prisoner. While on his parole, in France, he married Madlle. Jean Baptiste Maillard, of Dole Franche Compte, and by her (who married, secondly, General Sir James Lillyman Caldwell, G.C.B.) he left at his decease, in 1792, four sons and one daughter, viz.:

1. WILLIAM-MONTAGUE, who married Sarah, daughter of John Duncan, Esq., of Jamaica, and died in 1836, leaving issue:
   WILLIAM MONTAGUE JOHNSTON, Captain Madras Army, born in December, 1815, married, in 1844, Isabella, daughter of Captain Reynolds, Bombay Army.
   James Duncan.
2. Benjamin, R.N., died unmarried.
3. Charles Cornwallis, of the Madras Army, who married, in 1815, Eliza, daughter of Gilbert Ricketts, Esq., and niece of Sir Robert Ricketts, Bart., by whom he had issue:
   JAMES GILBERT JOHNSTON, Captain Madras Engineers, married, in 1849, Harriet Anne, daughter of Sir W. H. Richardson, of Chessel.
   Charles Cornwallis, Captain Madras Engineers, married, in 1843, Letitia, daughter of Dr. White.
4. Alexander, of the 6th Madras Cavalry, died in 1827.
1. Marianne, who married Hesse Gordon, Esq., and left issue: William-Colin, died unmarried; Allan-Drummond, died at Munich; Hesse-Augustus-Maxwell, died at Malta; Elizabeth Fanny, *m.* to Rev. H. Cockerell; Charlotte Catherine, *m.* to William Lyon Smart, Esq.; Marianne Sally, who *m.* G. T. Lushington, Esq., and died in India.

Arms. Arg. a saltire engrailed, sa. on a chief gu. three cushions or.
Crest. A spur erect or., winged arg.
Motto. Nunquam non paratus.

DE TEISSIER, of Woodcote Park, co Surrey. The name was originally Teissieri, and one of the ancestors of the family was High Justiciary of the county of Nice at the end of the fifteenth century; in later times, and up to the French revolution, the family were Barons de Teissier de Marguerettes, and Barons des Etats de Languedoc. The title of Baron was assumed by the present BARON DE TEISSIER in 1819, by permission of the Prince Regent, and at the desire of Louis XVIII., King of France.

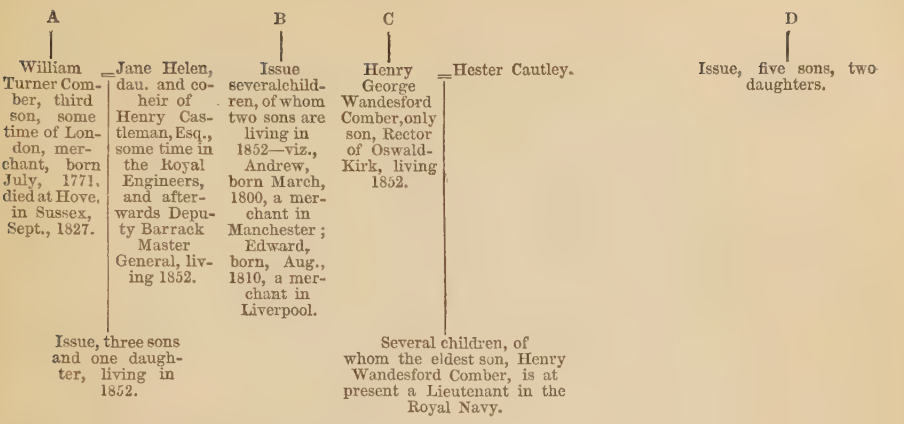
Arms. Or. on a mount a boar sa., a chief gu., thereon a crescent between two estoiles, arg.
Supporters. Two greyhounds.
Coronet of Marquis.

PRIME, of Walberton House, co. Sussex, as borne by RICHARD PRIME, Esq., of Walberton House, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for that county, and its high sheriff in 1823, M.P. for West Sussex, and Chairman of Quarter Sessions, son of the late Samuel Prime, Esq., of Whitton, Middlesex, and grandson of Sir Samuel Prime, Knt., Serjeant-at-Law, by Hannah, his wife, daughter of E. Wilmot, Esq., of Banstead, Surrey, and widow of John Sheppard, Esq., of Ash Hall, co. Suffolk.

Arms. Quarterly 1st and 4th: Arg. a human leg erased at the thigh, in pale, sa., for PRIME; 2nd and 3rd, arg. on a fesse gu. between three eagles' heads erased sa., a unicorn couchant between two escallops or. for WILMOT.
Crest. An owl, gorged with a collar, charged with two mullets and issuing from the mouth a scroll with this
Motto. Nil invitâ Minerva

COMBER, of East Newton, co. York, now represented by the Rev. HENRY GEORG WANDESFORD COMBER, Rector of Oswald Kirk.

- Thomas Comber, D.D., Rector of Stonegrave and Dean of Durham, Lord of East Newton in North Riding, co. York, jure uxoris, died Nov., 1699, and buried in Stonegrave Church. = Alice, eldest dau. and co-heir of William Thornton, of East Newton, Esq., by Alice, dau. of Sir Christopher Wandesford, of Kirklington, co. York, Knt., Lord Deputy of Ireland, by Alice, dau. of Sir Hewitt Osborne, of Kiveton, co. York, Knt. (ancestor of the Duke of Leeds.)
  - Alice Comber, born March, 1680, married, 1st, Francis Blackburn, of St. Nicholas, near Richmond, co. York, gent., and had issue; 2nd, William Kirkby, of Kirkby and Ashlach, co. Lancaster, gent., and had issue.
  - Thomas Comber, of East Newton, Esq., Justice of the Peace for North Riding of Yorkshire, and Deputy Lieutenant of the same; died May, 1765, and buried in Stonegrave Church. = Anne, dau. of Rev. Andrew Wilson, Vicar of Easingwold (relict of Rev. Elias Micklethwaite), died June, 1754.
    - William Brooke, of Fieldhead and Dodworth, M.D. and M.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, in Commission of Peace for West Riding of Yorkshire, died Aug., 1755, buried at Silkstone. = Alice, eldest dau. and co-heir of William Mawhood, alias Mouhard, of Auckley and Doncaster, co. York, Alderman and some time Mayor of that corporation, by his wife and first cousin, Margaret, dau. of William Mawhood, of Ardesley, co. York.
      - William Comber, second son, Vicar of Kirkby Moorside, and Justice of the Peace for the N. Riding of Yorkshire, Lord of Ampleforth, jure uxoris. = Dorothy, only dau. and sole heir of James Arbuthnott, of Ampleforth, Esq.
        - *s.p.*
      - Thomas Comber, LL.D., in the Commission of the Peace for North Riding of Yorkshire, and some time Vicar of Kirkby Overcarr, and afterwards Rector of Morborne and Buckworth, co. Huntingdon, died at Buckworth, April, 1778, and buried at Stonegrave. = Mary, eldest dau. of William and Alice Brooke, born April, 1739, died Oct., 1820.
        - Duncombe Comber, second son, some time of London, merchant, born May, 1770, died, unmarried, in April, 1839.
        - Andrew Comber, fourth son, of Liverpool, merchant, born April, 1774, died Jan., 1847, and buried in St. Anne's Church, Liverpool. = Sarah, third dau. of John Sanderson, of Little Houghton, in the parish of Darfield, co. York, by Elizabeth, dau. and co-heir of Jonas Rich, of Peniston, Esq., living 1852.
          - A
          - B
        - Thomas Comber, eldest son, A.B. of Jesus College, Cambridge, Rector of Oswald-Kirk in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and in the Commission of the Peace, (sold East Newton to Sir George Wombwell), born 3rd March, 1765, died 1837. = Elizabeth, third dau. of John Coote, of Hampstead, near London, gent., living 1852.
          - C
        - Anne Comber, only dau., born at East Newton, Feb., 1764, died April, 1832; *m.* William Hood, of the parish of St. Bennett, Paul's Wharf, London, merchant, died Feb., 1817.
      - John Charles Brooke, second son, F.S.A., Somerset Herald, and Secretary to the Earl Marshal of England, ob. Cœl., 3 Feb., 1794, and buried in the church of St. Bennett, Paul's Wharf, London.
  - Mary Comber, born Feb., 1685, died July, 1768, and buried in Silkstone Church.
  - Thomas Brooke, of Fieldhead and Dodworth, M.A., Rector of Richmond, and in the Commission of the Peace for the county of York, died April, 1739, and buried at Richmond.



Arms. Or. a fesse dancettée gu. between three estoiles sa.
Crest. A greyhound's head sa. charged on the neck with three bezants, two and one.
Motto. Sapiens dominabitur astris.

BLAIR-WARREN, of Horkesley Hall, Essex, as borne by the Rev. JOHN CRABB BLAIR WARREN, M.A., of Horkesley Hall, Essex, and Giffordland, Ayrshire, son of the late Rev. William Hamilton Warren, by Sarah-Syndry, his second wife, sister and co-heir of E. I. H. Blair, Esq., of Giffordland, and grandson of the Rev. John Warren, LL.D., Archdeacon of Worcester, and Chaplain in Ordinary to King George III., who was sixth in descent from William Warren, of Newton, co. Suffolk, by Bridget Odiham, his wife.

Arms. Quarterly 1st and 4th. Arg. a fesse, chequy, or. and az., between three talbots sa., for WARREN; 2nd, arg. on a saltire sa. five mascles of the field, a chief erm., for BLAIR; 3rd, az. three saltires or., for GLANVILL.
Crests. 1st, WARREN: On a mount vert. a lion rampt. or., supporting a spear erect gu., headed arg. 2nd, also for WARREN: A demi-greyhound erm. collared chequy, or. and az. And over these Crests, the *Motto*, Curre ut vincas. 3rd, for BLAIR, a falcon's head erased ppr.; over it the Motto, Sublimiora spectemus.

FARMER, of Nonsuch Park, co. Surrey, as borne by WILLIAM FRANCIS GAMUL FARMER, Esq., of that place.

Arms. Arg. a fesse sa., between three lions' heads erased gu.
Crest. Out of a ducal coronet, gold, a cock's head gu., crested and wattled or.
Motto. Hora e sempre.

SPODE, as borne by JOSIAH SPODE, Esq., of Armitage Park, co. Stafford.

Arms. Per bend indented sa. and erminois, a bend between two mullets counterchanged.
IMPALING the Coat of HEYWOOD, viz.: Arg. three torteaux in bend between two bendlets gu. on a canton of the last a cross patée, or.
Crest. A demi-griffin, wings elevated, gu., between the paws a shield, as in the Arms.
Motto. Sub tutelâ Domini.

ALLAN-FRASER, of Hospitalfield, co. Forfar, as borne by PATRICK ALLAN FRASER, Esq., of that place, of Blackcraig, co. Perth, and of Hawkesbury Hall, co. Warwick, son of Robert Allan, Esq., of Arbroath, by Isabel, his wife, daughter of Alexander Macdonald, Esq., also of Arbroath. He married, in September, 1843, Elizabeth, only daughter of Major John Fraser, of Hospitalfield, by Elizabeth, his wife, dau. of Francis Parrot, M.D., of Birmingham, and assumed in 1851 the additional surname and arms of FRASER.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th; az. three frazes arg.; 2nd and 3rd, gules, a lion rampt. arg. all within a bordure indented or. (for distinction) a canton ermine.
Crest. A bush of strawberries ppr., for distinction on a mount vert.
Motto. Nosce teipsum.

TRAFFORD-SOUTHWELL, as borne by MISS TRAFFORD-SOUTHWELL, who assumed by Royal Licence, in 1849, the additional surname and arms of SOUTHWELL. Her father, the late Sigismund Trafford, Esq., of Wroxham Hall, Norfolk, was son of Sir Clement Trafford, of Dunton Hall, co. Lincoln, by Jane, his wife, daughter of Edward Southwell, Esq., of Wisbeach, and descended, in a direct line, from Thomas Trafford, Esq., of Langham, co. Rutland, third son of Sir Edmund Trafford, of Trafford, co. Lancaster, by Elizabeth Longford, his wife. (See *Landed Gentry.*)

Arms. Quarterly 1st and 4th; arg. three cinquefoils, two and one, gu. pierced of the field, each charged with five bezants; 2nd and 3rd, arg. a griffin segreant gu. Quarterings: 1, Trafford; 2, Boehm; 3, Dilke; 4, Trafford; 5, Venables; 6, Fitton; 7, Gasworth; 8, Massy; 9, Whitney; 10, Thornton; 11, Kingsley; 12, Sylvester; 13, Hellesby; 14, Hatton; 15, Collier; 16, Johnson; 17, Wood; 18, Chantrell; 19, Story; 20, Colwich; 21, Southwell; 22, Norcliffe; 23, Bamburgh; 24, Armitage; 25, Dymoke; 26, Ludlow; 27, Marmion; 28, Marmion as Champion; 29, Hebden; 30, Rye; 31, Welles; 32, Periton; 33, Engayne; 34, Ernley; 35, Waterton; 36, Sparrow; 37, Talboys; 38, Baradon; 39, Fitzwith; 40, Umfreville; 41, Angus; 42, Kyme; 43, Snoden; 44, Lodington.

FENWICK: as borne by JOHN FENWICK, Esq., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, great-grandson of the Rev. Edward Fenwick, Vicar of Kirk-Whelpington, Northumberland, son of the Rev. Edward Fenwick, Vicar of Stamfordham (a descendant of Sir William Fenwick, of Maldon), by Agnes, his wife, only daughter of Sir Francis Liddell, Knt., of Redheugh, by Agnes, his wife, dau. and heir of Sir William Chaytor, Knt., of Croft, which Sir William Chaytor was grandson of Christopher Chaytor, Esq., of Butterby, co. Durham, by Elizabeth, his wife, only dau. of William Clervaux, Esq., of Croft.

The Rev. Edward Fenwick, Vicar of Stamfordham, Northumberland, son of Ambrose Fenwick, of London, merchant, who was son of Sir William Fenwick, of Wallington, and brother of Sir William Fenwick, of Meldon, whose daughter Catherine was wife of Francis, Earl of Derwentwater. = Agnes, only daughter of Sir Francis Liddell, Knt., of Redheugh, by Agnes, his wife, daughter of Sir William Chaytor, Knt., of Croft, which Agnes was descended, through the Clervaux, from Alfred the Great and Charlemagne, through the Percys, from Hugues Capet, King of France; and, through the Bellinghams and Curwens, from King Edward III.

The Rev. Ambrose Fenwick, Vicar of Stamfordham, *d.* 1732. | Anne, daughter of Thomas Newton, Esq., of Hawkwell. = The Rev. Edward Fenwick, Vicar of Kirk-Whelpington, died 1740.

Edward Fenwick, baptized at Stamfordham, 14th February, 1729, *m.* at Hexham, 29th December, 1757, *d.* at Gunamaco, 4th November, 1762. = Mary Wilson, died at Hexham.

Edward Fenwick, *b.* at Hexham, 16th September, 1758, *m.* at St. Andrew's, Newcastle, 1781. = Mary Shield, died 7th Aug., 1831.

JOHN FENWICK, Esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Alderman of that town in 1836, *b.* at Hexham, 14th April, 1787. = Ann, youngest daughter of Abram Rumney, Master of the Grammar School at Alnwick.

1 Anne, *d.* young; 3. Hannah Eliza, *d.* unmar., 1844; 4. Elizabeth, *d.* an infant; 8. Edward Ambrose, *d.* young. | 2. Mary, *m.*, in 1847, Rev. Henry Christopherson, of Bowden. | 3. Jane, *m.*, in 1837, R. Schofield, Esq., of Rochdale, and *d.* in 1844, leaving John Fenwick Schofield, and Agnes Percy Schofield. | 6. Maria Rumney. | 7. John Clervaux Fenwick, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, *b.* 1st Nov., 1825.

Arms. Per fesse gu. and arg, six martlets counterchanged: QUARTERING II. LIDDELL, arg. fretty gu. on a chief of the last three leopards' faces of the first; III. CHAYTOR, per bend dancettée az. and arg. three cinquefoils, two in chief and one in base, counterchanged; IV. CLERVAUX, sa. a saltire or. IMPALING or. on a chev. per fesse az. and gu. three roses arg.

Crest. A phœnix in flames ppr. gorged with a mural crown. Over it the motto, A Fenwyke! A Fenwyke!! A Fenwyke!!!

Motto, below the arms. A tousjours loyal. This motto was granted to Sir John Fenwicke by King Henry V., when in France; the more ancient legend allusive to the Crest, was Perit ut vivat.

GAPE, of St. Albans, Herts, derived from Henry Gape, there resident A D. 1558.

Arms. Or. three lions passant, in bend, sa. between two bendlets, vair.

Crest. A lion passant reguardant or. pellettée, gorged with a collar vair.

BOLTON, as borne by the Rev. THOMAS AMBLER BOLTON, born at Popplewick, near Nottingham, in 1816, who married, in 1843, Caroline, eldest dau. of William Chowler, of Wiseton, co. Nottingham, Esq.

Benjamin Bolton, of West Tanfield, near Ripon.

George Bolton, of West Tanfield. = Thomasina Bourne.*

Thomas Bolton, of West Tanfield, died at the age of 83. = Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Burn, and grand-dau. of Michael Burn. She died, aged 93, in 1837.

Thomas Bolton, of Wakefield. = Hannah Ambler, dau. of Richard Ambler, Esq., by his wife, Elizabeth, dau. of John Pyemont, of Carlton, near Lofthouse, Esq.

The Rev. Thomas Ambler Bolton. = Caroline Chowler, eldest child of W. Chowler, Esq., of Wiseton.

*Thomasina Bourne had a relative, Ralph Bourne, who was said to be the last surviving soldier who fought under Cromwell. He died in 1728, aged 113 years. He was for some time absent from home (says the tradition) with others, who never returned. These are supposed to be the members of the family of Bolton, who at this period settled in Ireland.

Arms. Arg., on a chevron gu., three lions passant guardant, or.

Crest. A buck's head erased, arg., attired or., gorged with a chaplet, vert., pierced through the neck with an arrow of the second.

BLOFIELD, of Hoveton House, co. Norfolk. The Rev. THOMAS CALTHORPE BLOFIELD, M.A., of Hoveton House, Vicar of Hoveton, and Rector of Felmingham, co. Norfolk, J.P. and D.L., only surviving son of the late Thomas Blofield, Esq., of Hoveton, Barrister-at-Law, J.P. and D.L., and grandson of John Blofield, Esq., by Sarah, his wife and cousin, only child and heiress of Thomas Blofield, Esq., of Hoveton, descends from a family settled in Norfolk as early as 1466, and bears a shield of six quarterings, with an escutcheon of pretence for Grose, in right of his wife, Mary-Caroline, third dau. and eventually only surviving child of Francis Grose, Esq., F.S.A., the celebrated antiquary.

Arms. Quarterly, first, sa. a chevron arg. between three fleur-de-lis, or.; second, chequy, az and or. a fesse erm.: third, erm. a maunch, gu.; fourth, az. three bars or. and a bend arg.; fifth, barry of six, or. and az.; sixth, gu. on a chief, arg. two mullets of the field. An escut-

cheon of pretence, or. on a mount between two lesser ones vert, a paschal lamb sa. bearing the cross and pennant erm.

Crest. Three ostrich feathers arg.

Motto. Domino quid reddam.

CHAPLIN, of Blankney, co. Lincoln, descended from Sir Francis Chaplin, Lord Mayor of London in 1677, and now represented by CHARLES CHAPLIN, Esq., of Blankney, M.P. for Lincolnshire from 1818 to 1831.

Arms. Erm on a chief indented vert, three griffins' heads erased, quartering the arms and quarterings of Sir John Hamby, as displayed on the knight's monument in Tathwell Church, co. Lincoln, viz.: — II. az. three esquires' helmets or.; III. per pale or. and gu. three mullets counterchanged; IV. arg., a cross invected gu., in the 1st quarter an annulet of the second; V. or. a chevron between ten cross crosslets sa. six and four.

Crest. A griffin's head erased or. murally gorged vert.

CHAPLIN, of Tathwell Hall, co. Lincoln, a branch of the Blankney family, now represented by FREDERIC CHAPLIN, Esq., of Tathwell Hall, son of the late Rev. William Chaplin, by Isabella, his wife, dau. of Sir Richard Sutton, Bart., of Norwood Park, and grandson of Charles Chaplin, Esq., who was younger son of Thomas Chaplin, Esq. (ancestor of the Blankney line), by Diana, his wife, sister of Thomas, Lord Archer.

Arms, *Quarterings* and *Crest* same as those of Chaplin of Blankney.

PALMER, of Carlton, co. Northampton, originally settled at Stony Stanton, co. Leicester. The elder branch appears to have ended in a female heir; but a scion of the old stock, William Palmer, an eminent lawyer, became possessed (9th Henry IV.), partly by marriage with an heiress of the name of Ward, and partly by purchase, of the Lordship of East Carlton, co. Northampton, where his descendants have ever since been seated. The present representative is SIR JOHN HENRY PALMER, Bart.

Arms. Sa. a chev. or. between three crescents arg. Whether by accident or design, it is impossible at this distance of time to say, but the arms of Palmer and Ward in the family shield seem to have been inverted. The original Palmer arms are engraved in Nicholl's Leicestershire, "Arg. on a bend sa. five bezants or.," which coat is assigned in the Palmer shield to the name of Ward. In confirmation of this surmise, there formerly existed in Carlton Church some old brasses representing a man in a long gown between his two wives, with six places for shields, all of which became effaced except one in the left hand corner, under the wife on the right, which bore the chevron and the crescents.

Crest. A wyvern or. armed and langued, gu.

Mottos. Pour apprendre obleies nepius, in old Norman French; and, Par sit fortuna labori. The latter is the motto now usually borne.

SAMPSON, of Henbury, co. Gloucester.

Arms. Per bend or. and gu. a cross-flory between two escallops in bend dexter, and as many billets in bend sinister, all counterchanged.

Crest. A fret or., thereon a wyvern's head erased gu., collared and semée of billets gold.

LOWNDES, of Chesham, Bucks, as borne by WILLIAM LOWNDES, Esq., of the Bury, Chesham, High Sheriff of Bucks in 1848, representative of a branch of the family of Lowndes of Winslow, and a descendant, through the Barringtons and Poles, from the royal house of Plantagenet, the arms of which he is entitled to quarter, as one of the co-representatives of Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, dau. and sole-heir of George, Duke of Clarence, brother of King Edward IV.

Arms. Arg. fretty az., the interlacings each charged with a bezant, on a canton gu. a leopard's head erased at the neck, or. Quarterings: SHALES, BARRINGTON, POLE, and PLANTAGENET.

Crest. A leopard's head, as in the arms, gorged with a laurel branch, ppr.

Motto. Ways and Means.

The founder of the Buckinghamshire branch of the Lowndes family was William Lowndes, Esq., Secretary to the Treasury, and for many years Chairman of Ways and Means in the House of Commons.

RODON, of Vere, in the Island of Jamaica. This family (a branch of the respectable family of Rowdon, of Rowdon, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, whose name appears in divers documents temp. Richard II.) obtained from the crown as early as 1680 grants of land in Jamaica. In Edwards' work on the West Indies, we find one Captain Rodon as having been destroyed in the great earthquake of 1692. Another member of the family became a judge and Custos Rotulorum; he left a son,

John Rodon, born 1728, d. 1789. =

George, born 1750, died 1813. =

John, born in 1788, *m.*, first, Eliza, dau. of Dr. Ludford, and had a dau., Ann Mitchell, born 1811; he *m.*, secondly, Mary Anne, dau. of George Mackenzie, of the Mackenzies of Ord, and has a son, John, born 1816.	Henry, born 1803, died 1836.	Francis, born 1805, died 1837.

Arms. Arg. on a fess gu. between three pheons sa. a lion pass or.

Motto. Magna est veritas et prevalebit.

MENZIES: as borne by Colonel CHARLES MENZIES, Colonel Commandant of the Portsmouth Division of Royal Marines, Aide-de-camp to the Queen, Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Knight of the Royal and Distinguished Order of Charles III. of Spain, and Knight of the Royal Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword.

This gallant officer was employed in Lord Nelson's squadron off Boulogne, and participated in the several desperate cutting-out expeditions on the French coast. In 1804, when in command of a detachment of

Royal Marines, he landed at Port Jackson during an alarming rising of the convicts, and by his promptitude and exertions quelled the insurrection, and preserved the town of Sydney. In 1806 he served in one of the boats of the *Minerva* frigate at the cutting-out of five luggers under a fort in Finisterre Bay; shortly afterwards was one of the crew of the *Minerva's* barge when she captured (fifty miles from the frigate, and after a very severe action at noon-day) the Spanish privateer *Buena Dicha*, with a picked crew of thirty-six men; commanded a boat at the capture of a Spanish gun-brig at Carrib, and shortly afterwards commanded the marines at the capture of Fort Finisterre, where he led the storming party, and was the first to enter the fort. In 1808 he served in boats at the cutting-out of the Spanish vessel of war *San Josef*, on which occasion he landed and made the Spanish Commodore prisoner, who surrendered to him his sword; commanded the marines at the capture of Fort Guardia, and subsequently at the cutting-out of the French corvette *La Mosella*, from under a battery in Basque Roads, on which occasion he was slightly wounded; was engaged at the capture of some gun-boats from under the guns of Fort Camarinus, and also at the capture of the fort itself; has been engaged in other severe boat actions and encounters with batteries, and was presented with a sword for his services by the Patriotic Fund.

Colonel Menzies descends from the ancient Scottish family of Menzies, or Mengues (as the name was originally written), one of the first surnames adopted in Scotland, temp. Malcolm Canmore, when those designations were introduced into that kingdom.

Arms. Arg. a chief gu., IMPALING or. a lion rampt. gu. ducally crowned gold within a bordure az., charged with twelve bezants.
Crest. A Saracen's head issuing out of a mural coronet ppr.
Motto. Will God I shall.

ANSTRUTHER THOMSON, of Charlton, co. Fife, as borne by JOHN ANSTRUTHER THOMSON, Esq., of that place, a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Fifeshire, eldest son and heir of the late John Anstruther Thomson, Esq., of Charlton, by Clementina, his wife, only dau. of the Right Hon. William Adam, of Blair Adam, and grandson of Col. John Anstruther, second surviving son of Sir Philip Anstruther, Bart., of Balcaskie, by Grizel Maria Thomson, his wife, heiress of Charlton, co. Fife, and heiress of line of the St. Clairs, Earls of Orkney and Lords Sinclair of Ravensheugh.

Arms. THOMSON: Arg. a stag's head gu. on a chief indented of the second, three lozenges, or.; quarterly, with ANSTRUTHER, viz., arg. three piles sa.
Crests. THOMSON: A dexter arm armed, holding a cross crosslet gu. ANSTRUTHER: Two demi arms holding a pole-axe with both hands, ppr.
Motto. Periissem ni periissem.

EDWARDS-MOSS, of Roby Hall, co. Lancaster, as borne by THOMAS EDWARDS-MOSS, Esq., who *m.*, 18th May, 1847, Amy Charlotte, only child of the late Richard Edwards, Esq., of Roby Hall, and assumed the additional surname and arms of EDWARDS.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, MOSS: Ermine and erminois a cross pattée az. between six billets, three in chief and three in base gu. 2nd and 3rd, EDWARDS: Arg. a lion rampt. guardant sable, on a chief dancetté of the last, two eagles displayed of the first, for distinction, a canton or.
Crests, of MOSS; Issuant from the battlements or. charged with a rose gu., slipped ppr. a gryphon's head ermine, on the neck a cross pattée az. Of EDWARDS: A rock ppr., therefrom issuing a dove arg. (charged on the breast for distinction with a cross crosslet gu.), in the beak an olive branch, surmounted by a rainbow, also ppr
Motto, En la rose je fleurie.

SAWYER, of Heywood, Berks, there located since the year 1627, and now represented by CHARLES SAWYER, Esq., of Heywood. Sir Robert Sawyer, of High Clere, Hants, Attorney-General to King Charles II., and counsel for the seven Bishops, temp. James II., was youngest son of Sir Edmund Sawyer, Kt., the purchaser of Heywood.

Arms. Az. a fesse chequy or. and sa. between three seapies arg.
Crest. A talbot on the scent ppr.
Motto. Cherches et tu trouveras.

CHENEY, of Badger Hall, co. Salop, a branch of the great family of Cheney, of Sherland, in the island of Sheppey, founded by Ralph de Caineto, temp. William the Conqueror. One of the descendants was Sir John Cheney, K.G., created Baron Cheney by King Henry VIII.

John Cheney, of Sherland, an eminent soldier under the banner of Henry of Richmond at Bosworth, personally encountering King Richard, was felled to the ground by the monarch, had his crest struck off and his head laid bare; for some time, it is said, he remained stunned, but recovering he cut the skull and horns off the hide of an ox, which chanced to be near, and fixed them upon his head to supply the loss of the upper part of his helmet; he then returned to the field of battle, and did such signal service, that Henry on being proclaimed King, assigned Cheney for *Crest*, the Bull's scalp, which his descendants still bear.

Arms. 1st and 4th, Az. six lionels rampt. arg., three, two and one, a canton erm. 2nd and 3rd, Erm. a bend sa. between three martlets, or.
Crest. A bull's scalp arg.
Motto. Fato prudentiâ major.

RUMSEY, of Southgate, co. Middlesex, of ancient descent in Hampshire, where the family was settled time immemorial. The grandfather of the present JAMES RICHARD RUM-

SEY, Esq., of Southgate, died at Easton, near Winchester, leaving a son, who first quitted Hampshire, and removed to Ipswich, co. Suffolk, where he married Ann Chaplin, a lineal descendant of Sir Francis Chaplin, Lord Mayor of London in 1677. His son, James Richard Rumsey, Esq., before named, born at Ipswich, resides at Southgate, where all his children were born; the eldest of whom, James Richard Rumsey, is married to Caroline, eldest daughter and coheir of the late John Carrick, Esq , of Southgate.

Arms. Arg. a fesse gu. a label of five points az. AN ESCUTCHEON OF PRETENCE for CARRICK, viz., or. a fesse dancettée between three talbots passant sa.
Crest. A horned owl, ppr.
Motto. Virtute non vi.

NUTTALL, of Kempsey House, co. Worcester, as borne by ROBERT NUTTALL, Esq., of Kempsey House, son and heir of the late John Nuttall, Esq., by Eliza, his first wife, daughter of Jonathan Howarth, Esq., of Manchester and Blackburn, and grandson of Robert Nuttall, Esq., by Mary Kay, his wife, niece of the Rev. Roger Kay, M.A., Rector of Fittleton, and Prebendary of Sarum, who founded, and most liberally endowed, Bury Grammar School. In Dugdale's and other Visitations, the name of Nuttall often appears written Nutthall, and the family then resided at Nutthall Hall, near Holcombe. A descendant, Thomas Nuttall, Esq., who had very considerable estates in Oldham and Tottington, left an only daughter, the wife of Robert Radcliffe, Esq.

Arms. A shacklebolt, sa.; *impaling* the arms of ANDREWS, in right of his wife, Susan Anne, only dau. of the Rev. Randal Andrews, M.A., Vicar of Ormskirk.
Crest. On a chapeau sa. turned up erm., a martlet, sa.
Motto. Serva jugum.

CHAMBERLAINE, of Jamaica. RICHARD CHAMBERLAINE, M.D., M.R.C.S., of Tancarville Castle, in the island of Jamaica, descends from the Irish branch of the family of Chamberlayne, of Wickham, and bears the arms of that ancient Norman house, which was founded in England by John, Comte de Tancarville of Tancarville Castle, in Normandy, who was Chamberlain to King Henry I., and father of Richard, Chamberlain to King Stephen, who, from his office, assumed this surname.* (*For full details*, see BURKE'S *Extinct Baronetage.*) At an early period an offshoot of the parent stem was planted in the sister kingdom, by a scion of the English stock, and spread into the counties of Meath and Louth, the branch seated in the latter county being now represented by Lord Lurgan.

Dr. Philip Chamberlaine, a descendant of this distinguished Anglo-Norman race, was collated to the Prebend's stall of Rathmichael, in the diocese of Dublin, A.D. 1713, and became Archdeacon of Glendalough, and Rector of St. Nicholas without. He married Miss Whyte, an English lady, sister of Solomon Whyte, Esq., Deputy Governor of the Tower, of Capt. Whyte, R.N., and of Colonel Whyte, and by her had issue.

1. Walter, in Holy Orders, *d. unm.*
2. Richard, who inherited from his uncle, Mr. Whyte, a considerable estate in the county of Longford. He *m.* Miss Pattison, dau. of Captain Pattison, R.N., but *d.s.p.*
3. William, Barrister-at-Law, who became a Judge in Jamaica. He *m.* a lady of the name of Smythe, and *d.* 5th Nov. 1768, leaving with one dau. three sons.
   1. William, of London, a very eminent surgeon, who received his education at Harrow, (with his cousin Richard Brinsley Sheridan), and at Trinity College, Dublin. He *d.* in 1822.
   2. Richard, also a surgeon, *b.* in Dublin, 1753-4, who *d.* at Kingston, in Jamaica, in 1821, leaving, by Rachel his wife
      Richard Chamberlaine, M.D., M.R.C.S., now of Jamaica.
      William Charles, aide-de-camp to the Liberator of Columbia, and colonel in the service of that Republic, who perished at the battle of Barcelona.
   3 Thomas Robert, Master of the *Melampus* Frigate, at the time she was engaged with the French squadron off the coast of Ireland, in 1798, and lost his life in the action by a chain shot.
   1. Anne, *m.* to the Rev. John Fish, A.M., of the co. of Kildare.
   2. Frances, who *m.* Thomas Sheridan, A.M. of Trinity College, Dublin, and became distinguished as the authoress of "Sidney Biddulph." She left at her decease, with other issue, a son, the Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

The present RICHARD CHAMBERLAINE, M D. (son of Richard as aforesaid), *m.* 12th January, 1830, Frances Elizabeth, only child and heir of the late Rev. Colin Donaldson,* Rector of St. George's, in

* On the Roll of Battle Abbey, among the illustrious individuals who accompanied William the Conqueror to England, are to be found the names of Tankerville and Chamberlaine. William, Comte de Tancarville, came into England with the Conqueror, but returned to the dukedom, leaving behind him his kinsman, John de Tancarville, who was Chamberlain to Henry I., and father of Richard, Chamberlain to King Stephen, who from his office, assumed his surname, and bore for arms, Gules, an inescutcheon arg., betwixt eight mullets in orle or. quartering, gu. a cheveron between three escallops or., both by that name; the first as the arms of the Earls of Tankerville, Chamberlains of Normandy-Guillim.

* The late Rev. Colin Donaldson, Rector of St. George's, in the island of Jamaica, *m.* Virginia, third daughter of the late Chevalier Joseph David de Montagnac, Knight of St. Louis and Lieut.-Colonel, commandant le Bataillon Garnison Bourbonnois before the revolution, and then a

the island of Jamaica, and has surviving issue, Frank Sheridan, Julia, Charles, Colin, Adeline, Philippe de Tancarville, and Victorine, Frances Bolivia.

Arms. Gu. an inescutcheon arg. within an orle of eight mullets, or. On an Escutcheon of Pretence, Or. a galley surmounted of an eagle displayed with two heads sa., armed and couped gu., in the dexter point a sinister hand couped gu., and in the sinister point a fish az., in right of his wife, who is only child and heir of the Rev. Colin Donaldson.
Crest. Out of a ducal coronet or. an ass's head arg.
Motto. Audaces fortuna juvat.

Holt. The first mentioned of this family is Thomas Holt, who had the manor of Sale, in Ashton, Cheshire, given to him and Masere in two divisions, by Adam Dutton, one of Earl Lupus' Barons, in 1180 (temp. Richard I.), who authorised them to bear the arms and crest still used by this branch, as lineal descendants; perhaps the only instance of two families, with different names, Holt and Sale, having the same bearings. There were many generations of this family, who resided at Grislehurst, Lancashire; some fought in the Scottish wars, and also in favour of the royal cause at Edgehill, Newberry, Marston Moor, &c., and were named in Charles's projected order of the Royal Oak. Also may be mentioned Judge Holt, and James Holt, whose mother was co-heiress to Sir James de Sutton; he was killed at Flodden Field, 1513. Randle Holme, the Chester Herald, drew out James Holt's coat of arms, which consisted of Holt, Sutton, Fitz Hugh, Pole, Vernon, Neville, Latimer, Montalt, Umfreville, Marmion, Gourney, Darcy, and Gamel, and styled him "James Holt, of Grantham, Lincolnshire, Elton and Sutton," Cheshire. He has also mentioned five of his descendants, successively, and their marriages, signed by Randle Holme, August 12th, 1672. The relations of John Holt, the last of the five above named, have the *original* document.

large landed proprietor in the ill-fated island of St. Domingo.

The Chevalier, a distinguished and intrepid officer, emigrated with the French princes, and served the whole campaign in the army of the French nobility, commanded by them (then Monsieur and the Comte D'Artois, subsequently Louis XVIII. and Charles X.) in 1792. On this army being disbanded at the retreat of the Prussians commanded by the Duke of Brunswick, the Chevalier retired to England, and from thence took refuge in the island of Jamaica, where he remained and bore with exemplary fortitude the bitter evils of his unfortunate lot until the restoration, when he returned to France, and was immediately raised by the king to the full rank of colonel, and honoured by him with the decoration of the Lily, in acknowledgment of his services and devotion to the cause of the Bourbon dynasty; but he did not long enjoy these favors, and died at Paris in 1818, on the eve of being promoted to the rank of Major-General. The Chevalier was descended from the branch of the house of Montagnac, settled in Languedoc, which is itself a shoot of the main tree, sprung originally at the Castle and Marquisate of Montagnac in Limousin, anno 930, as recorded, from a junior scion of the sovereign house of the Vicomte de Limoges, in the south of France. It bore for arms sable a saltire, or St. Andrew's Cross, arg. between four mullets of the last. Supporters. two lions pp. regardant. Motto. "*Virtus mihi numen et ensis.*"

John, the first Holt of Tottenham, from Grantham, married for his second wife, Lord Santry's granddaughter, and he died 1796. Dr. Holt, of Enfield, Middlesex, is grandson to the above lady, and direct descendant of the Thomas Holt above mentioned.

Arms. Arg. on a bend engrailed sa. three fleur-de-lys of the first.
Crest. A spear head ppr.
Motto. Ut sanem vulnero.

Fletcher, as borne by Jacob Fletcher Fletcher, Esq., of Peel Hall, near Bolton, co. Lancaster.

Arms. Erm. a cross engrailed between four escocheons sa., each charged with a pheon arg., all within a bordure wavy az.
Crest. Three arrows, two in saltire, and one in fess ppr., diverging from each angle a fleur-de-lis az., and surmounted in the centre by a saltire wavy sa.
Motto. Alta pete.

Ralston of Ralston, co. Renfrew, a very ancient family, stated by Crawford to be "descended from the Macduffs, Thanes of Fife," rendered illustrious by tradition as having slain Macbeth. A younger son of one of the Thanes, named Ralph, having obtained a grant of lands in Renfrewshire, called them Ralphstoun, and this, softened down in time to Ralston, became the family name.

Arms. Arg. on a bend az. three acorns in the seed, or.
Crest. A falcon ppr. belled.
Supporters—dexter, An armed man with a drawn sword. *Sinister,* A greyhound rampt.
Motto (referential to the supporters). Fide et Marte.

Ralston, of Warwick Hill, a branch of Ralston, of Ralston.

Same *Arms, Crest,* and *Motto.*

Ralston of Tower Hill, Kilmaurs, as borne by John Ralston, Esq., Captain of Dragoons, fourth in descent from William, second son of Hugh de Ralston, of that ilk, by Janet Hamilton, his wife.

Same *Arms, Crest,* and *Motto.*

Morris, as borne by Thomas Morris, Esq., of Peckham, Surrey.

Arms. Per fesse or. and gules, a lion rampant between three quatrefoils within a bordure indented, charged with eight annulets all counterchanged.
Crest. Upon a mount vert a lion rampant or. semée of quatrefoils, and holding in the dexter paw an annulet gu.

Stephens, as borne by Edward Stephens, Esq., F.R.C.S. London; M.D. Leyden; D.C. Berlin; L.A.C. London; Lecturer on Pathology and Morbid Anatomy at the Royal School of Medicine, Manchester, &c., &c.

Arms. Vert a cinquefoil ermine between four cross crosslets fitchee in saltire their points towards the centre or.
Crest. On a wreath on a mount, and in front of a

fern brake proper, a falcon rising argent beaked and membered gules balled or., in the beak an ostrich feather azure quilled, also gold.

HOLE of Caunton Manor, near Newark, Notts.

Arms. Az. three crescents between, in chief two horses courant, and in base a unicorn's head erased arg. The horses are derived from the ancient family of Kercheval, which intermarried with that of Hole.
Crest. Between two sprigs, a demi-lion rampant, holding between the paws a crescent.
Motto. Fræna vel aurea nolo—"I'd have no bit, tho' it were gold."

WALKER: as borne by ROBERT ONEBYE WALKER, Esq., of Bedford Square, London, one of the Registrars of the Court of Chancery, son of the late Thomas Walker, Esq., Senior Registrar of that Court;

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, arg. a chevron gu. charged with three crescents arg. between three pellets, for WALKER; 2nd, or. a chevron vert between three towers gu., for ONEBYE; 3rd, gu. a saltire, or., surmounted of another, vert, for ANDREW, late of Harlestone Park, co. Northampton.
Crests. WALKER, A sun in splendour, ppr.; ONEBYE, A bear's head, couped, party per pale, arg. and gu., by grant from the Herald's College, 7th Aug., 1680, to the descendants of John Onebye, of Ondeby (*alias* Oadby), co. Leicester.
Motto. Passibus æquis.

Of the ancient family of Onebye, now extinct, a full and interesting account is given in the Appendix to Nicholl's History of Hinckley. The first of that name there mentioned is John Oneby, High Sheriff of Rutland, Henry II., 1156. In 1403 Thomas Ondeby represented the county of Rutland in Parliament. In 1423, John Oneby occurs as Sheriff of Rutland; and Thomas Ondby, as Sheriff of Leicester and Warwick, 17th Richard II., 1484. From the Harl. MSS. it appears that eight of the family were admitted at Gray's Inn, and four were ancients. Of these, John was one in 1627, whose only son (Sir John Oneby, Knt., also an ancient) dying *s.p.*, his four daughters became coheiresses: viz. 1st, ELIZABETH, *m.* to Benj. King, of Kirby Muccles, co. Leicester; 2nd, DOROTHY, *m.* to Ezekiel Wright, whose son, Sir Nathan, was Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; 3rd, EMMET, *m.* to Richard Mason, M.D., of Leicester; and 4th, MARY, *m.* to Thomas Stavely, Esq., who also left four daughters, co-heiresses. ANNE, the second daughter, *m.* the Rev. Leonard Welstead, father of the poet of that name; CHRISTIANA, the third daughter, *m.* the Rev. Joshua Walker, Rector of Great Billing, co. Northampton, only son of John Walker, of Hurdsfield, near Macclesfield, Cheshire, by his second wife; Joshua died in 1705. The above-named Robert Onebye Walker is now his heir, and only remaining descendant of that name; he is also co-heir of the late Robert Andrew, Esq., of Harlestone Park aforesaid, through his mother, Frances, his eldest sister and co-heiress.

The estate at Harlestone, which had been in the family of Andrew in and from the reign of Henry VII., was sold by Robert Andrew to George John, second Earl Spencer, in 1829, and the remainder of his estates were devised by his will to Colonel Packe, his brother-in-law, son by a second marriage of the late Charles Packe, Esq., of Prestwold, co. Leicester.

CHAD, of Thursford, co. Norfolk, as borne by SIR CHARLES CHAD, Bart., of Thursford, and Pinkney Hall, elder son of the late Sir George Chad, Bart., by Sarah, his wife, daughter of John Rowlls, Esq., of Kingston, and grandson of Robert Chad, Esq., of Norfolk, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Charles Wright, Esq., of Kilverstone, son of Thomas Wright, Esq., by Catherine, his wife, daughter of Sir Charles Harbord, Surveyor-General to Charles II.

Arms. Per pale gu. and arg. a cross potent, in the 1st and 4th quarters, a rose, in the 2nd and 3rd, a cross patée, all counterchanged.
Crest. A falcon, wings expanded ppr., beaked, legged, and membered or., supporting in the dexter claw a cross potent, as in the arms.

PETERS, of Platbridge, co. Lancaster, originally Petre, claiming to be a branch of the noble house of Petre. The *s* was added during the sojourn of the family in Wales, where they still possess a patrimonial estates for several generations they were seated at Platbridge House, near Wigan, but the late Ralph Peters, Esq., of Platbridge, Barrister-at-Law, sold that estate, soon after he succeeded to his uncle, Bertie Entwisle's West India property. By Frances,* his wife, second daughter and co-heir of the Rev. Thomas Blackburne, LL.D., of Thelwall Hall, Cheshire, he had, with three daughters, two sons, the Rev. THOMAS PETERS, Rector of Eastington, co. Gloucester; and WILLIAM HENRY PETERS, Esq., of Harefield House, Lympstone, Devon.

Arms. Gu. a bend or. between two escallops arg. Quartering, BLACKBURNE, of Orford Hall; ASSHETON, of Prestwich; GREEN, of Chilwall; ASPINWALL, of Aspinwall; and IRELAND, of the Hutt and Hale.
Crest. Two lions' heads erased and endorsed, the dexter or., the sinister az., each gorged with a plain collar counterchanged.
Motto. Sans Dieu rien.

BENTLEY, of Birch House, co. Lancaster: an old Lancashire family, for some centuries seated at Bentley Hall, near Bury. JOHN BENTLEY, Esq., now of Birch House, impales the arms of ROYDS, in right of his wife, Emma, eldest daughter of Clement Royds, Esq., of Mount Falinge.

* This lady was sixteenth in descent from King Edward III.

Arms. Arg. on a bend sa. three wolves passant or.
Crest. A wolf rampt. erm. ducally collared or.
Motto. Benigno Numine.
IMPALING, erm. on a cross engrailed gu. between four lions rampt., a spear in pale ppr., between four bezants.

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DAKEYNE, of Biggin Grange. co. Derby. HENRY CHARLES DAKEYNE, Esq., of Hamilton Terrace, St. John's Wood, a descendant of the very ancient family of Dakeyne, of Biggin Grange (see "Landed Gentry"), bears the modern and ancient coats of Dakeyne, quartered.

Arms. (*See Plate Vol. II.*) Quarterly, 1st and 4th, gu. a lion passant guardant, and two mullets in pale or. between as many flaunches arg., each charged with a griffin segreant sa.; 2nd and 3rd, arg. a cross between four lioncels, gu.
Crest. A dexter arm embowed ppr., issuing out of a naval coronet or. holding a battle-axe arg., on the wrist a riband gu.
Motto. Strike Dakeyne, the Devil's in the hempe.

"The strangest of all northern mottos, 'Stryke Dakeyne, the Devil's in the hempe,' which is noticed as a curiosity of heraldry by Mark Antony Lower, is, I believe, first found in the grant of new arms by Flower in 1563, to Arthur Dakyns, Esq., of Linton and Hackness, in Holderness. He represented Scarborough in Parliament, 7 Edward VI., and was the younger son of Thomas Dakyns, Esq., of Chelmorden, co. Derby, a junior member of the Dakyn family settled at Biggin Grange (parish of Hartington) in that county. His only child, Margaret, died issueless in 1635, having survived her three husbands, Walter Devereux, Esq., brother to the Earl of Essex; Thomas Sydney, Esq., son of Sir Henry Sydney, K.G.: and Sir Thomas Posthumous Hoby, Knt. Her epitaph in Hackness Church states her to be buried 'so near unto the Bodies of her Father and of her Mother, as that all three will become one heape of Duste.' Arthur Dakyns was a General in the army, but as two or three centuries ago generals commanded on sea as well as land, I imagine he had distinguished himself in some gallant fight, perhaps against the Spaniards, wherein all the turning point in victory consisted in cutting some peculiar portion of a ship's *hempen* sails or cordage. It often happens that mottos are dispersed among branches to whose history they are wholly inapplicable. The elder Dakyns, or Dakyenes, of Derbyshire,* enchanted with the exploit of cutting the Devil out of the hemp, assumed the odd motto in question at the very commencement of the seventeenth century (confirmed to them in 1611 by St. George). It is now worn by all the families of that name so descended."—"*Slogans of the North of England and Martial Mottos,*" *by M. A. Denham and W. Hylton Longstaffe, Esqrs., p.* 14; *vide* also "*Hinderwell's History of Scarborough.*"

* From a branch of the Derbyshire Dakyns descended the late Rev. Dr. William Whitfield Dakins, Chaplain-General to the Forces, whose son is the present Rev. Horsely Dakins, D.D., *m.* to a daughter of the late Dr. Herbert Marsh, Bishop of Peterborough.

— —

WILSON, of Stowlangtoft, co. Suffolk. HENRY WILSON, Esq., of Stowlangtoft Hall, late M.P. for West Suffolk, IMPALES with his own arms the coat of FITZROY, in right of his wife, Caroline, daughter of the Rev. Lord Henry Fitzroy.

Arms. Sa. a wolf salient or. on a chief of the last a pale of the first, charged with a fleur-de-lis arg. between two pellets.
Crest. A demi wolf or. the sinister paw resting on a pellet charged with a fleur-de-lis, gold.
Motto. Wil sone wil.

———

HONYWOOD, of Marks Hall, co. Essex, a branch of Honywood of Evington, Kent, now represented by WILLIAM PHILIP HONYWOOD, Esq., of Marks Hall.

Arms. Arg. a chev. between three hawks' heads erased az. IMPALING arg. a chev. between three roses gu.
Crest. A wolf's head erm.
Motto. Omne bonum desuper.

———

COMER, of Fitzhead, co. Somerset, settled in that shire for many generations, and now represented by THOMAS COMER, Esq., of Fitzhead.

Arms. Vert, on a fesse between three eagles displayed or. as many keys, wards upwards, sa.
Crest. A squirrel sejant ppr., collared dancettée and line reflexed over the back or., holding in the paws a key, as in the arms.
Motto. Persevere.

———

WILLINGTON, of Willington, co. Derby; Sandhurst, co. Gloucester; Umberleigh, co. Devon; Barcheston, Hurley, Whateley, and Tamworth, co. Warwick, descended from John de Willington, of Willington, co. Derby, temp. Conquestoris.

This ancient family, seated at Willington at the Conquest, held baronial rank under the early Plantagenets, and was early possessed of estates in Gloucestershire and Devon. The chief line established at Umberleigh, in the latter, and at Willington Court in the former shire, is represented, through female heirship, by the Chichesters and Bassets; of the Barcheston branch, there are several co-representatives, Charles Holte Bracebridge, Esq., of Atherstone Hall, the Marquess of Anglesey, the Earl of Denbigh, &c.; the Hurley branch is represented by the Levetts of Wichnor Park, and the Floyers of Hints; the Whateley Willingtons by John Martin, Esq., M.P. for Tewkesbury; and the branch settled at Tamworth by Francis Willington, Esq., now of Tamworth, present male representative of the family.

Arms. Gu. a saltire vaire arg. and az.
Crest. A pine tree vert, fructed or.

———

COLQUHOUN, of that Ilk and Luss, one of the oldest and most eminent families in Scotland, now represented by SIR JAMES COLQUHOUN, Bart., of that Ilk and Luss.

Arms. Arg. a saltire engrailed sa.
Crest. A hart's head erased gu.; over it the *Motto*, Si je puis.
Supporters. Two greyhounds, collared, sa.
Motto. Cnock Elachan.

SHUCKBURGH, of Shuckburgh, co. Warwick, a family there seated at the beginning of the twelfth century. The present representative is SIR FRANCIS SHUCKBURGH, Bart., twenty-sixth hereditary Lord of the Manor of Shuckburgh, and Feudal Lord of Napton.

Arms. Sa. a chev. between three mullets, arg.
Crest. A black Moor, couped at the waist ppr., with a dart in his hand, or.
Motto. Hæc manus ob patriam.

WELDON, of Swanscomb, Kent; Shottesbrooke, Berks; and Rahenderry, co. Kildare, descended from Bertram de Weltden, temp. Conquestoris. The present representative of the Rahenderry branch is SIR ANTHONY WELDON, Bart., who bears for

Arms. Arg. a cinquefoil pierced, gu.; on a chief of the second, a demi-lion issuant, of the first.
Crests. 1st, A demi-lion rampt. arg. gutté de sang.; 2nd, the bust of Queen Elizabeth.
Motto. Bene factum.

ROBERTSON, of Kinlochmoidart, co. Inverness, as borne by WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Esq., of that place, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Robertson, by his wife, Margaret MacDonald, of Kinlochmoidart; and grandson of Dr. William Robertson, the historian, who was a descendant of the Muirton branch of the Robertsons of Strowan.

Arms. Gu. three crescents interlaced, or. between as many wolves' heads erased arg. armed and langued az., all within a bordure of the third, charged with eight mullets of the first. Quartering the quartered coat of Macdonald of Kinlochmoidart.
Crest. A dexter hand issuing from a cloud, holding up a wheatsheaf ppr.
Motto. Perseveranti dabitur.

PHILIPS, of Snitterfield, co. Warwick, as borne by MARK PHILIPS, Esq., late M.P. for Manchester.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, per pale az. and sa. with an orle of fleurs-de-lis arg. a lion rampt. erminois, ducally crowned and holding between the paws a mascle or.; a canton erm. 2nd and 3rd, gu. on a bend arg. between two cotises engrailed or. three bucks' heads, all between two pheons.
Crest. A demi-lion rampt. erminois, collared sa. ducally crowned, or., holding between the paws a fleur-de-lis arg. within a mascle gold.
Motto. Simplex munditiis.

SUTTON, as borne by the late ORLANDO GEORGE SUTTON GUNNING SUTTON, Esq., of Blendworth, Hants, Capt. R.N., fourth son of Sir George William Gunning, second Bart. of Horton, and grandson of Sir Robert Gunning, Bart., K.B., by Anne, his second wife, only daughter of Robert Sutton, Esq., of Scofton, Notts, and granddaughter of Richard Sutton, Esq., of Scofton, Lieut.-General in the Army and Governor of Bruges, who was younger brother of Sir Robert Sutton, K.B., the father of Sir Richard Sutton, first Bart. of Norwood Park. Capt. Gunning assumed by Royal Licence in 1850 the additional surname and arms of Sutton.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, arg. a canton sa. 2nd and 3rd, gu. on a fesse erm. between three doves arg. as many crosses formée sa. IMPALING the arms of SEYMOUR, in right of his wife, Mary, daughter of the late Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, Bart.
Crests. SUTTON, A wolf's head erased gu. GUNNING, A pigeon holding in the dexter paw a caduceus ppr.
Motto. Touts jours prest.

ACTON, of Gatacre Park, co. Salop, as borne by EDWARD FARRER ACTON, Esq., of that place, representative of Thomas Acton, Esq., of Gatacre Park, second son of Sir Edward Acton, first Bart. of Aldenham.

Arms. Gu. two lions passant arg. between nine crosslets fitchée or.
Crest. Within a torse a human leg and thigh in armour, couped and dropping blood, all ppr.
Motto. Avitæ gloriæ memor.

MASSEY, of Denfield and Dunham Massey, co. Chester, derived, in a direct line, from Hamon Massey, first Baron of Dunham Massey, *temp.* William the Conqueror, and now represented by MARGARET-ELIZABETH, only child and heir of the Rev. Millington Massey-Jackson, M.A., of Dunham Massey and Baguley Hall, co. Chester, Vicar of Warminster, Wilts, and Rector of Kingston Deverill, who was son and heir of George Massey, Esq., of Dunham Massey, and grandson of Charles Massey, Esq., of Denfield whose grandfather, William Massey, Esq., of Denfield and Mosse, is recorded in the Herald's Visitation, A.D. 1663, as the lineal descendant of Hamon, the Conqueror's companion in arms: the said MARGARET-ELIZABETH, only daughter and heir of the Rev. M. Massey-Jackson, *m.* Richard Mansel Oliver, Esq., of Melton Lodge, co. Leicester, youngest son of Laver Oliver, Esq., of Brill House, Bucks, J.P., by Mary, his wife, daughter of John Shakespeare, Esq., and has issue one son, Augustus Shakespeare, *b.* 21st November, 1827, and one surviving daughter, Madeline-Elizabeth. By Royal Licence, bearing date 10th May, 1844, Richard Mansel Oliver, Esq., his wife, and their issue, were authorized to take the surname of MASSEY, in addition to, and after that of OLIVER, and to bear the arms of MASSEY, quarterly with those of OLIVER.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, MASSEY: quarterly gu. and or. in the 1st and 4th quarters, three escallops arg. (for distinction, a canton of the second); 2nd and 3rd, OLIVER, per saltire or. and erm. on a chief per pale gu. and sa., three lions rampant arg., collared of the first.
Crests. MASSEY, A moorcock sa. combed and wattled gu. (charged on the breast for distinction with a cross crosslet or.) OLIVER, A lion's gamb erased grasping a branch of olive, ppr., and a chain, therefrom pendant a bugle, or.

Mottoes. MASSEY, Pro libertate patriæ. OLIVER, Nunquam fallentis termes Olivæ.

GILBERT, as borne by Lieut.-General SIR WALTER RALEIGH GILBERT, Bart., G.C.B.;

Arms. Erm. on a chev. sa., three roses arg. leaved ppr.
Crest. A squirrel sejant gu.
Supporters, dexter. A Grenadier of the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers; *sinister*, A Sepoy of the 15th (now 30th) Bengal Native Infantry, each holding in the exterior hand a musket, all ppr.
Motto. Mallem mori quam mutare.

VAUGHAN, of Burlton Hall, co. Salop, descended from Tudor Trevor, Founder of the Tribe of the Marches, and now represented by ROBERT CHAMBRE VAUGHAN, Esq., of Burlton Hall.

Arms. QUARTERLY of nine:—
I. Arg. a chev. between three boars' heads couped gu., armed or. On the centre of the chev. a crescent of the field within an annulet of the third.
II. Az. three crowns, or.
III. Sa. fifteen bezants, 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1.
IV. Per bend erm. and ermines a lion rampt. or.
V. Az. out of three covered cups or. as many boars' heads couped arg.
VI. Az. an armed arm embowed or., issuing from the sinister, holding a red rose, slipped and leaved ppr.
VII. Az. a cross patonce arg.
VIII. Arg. three boars' heads sa.
IX. Arg. a fesse between three sea plummets, sa.
Crests. VAUGHAN: On a chapeau, a boar's head couped gu., armed or., langued az. CHAMBRE: A greyhound's head arg., collared az., therefrom a chain or. and a wreath of roses. BOLLAS: A demi-boar wounded in the breast with a broken spear.
Motto. Afrad Pôb Afraid.
The BADGE of the family of Vaughan, as given in the engraving, was used in ancient times, and is to be seen on the seals of most of the old Deeds of Plas Thomas and The Wood. It can also be traced on an ancient silver Drinking Cup, and the needle-worked seat of an old chair.

BRIDGES, of Goodnestone, Kent, Bart.

Arms. Az. three water bougets or. within a bordure, erm. Quartering, II. Palmer, of Wingham; III. ..... IV. Fowler; V. Mildmay, of Moulsham Hall; VI. Radclyffe; VII. Fitz Walter; VIII. Clare; IX. Devereux.
Crest. Out of a ducal coronet or. a Moor's head sa., banded arg.

NEVILL, of Nevill Holt, co. Leicester, derived from Sir John Nevill, of Pickhall, co. York, next brother of Geoffrey Fitz Robert de Nevill, Lord of Raby, and now represented by COSMO NEVILL, Esq., of Nevill Holt.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, gu. a saltire erm.; 2nd and 3rd, arg. fretty gu. on a canton per pale or. and arg. a ship with sails furled sa.
Crest. A bull's head erm., ducally gorged and armed or.
Motto. Ne vile velis.

HARVEY, as borne by ALFRED AUGUSTUS HARVEY, Esq., M.D., of the Lodge, Bathampton, near Bath, grandson and representative of Audley Harvey, Esq., of Cole Park, near Malmesbury, Wilts, who was directly descended from the marriage of Robert Harvey, Esq., with Sarah, sister and coheir of Hugh Audley Esq., of Cole Park.

Arms. Or. on a chev. gu. between three leopards' faces of the first, three trefoils ppr. Quarterly with AUDLEY.
Crest. A leopard passant, bezantée, gorged with a ducal coronet, and chained or. holding in the dexter paw a trefoil slipped ppr.
Motto. Je n'oublieray jamais.

RICHARDSON, of Aber Hirnant, co. Merioneth, originally of Norfolk, and subsequently of Knockshinnock, co. Dumfries, as borne by HENRY RICHARDSON, Esq., of Aber Hirnant.

Arms. Arg. on a chief sa. three lions' heads erased of the first.
IMPALING, in right of his wife, Caroline, daughter of Arthur Lemuel Shuldham, Esq., of Deer Park, Devon, Dunmanway, co. Cork, and Palis Green, co. Limerick, the arms of that ancient family, viz., Az. an eagle displayed or. beaked and membered gu.
Crest. On a ducal coronet or. a unicorn's head couped erm., horned or.
Motto. Virtute acquiritur honos.

SMITH, of Pygons Hill, Lydiate, near Ormskirk, co. Lancaster, as borne by RICHARD BRYAN SMITH, Esq., of Pygons Hill, F.S.A., a magistrate for Lancashire.

Arms. Pean, on a fesse engr. or. between three squirrels sejant arg., each holding a marigold slipped ppr., three fountains, also ppr.
IMPALING, Erm. a lion rampt. sa. a canton of the last.
Crest. On a mount, a squirrel as in the arms, charged on the body with a fountain ppr.
Motto. In medio tutissimus.

STROTHER, of the Shrubbery, Shooter's Hill, Kent, as borne by ANTHONY STROTHER, Esq., of that place.

Arms. Az. fretty arg. on a bend nebuly or. three eagles displayed of the first.
Crest. Upon a mount vert., in front of an oak tree ppr. fructed or. a falcon belled also ppr.
Motto. Accipiter prædam sequitur nos gloriam.

NEWMAN, of Thornbury Park, co Gloucester, settled at Fifehead, Magdalen, co. Dorset, at a very early period. Branches were also seated at Wincanton, and other places in Somersetshire. The present representative is HENRY WENMAN NEWMAN, Esq., of Thornbury Park, J.P. and D.L., eldest son and heir of the late Richard Newman Toll, Esq., M.D. (grandson of Anne Newman, sister of the first baronet), who, with his brother, the Rev. Ashburnham Philip Toll, inherited the Newman estates on the death of their cousin, Frances, sister of the second baronet, and assumed thereupon the surname and arms of Newman.

Arms. Quarterly, sable and argent, in the first and fourth quarters, three mullets of the second. In the centre an escutcheon gu., charged with a portcullis imperially crowned, or., being an augmentation granted by King Charles II. to Colonel Newman for his loyalty at the battle of Worcester.
Crest. A martlet rising ppr.
Motto. Lux mea Christus.
Mr. Newman, in right of his marriage with Frances Margaret, daughter of the Rev. John Joseph Goodenough, D.D., Rector of Broughton Pogis, and great niece of the

late Dr. Goodenough, Bishop of Carlisle, IMPALES the arms of Goodenough, viz., Or. a chevron gu. between three guttes de sang.

BLAKELY, as borne by EDWARD BLAKELY, Esq., of Thorpe Hamlet, near Norwich, and registered in H.M. College of Arms. The father of Mr. Blakely inherited a small estate in Suffolk, called Goswold Hall, in the parish of Thrandeston, which was granted by William the Conqueror to Walter de Bowyer, and descended from him through the families of Grey and Rix, to that of Blakely.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th: Arg. a lion rampt. gu. semé of trefoils or. within a bordure dovetail of the 2nd, for BLAKELY; 2nd and 3rd, az. a fesse between two unicorns' heads erased in chief, and a cross patée in base or. for RIX.
Crest. A unicorn passant az. gutté d'or, and ducally gorged arg., resting the dexter leg upon an escocheon or. charged with a pale vair,
Motto. Allons Dieu ayde.

ALLCARD, as borne by WILLIAM ALLCARD, Esq., of Warrington, co. Lancaster, J.P.

Arms. Quarterly, arg. and or. on a bend nebuly az. three swans' heads erased of the first, beaked gu.
Crest. A demi-swan, wings elevated arg. semé of mullets az., in the beak a bull-rush, ppr.
Motto. Semel et semper.

CLAXSON, as borne by the Rev. BENJAMIN SAUNDERS CLAXSON, D.D., of Eastgate House and Wotton Lodge, Gloucester, Marquis de San Miniato.

Arms. Gules, a fesse engrailed paly ermine and or., between two porcupines in chief, and in base a stag lodged argent, attired and hoofed of the third. Quarterly with SAUNDERS, per chevron gules and or., in chief two elephants' heads of the last, in base a crescent azure.
Crest. A mount vert., thereon a stag lodged, as in the arms, the dexter forefoot supporting an escutcheon gu., charged with a porcupine arg.
IMPALING, in right of his wife, Charlotte Anne, dau. of the late Sir John Eamer, Knt., Lord Mayor of London—Azure, between two lions passant or., the sceptre or mace fesseways, representing that anciently borne by the Lord Mayor of the city of London (the same being crystal, the head terminating in crosses patée and fleurs-de-lis, and the whole richly ornamented with gold, pearls, and precious stones.) Quarterly with RICHARDSON—Sable, on a chief argent, three lions' heads erased of the field.

BIRLEY, as borne by the Rev. J. S. BIRLEY, of Halliwell Hall, co. Lancaster.

Arms. Sable on a fesse engrailed between three boars' heads couped argent, a mascle between two cross crosslets of the field.
Crest. A demi-boar sable, collared arg., chain reflexed over the back or. supporting a branch of Burdock ppr., and charged on the shoulder with a millrind, also arg.
Motto. Omni liber metu.

DAVIES, of Farthingville, co. Cork, descended through Richard Davies, Captain of Horse in Cromwell's army, from the family of Davies of Berrington, co. Hereford. A direct descendant in the male line, is WILLIAM ROCHFORT DAVIES, Esq., now in India.

The Rev. Rowland Davies, Chaplain to King William III., and Dean of Cork and Ross, descended from the family of Davies, of Berrington, co. Hereford, was born at Gill Abbey in 1649, and died in 1721. =

- George Davies, Esq., of Dowstown, near Cork, where his family still reside.
- The Rev. Michael Davies, Archdeacon of Cork, father of several sons and daughters.
- Simon Davies, Esq., married Judith, dau. and heiress of Robert Farthing, Esq., of Farthingville, co. Cork, by whom he got the estate. =
- Martha, *m.* the Rev. Richard White, and was mother of Mary Viscountess of Longueville, and grandmother of the present Earl of Bantry.

Robert Farthing Davies, Esq., of Farthingville, co. Cork, married Mary, daughter of Colonel John Ramsay (of the Dalhousie family), by Mary, his wife, sister of Arthur Smith, Archbishop of Dublin, and widow of Sir Nicholas Osborne, Bart. =

- Simon Davies, Esq., of Farthingville, *m.* and had issue.
- Rowland Davies *m.* and had several children.
- ROBERT DAVIES went to India, in the service of the E.I.C., and was some time Aide-de-Camp to Marquis Wellesley. Having volunteered to command a detachment of troops that were sent on board the *Sybelle* to act as marines when she sailed to engage a French frigate (*La Forte*), was killed in the action. =
  - Mrs. Bolton, widow of Col. Bolton, *m.* in Jan., 1786.
  - 1. Mary Davies. 2. Judith Davies, *m.* to Captain Rochfort, brother of Lady d'Oyly, 3. Harriet Davies, now Mrs. Coulson, of Lechlade Hall, Gloucestershire.
  - 4. Anna Davies, who *m.* 5. Charlotte Davies, *d.* unmarried in 1840.
  - Robert Davies, *b.* 17th July, 1787, *m.* 18th April, 1810. =
    - Sarah, eldest daughter of John Glas, Esq., of Pitreavie, co. Fife.
    - Henry Thomas, *b.* 3rd September, 1813.
    - Charles Edmond, *b.* 4th October, 1814.
    - William Rochfort, *b.* 24th Jan., 1817.
    - George Cruttenden, *b.* 7th Nov., 1819.
  - Charlotte, *b.* 22nd Aug., 1799. =
  - Major Henry Patch, East India Company's Service.
  - Three daughters.

Arms. Or. a chev. between three mullets sa.
Crest. A lion's gamb. ppr., holding a mullet sa.
Motto. Prudentem nihil punget.

DOHERTY, of Inishowen, co. Donegal, descended from Cean Faola, Prince of Tire Connell. The present Major-General Sir Richard Doherty, Knt., is son of the late

Leonard Doherty, Esq., of Coolmoyne, co. Tipperary, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Roger Scully, Esq., of Cashel, and grandson of Richard Doherty, Esq., of Kedragh, by Catherine, his wife, daughter of Leonard Keatinge, Esq., of Knockagh, which Richard Doherty of Kedragh was son of James Doherty, Esq., of Kedragh, by Honora, his wife, daughter of Theobald Butler, Esq., of Grange, and great grandson of John O'Doherty, Esq., some time of Inishowen (See "Landed Gentry," Supplement, p. 103.) In right of his wife, Rachel Sophia, daughter of Jonathan Anderson Ludford, Esq., M.D., and widow of Gilbert Munro, Esq., Sir Richard impales the arms of the very ancient family of LUDFORD, which can be traced by authentic evidence as possessed of the estate of Ansley, co. Warwick, from the close of the fourteenth century.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, arg. a stag at full speed, gu. on a chief vert. three mullets of the first; 2nd and 3rd, arg. a chev. engr. between three trefoils vert.
Crests. First, a greyhound, courant, holding in the mouth a coney, all ppr. 2nd, a naked hand, couped at the wrist, holding a sword ppr., hilt and pommel or.

POTTER, of Buile Hill, near Manchester, as borne by Sir JOHN POTTER, Knt., a magistrate for the borough of Manchester and for the county of Lancaster, of which he is also a Deputy-Lieutenant. Sir John, who is son of the late Sir Thomas Potter, the first Mayor of Manchester, by Esther, his wife, daughter of Thomas Bayley, Esq., filled the office of Mayor of Manchester for three successive years, and received the honour of knighthood on the Queen's visit to Manchester in 1851.

Arms. Sa. on a fesse erm. between, in chief two cinquefoils pierced or., and in base a knight's helmet ppr. a terrestrial globe, also ppr., between two garbs of the third.
Crest. On a mount vert., a sea horse erect, ppr. gorged with a collar gemel sa., supporting a rudder or.

HUTCHISON, of Rockend, co. Dumbarton, as borne by JAMES HUTCHISON, Esq., of that place, a magistrate for Lanarkshire, eldest son of the late Rev. Patrick Hutchison, A.M., by Helen, his wife, third dau. of Robert Graham, Esq., of Tamrawer, co. Stirling.

Arms. Arg. a fesse az., surmounted by three arrows points downward, one in pale, the other two meeting in point, counterchanged, in chief a boar's head, erased sa.
IMPALING, in right of his wife, Henrietta Maxwell, youngest daughter of the late James Graham, Esq., of Glasgow, by Janet Maxwell, of Williamwood, his wife, the quartered coat of GRAHAM and MAXWELL.
Crest. A stag's head, erased gu., attired or.
Motto. Memor esto.

GYLL, of Wyrardisbury, Bucks, resident at an early period (temp. Edward I.) in Cambridgeshire, and subsequently at Buckland and Wyddial Hall, Herts. Sir George Gyll, of Wyddial, knighted at Whitehall, 23rd July, 1603, was an officer in the army, and accompanied Robert, Earl of Essex, in his expedition to Cadiz. The present male representative is BROOKE HAMILTON GYLL, Esq., of Wyrardisbury, eldest son of the late William Gyll, Esq, of Wyrardisbury, Captain 2nd Life Guards, by Lady Harriet Flemyng, his wife, only child of Hamilton Flemyng, last Earl of Wigtoun.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, sa. two chevrons arg., each charged with three mullets of the field, in base a cinquefoil of the second, on a canton or. a lion passant guardant gu.; 2nd and 3rd, lozengy or. and vert., a lion rampt. guardant gu.
QUARTERINGS. — II. CANON; III. LAWRENCE; IV. BROOKE; V. BROOME; VI. FLEMYNG; VII. FRASER; VIII. ROSS; IX. MELVILLE; X. CHILD; XI. ROOKE.
Crests. 1st, a hawk's head az. between two wings frettée vert.; 2nd, a goat's head erased ppr.
Motto. Virtutis gloria merces.

HARFORD, of Blaize Castle, co. Gloucester, originally of Bosbury, co. Hereford. The present JOHN SCANDRETT HARFORD, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., of Blaize Castle, impales with his own arms the coat of DAVIS, in right of his wife, Louisa, eldest daughter of Richard Hart Davis, Esq., M.P. for Bristol.

Arms. Sa. two bends arg., on a canton az. a bend or.
IMPALING, gu. a chev. between three boars' heads couped arg.
Crest. From flames ppr. a dragon's head or. between two wings az., fire issuing from the mouth.
Motto. Inter utrumque tene.

ACWORTH, of the Hook, Northaw, Herts.

Arms. Erm. on a chief indented gu. three coronets or.
Motto. Vincet qui patitur.

POOLE, of Marbury Hall, near Whitchurch, Salop.

Arms. Az. a lion rampt., arg. between eight fleurs-de-lis or.
Crest. Out of a ducal coronet or. a griffin's head arg.
Motto. Tenax propositi.

WILLIAMS, formerly De Avan, of Aberpergwm, co. Glamorgan. The present possessor is WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Esq., of Aberpergwm.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th; Gu. three chevronels arg., for JESTYN AP GWRGANT; 2nd and 3rd, sa. a chev. between three fleurs-de-lis arg. for EINION AP COLLWYN.
Crest. The paschal lamb ppr.
Motto. Y ddioddefws y orfu. *Anglice*: He who suffered has conquered.

LYSLEY, of Mimwood, Herts, as borne by WILLIAM JOHN LYSLEY, Esq., of that place, high sheriff of the county in 1851.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st, gu. a lion passant, guardant, arg. ducally crowned or.; 2nd, or. a fesse between two chevrons sa., both for LYSLEY; 3rd, or. a bend vair, between three hurts, for PITT, of Goldhall; 4th, as the first, with three mullets arg. pierced of the field in chief, also for LYSLEY.
Crests. First, on a chapeau, gu. turned up erm. a millstone, arg. with millrind or.; 2nd, a cubit arm in

armour, the hand in a gauntlet grasping a war mace, all ppr., from the handle of the mace a chain pendent, encircling the arm, or.
Motto. Forward.

SCOTT, of the Isle of Wight. The present PERCY SCOTT, Esq., of Shrewsbury House, Newport, Isle of Wight, youngest son of Benjamin Scott, Esq., of Coolmain, co. Cork, formerly served as an Ensign in the 2nd, or Queen's Royal, Regiment, and is a Lieut. H.P. late 98th Regiment. He is also Captain Commandant of the 63rd, or Isle of Wight Light Infantry Militia, and a Justice of the Peace for Newport, of which borough he served the office of mayor for four several years.

He impales with his paternal arms the coat of GOTHER, in right of his wife, Mary, dau. of the Rev. Andrew Gother, M.A.

The branch of the numerous race of Scott to which Mr. Percy Scott belongs, has long been settled in Ireland, and claims to be connected with the ancient English family which unhappily numbered amongst its members the regicide Thomas Scott, Esq., M.P., who, with others, signed the death-warrant of King Charles I., and who was tried, condemned, and executed in 1660.

The Irish branch may be traced for a period of upwards of 200 years back, through the Prerogative Courts and the Office for the Registration of Deeds in Ireland, from the circumstance of a succession of its members having borne the somewhat singular Christian names of Hibernio and Hibernicus, which seem to be peculiar to it. The name Hibernio appears indeed to have been invented for the first-born son after the settlement of the family in Ireland, and conferred upon the infant in honour of their adopted country. The ancestors of this branch acquired and held landed estates of somewhat considerable extent in several Irish counties; which estates however, in the process of time, became divided between the male and female members of it, and thus partly passed into other families of different names.

LIEUT. MATTHEW SCOTT,* of Taygard, in the co. Dublin (who had a brother, also a Lieut. Hibernio Scott), bequeathed by will, dated the 30th November, 1656, to his wife, Martha, and his daughter, Barbara, all his lands in the counties of Kilkenny, Wexford, Cork, and Kerry, share and share alike, and for his wife's share and proportion, after her death, he left that to his kinsman (nephew), George Scott, son of the above-named Lieut. Hibernio and his heirs for ever. Barbara Scott, the daughter named above, married Richard Wilson, Esq., of the co. of Wexford, and had a son named John Wilson. This John Wilson and the before-named George Scott, after the death of Lieut. Matthew Scott and of his widow Martha, being then possessed of all the lands of Lieut. Matthew Scott, share and share alike, did by articles of agreement dated the 14th July, 1693, covenant to divide them; John Wilson taking the lands in the counties of Wexford, Kilkenny, &c., and George Scott those in the co. Cork; and thereupon John Wilson executed a power of attorney to his maternal uncle, Lieut. Hibernio Scott, to deliver for him one moiety of the Cork estates, viz., of Drinah, Glounakillin, and Cappamore to the said George Scott, to be possessed of them according to the aforesaid articles of agreement, or deed of exchange, of each other's interests in their several lands.

The co. Cork estates just enumerated—which are of moderate extent and value—have, with the exception of the moiety of them held for a short time by John Wilson, lineally descended from Lieut. Matthew Scott in possession of the family, and are now (1852) vested in Mr. Percy Scott's nephew, Hibernicus Benjamin William Percy Scott, Esq., of Gurtaglanna, co. Cork, only son of Major Scott, formerly of the 2nd (or Queen's Royal) Regiment of Foot. While of the other moiety of the lands of Lieut. Matthew Scott, the Wexford property is at this day in the possession of the descendants of the said Lieut. Matthew Scott's grandson, John Wilson, who have taken the name of Palliser.

GEORGE SCOTT, son of Lieut. Hibernio Scott, and nephew to Lieut. Matthew Scott, after he succeeded to the lands which he inherited from the latter, married, had issue, and was succeeded by his son,

MATTHEW SCOTT, Esq., of Ballingarrah, or Bogstown, co. Cork, who *m.* Phœbe, dau. of Samuel Milner, Esq., of Drinah, and had issue three sons—Hibernicus, Samuel, and Matthew. Mr. Scott, by a deed dated in 1721, entailed his estates upon his eldest son (and his heirs male) and successor,

HIBERNICUS SCOTT, Esq., of Lishnaleen or Flaxfort, co. Cork, who *m.* 1st, Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Bousfield, Esq., of Cork, sister to Sarah, wife of Falkner Herrick, Esq., of Shippool, near Innishannon (see Herrick of Shippool in "Landed Gentry"), and 2ndly, Anne, dau. of Percy Smyth, grand-dau. of Sir Percy Smyth, of Ballynatray, co. Waterford (see Smyth of Ballynatray in "Landed Gentry"), and sister to Esther, wife of Francis Bernard, Esq., of Castle Bernard, co. Cork, mother of Francis, first Earl of Bandon (see Earl of Bandon in "Burke's Peerage"). By the first marriage Mr. Scott had issue,

1. BENJAMIN, heir to the entailed property, of whom hereafter.

* It is inferred from old family documents that Lieut. Matthew Scott was indebted for his military rank, and for grants of lands in Ireland to the influence of the Regicide Scott with Cromwell.

2. George, *m.* in the West Indies to the only dau. of a Governor of St. Eustatia, and had issue one son and one dau. Both parents and children are now extinct.
3. Sarah, *m.* to John Freke Smyth, Esq., of Castle Doneen, near Ross Carberry.
4. Phœbe, *m.* to William Stawell, Esq., and had issue.
5. Hannah, *m.* to Robert Patterson, Esq., of Cork, and had issue.
6. Esther, *m.* William Radcliffe, Esq., and had issue.

By his second marriage Mr. Scott had issue, two sons and one dau., viz.:—

1. Percy (Scott Smyth), who succeeded to the estates of his maternal uncle, William Smyth, Esq., of Headborough, co. Waterford, and took the name of Smyth in addition to that of Scott. He *m.* Sarah, dau. of Samuel Kingston, Esq., of Bandon, and had issue two sons and five daus., viz.: 1. William, a magistrate of the co. Waterford, of which county he also served the office of high sheriff; he was drowned by the wreck of the "Waterwitch" steamer in Tramore Bay, and *d. unm.* 2. Percy Scott, in Holy Orders, *m.* 4th of Sept., 1827, Catharine, dau. of John Odell, Esq., of Carriglea, co. Waterford; and died, leaving issue one son, Percy Smyth, of Headborough, co. Waterford. 1. Isabella, *d. unm.* 2. Elizabeth, *d. unm.* 3 and 4. Ann and Sarah, drowned in the "Waterwitch" with their brother William, and *d. unm.* 5. Esther, *m.* Crofton Uniacke, Esq., of Balyre, Cork.
2. Matthew, Lieut.-Col. 28th foot, *d. unm.* on service with his regiment in the West Indies.
3. Anne, *m.* the Rev. Edward Spread, and left issue, one dau. Anna, *m.* to the Rev. Henry Hamilton Beamish, formerly of Mount Beamish, co. Cork, Incumbent of Conduit Street Chapel, London. She died, and has left issue.

Benjamin Scott, Esq., of Coolmain, co. Cork, eldest son of Hibernicus Scott, Esq., of Lishnaleen or Flaxfort, succeeded his father to the possession of the entailed family property. He *m.* Persis Dowe,* dau. of Benjamin Dowe, Esq., of Belrose, co. Cork (date of marriage settlement, 28th October, 1772), and had issue, eight sons and six daus., viz.

1. Hibernicus, *b.* 16th Jan., 1774, *d. unm.* 9th Feb. 1852.
2. George, *b.* 21st July, 1776, Captain 90th Regiment, *d. unm.*
3. Benjamin, *b.* 3rd May, 1777, *d.* in infancy.
4. Matthew,* *b.* 5th July, 1779. Major 2nd (Queen's Royal) Regiment of Foot, a magistrate for the co. Cork, *m.* 31st May, 1822, Frances, dau. of J. Pratt, Esq., of Castle Martyr, and niece to Lieut.-General Sir Charles Pratt, K.C.B., by whom he left at his decease, 1st June, 1845, one son and two daus., viz.; 1. Mary, *b.* 7th August, 1823. 2. Sarah, *b.* 6th Sept., 1825, and 3. Hibernicus Benjamin William Percy, *b.* 10th June, 1828, who succeeded 9th Feb., 1852, to the hereditary landed property of the family on the death of his uncle Hibernicus Scott, Esq., of Coolmain, co. Cork.
5. Benjamin, *b.* 5th August, 1784, Cornet 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers) promoted to lieutenancy, in the 6th West India Regiment, and died on service in the West Indies.
6. Edward, *b.* 12th Sept. 1788, Lieut. 59th Regiment, *d. unm.* on service with his regiment in the East Indies.
7. William, *b.* 8th Sept. 1789, *m.* 28th August, 1819, Mary Anne, dau. of Samuel Jervois, Esq., of Brade, co. Cork, and has issue. 1. Mary Anne

* Miss Dowe's mother's name was Markham, a near relative of the Right Rev. Richard Markham, Archbishop of York.

* This gallant officer served with his regiment in 1795 in the West Indies, and was in the engagement at Martinique when his col., Lord Dalhousie, was wounded. In 1797 he was present at the capture of Trinidad. In 1798 he served in Ireland, and was in action against the rebels at Fowkes's Mill and Wexford. He was in Holland in 1799, and in action at the Helder and at Egmont op Zee; and in the same year was present at the victory over the French and Dutch. In 1800 he was with a flying expedition on board the "Europa," on the French coast, and on the 19th July, of that year, landed at Minorca. In 1801 he accompanied the expedition to Egypt, where a large body of troops and several batteries opposed their landing on the 8th of March; and on the 13th, he shared the victory of the day. He was also present at the battle of Alexandria, at the reduction of Rosetta and St. Julien; at the affair at Rahmanie; the capture of the French Convoy in the Desert; at the surrender of Cairo, and also at the subsequent blockade of Alexandria. From 1802 to 1805, Major Scott served at Gibraltar; in 1807 he was in Guernsey and Portugal, and at the battle of Vimiera; in 1809 at the retreat to and battle of, Corunna, the expedition to Walcheren, and at the siege of Flushing. In 1811, he was again in Portugal, and shared in the pursuit of Marshal Massena into Spain; he was subsequently at the storming of Badajoz. In 1812, Major Scott served at the siege of the fortified convent of Salamanca, where the Queen's lost Captain Sir George Colquhoun and Lieut. Matthews. In July of the same year Major Scott was severely wounded at the battle of Salamanca; the loss of his regiment, the Queen's, on this occasion was nearly half of its entire strength, including one lieutenant killed, a lieutenant-colonel, a major, a captain, and three lieutenants wounded; at the close of the action the regiment was commanded by a subaltern. After this, the Queen's, being greatly reduced in numbers, the head-quarters with six skeleton companies were sent to England, and the remaining four companies of 100 men each remained in Portugal under Major Scott In 1813 he was present at the battle of Vittoria, the blockade of Pampeluna; the actions of the Pyrenees from the 28th of July to the 2nd of August, and led the centre column with the four companies of the Queen's to the attack of Soult's entrenched position on the Nivelle. He shared also in all the affairs in the vicinity of St. Jean de Luc, Bayonne, in the battles of Orthes and Toulouse, and in all the engagements from 1812 to 1814, in which the fourth division of the army were concerned. In 1816 Major Scott embarked with the Queen's for the West Indies, and in the same year retired on half-pay.

Jervis, *b.* 30th April, 1826. 2. Lucinda, *b.* 12th October, 1827. 3. William, *b.* 18th October, 1828. 4. Persis, *b.* 3rd December, 1830. 5. Benjamin Bousfield, *b.* 5th Jan., 1832. 6. Eliza, *b.* 9th January, 1833. 7. Samuel Jarvis, *b.* 20th April, 1836.

8. PERCY, now of the Isle of Wight, *b.* 1st Nov., 1792, *m.* 30th Nov., 1820, Mary, dau. of the Rev. Andrew Gother, M.A., formerly Fellow of New College, Oxford, and afterwards Vicar of the Parishes of Chesterton, Oxon, and Thorley, Isle of Wight, and has issue: 1. PERCY FRANCIS GOTHER, Captain R.A., *b.* 6th Nov., 1821. 2. Hibernicus, Lieut. Bombay Artillery, *d. unm.*, 1847. 3. William Andrew Gother, Gent. Cadet, Sandhurst, *d.* young. 4. Edward Holmes, B N.I., *b.* 4th July, 1828, *m.* Lucy Amelia, dau. of John Rocke, Esq., of Purneah, Bengal, and 5, Elizabeth-Persis-Anne.

1. Margaret, *b.* 21st August, 1775, *m.* 24th Oct, 1805, the Rev. William Sullivan, M.A., Curate of Bandon, subsequently Rector of Kilnagross,* and Prebendary of Temple Bryan, co. Cork. She *d.* 9th April, 1819 (he 27th May, 1836), having had issue eight daus. and one son.
2. Eliza, *b.* 16th August, 1780, *m.* John Howe, Esq., of Glannavarane, co. Cork, *d.* and left issue.
3. Persis, *b.* 12th July, 1782, *m.* Capt. William Nichols, formerly of the 3rd (Buffs) Regiment of Foot.
4. Martha, *b.* 4th May, 1786, *d. unm.*
5. Mary, *b.* 18th April, 1791, *m.* Robert Radcliffe, Esq., LL.D., and *d.* without issue.
6. Sarah, *b.* 5th Dec., 1794, *m.* James Pratt, Esq., son of J. Pratt, Esq., Castle Martyr, co. Cork, nephew of Lieut.-General Sir Charles Pratt, K.C.B., and has had issue.

Arms. Arg. a chev. between three demi-lions rampt., erased, gu.; IMPALING GOTHER.
Crest. A demi-lion, as in the arms.

APPLETON, of Waldingfield, Suffolk, now of Boston, in the United States of America

From "Wever's Ancient Funeral Monuments," and from a pedigree in the Harl. MSS., British Museum, it appears that the family of Appleton, whose name seems to denote its Saxon origin, was established at Waldingfield, co. Suffolk, previously to the year 1400. A junior branch, seated at South Benfleet, Essex, was raised to the degree of baronet in 1611. The earliest recorded ancestor of the main line, JOHN APULTON, gent., of Great Waldingfield, living 19 Rich. II., A.D. 1396, died in 1414, leaving a son,

JOHN APULTON, of Waldingfield, who confirmed lands to his son John, and Margaret, his son's wife, 37 Henry VI. He was father of

JOHN APULTON, of Little Waldingfield, who *m.* Margaret, dau. of Richard Wellinge, and *d.* in 1481, leaving a son,

JOHN APULTON, of Little Waldingfield, who *m.* Alice, dau. and co-heir of Thos. Malchier, of Great Waldingfield, and had three sons, of whom the second,

THOMAS APILTON, of Little Waldingfield, *m.* Margaret, dau. and heir of Robert Crane, of Stonham-parva, and died in 1507, leaving a dau., Alice, wife of Thomas Spring, of Lavenham, and three sons, Robert, his heir, Thomas, Rector of Lavenham, and William. The eldest,

ROBERT APPILTON, of Little Waldingfield, *m.* Mary, daughter of Thos. Montney, and by her (who *m.* 2ndly Martyn, of Long Melford) left at his decease in 1526, two sons, WILLIAM, his heir, and Edward of Edwardstone, whose wife was Alice, dau. of Firmin Rookwood, of Euston, co. Suffolk. The elder son,

WILLIAM APPILTON, of Little Waldingfield, *m.* Rose, dau. and heir of Robert Sexton, Esq., of Lavenham, and by her (who wedded 2dly Robert Gurdon, Esq., of Assington), had a son and heir,

THOMAS APPLETON, ESQ., of Little Waldingfield, who *m.* Mary, 2d dau. and co-heir of Edward Isaack, Esq., of Patricksbourne, in Kent, and had issue:

I. Isaack (Sir) Knt., who resided in the Manor House of Holbrook Hall, Suffolk. He *m.* Mary Cage, and by her (who *m.* 2dly Lawrence Cutler) left at his decease, 14 Sept. 1608, one son and three daus.—viz.:
   Isaac, of Holbrook, who *m.* Mary, widow of Sir Robert Crane, but *d.s.p.*
   Frances, *m.* Jacob Preston, Esq., of Beeston St. Lawrence, Norfolk.
   Dorothy, *m.* to Robert Fairford, Esq.
   Mary, *m.* to —— Craddock, Esq.
II. John, buried at Chilton.
III. Thomas, citizen of London, *d.* unmarried.
IV. SAMUEL, who emigrated to America.
I. Mary, *m.* to Robert Ryece, Esq., of Preston, an eminent antiquary.
II. Judith, *m.* to Dr. Lewis Bayley, Bishop of Bangor.
III. Sarah, *m.* 1st to Edw. Bird, Esq., of Walden, and 2ndly to Henry Smythe, D.D.

The fourth son,

SAMUEL APPLETON, *b.* in 1586, at Little Waldingfield, emigrated to America, and

* On his promotion to the living of Kilnagross, his former parishioners presented him with an affectionate farewell address and a valuable piece of plate.

settled in New England with his wife, Mary Everard (of ancient Suffolk descent), and their five children. Those children were

I. JOHN, *b.* in 1622, who was Deputy to the General Court, as Lieut. John Appleton, from 1656 to 1664, and subsequently as Captain. He *m.*, in 1651, Priscilla, dau. of the Rev. Jose Glover, (at whose charge was established the first printing-press in America), and dying in 1699, left issue:

JOHN, *b.* in 1652, Town Clerk of Ipswich, in America, and Deputy to the General Court in 1697, with the title of Lieut-Colonel. He was for many years Judge of Probate. By Elizabeth, his wife, dau. of President Rogers, he left at his decease, in 1739, with other issue, a son,

NATHANIEL, D.D., a very eminent Divine, *b.* 9 Dec., 1693, who *m.* Margaret Gibbs, and *d.* 9 Feb., 1784, having had issue, NATHANIEL, a merchant of Boston, *b.* in 1731, Commissioner of Loans: he *m.* twice, and died in 1798, leaving Nathaniel Walker John, Thomas, and other issue. Henry, a merchant, of Portsmouth, America; John, a merchant of Salem, who *d.* in 1817, leaving, with other issue, John Sparhawk, of Salem and Boston, an antiquary and genealogical collector; Margaret, *m.* Prentiss; Elizabeth, *m.* Rand; Mehitable, *m.* Rev. Dr. Samuel Haven.

2. Samuel, who *d.* in 1693, leaving issue.
3. Joes, of Boston, New England, merchant, *d.* unmarried, 1721.
1. Eliz., *m.* to Richard Dummer, jun.
2. Priscilla, *m.* to the Rev. Joseph Capen, of Topsfield.
3. Sarah, *m.* to Samuel Rogers.
4. Mary, *m.* to Nathaniel Thomas, of Marshfield.

II. SAMUEL, *b.* at Waldingfield in 1624, who accompanied his father to New England, and in 1675 became Commander in Chief of the army on the Connecticut River, in the Indian war. His services were of the greatest importance, and were marked by skill and courage. This Major Samuel Appleton was the most distinguished of the American Appletons. His letters from Hadley, whilst holding the chief command of the troops, show him to have been a man of good education and decided character, whilst the perseverance with which he held out under the persecution of Sir Edmund Andros, may be regarded as the shadowing forth of the great principle of resistance to "taxation without representation," which resulted in the independence of America. Samuel Appleton, whose will bears date in 1695, and was proved in 1696, married twice. By his first wife, Hannah, dau. of William Paine, of Ipswich, he had a son and two daughters, viz.,

1. Samuel, of Lynn, and afterwards of Boston, who died in 1725, leaving by Elizabeth Whittingham, his wife, a son Samuel, an eminent merchant, who *d.* in London in 1728.
2. Hannah, *m.* to William Downes, of Boston.
3. Judith, *m.* to Samuel Walcott, of Windsor, N.A.

By his second wife, Mary, daughter of John Oliver, of Newbury, Major Samuel Appleton had three sons and a daughter, viz.,

1. John, who married twice, and *d.* in 1724, leaving issue John and Benjamin.
2. Isaac, Major, *b.* in 1664, who *m.* Priscilla Baker, granddaughter of Lieut.-Governor Symonds, and had, with several daughters, a son, ISAAC APPLETON, *b.* in 1704, who *m.* Elizabeth Sawyer, a merchant's daughter, and *d.* in 1794, leaving issue ISAAC, of New Ipswich; Francis, also of that town; Samuel (father of General James Appleton); Thomas, of Beverly; John, of Buxton, Maine; Daniel, William, of Portsmouth; Joseph (Rev.), of North Brookfield, and two daughters. The eldest son, Deacon ISAAC APPLETON, of New Ipswich, *b.* in 1731, *m.*, in 1760, Mary, daughter of Joseph Adams, of Concord, and *d.* in 1806, leaving issue:

1. ISAAC, of Dublin, N.H., *m.* and had issue.
2. Joseph, *d.* 1791.
3. Samuel, merchant of Boston.
4. Aaron, of Keene.
5. Moses, of Waterville, M.D.
6. NATHAN. The Hon. Nathan Appleton, merchant of Boston, *b.* 6th October, 1779, *m.*, first, in 1806, Maria Theresa Gold, and has by her one surviving son, Thomas Gold, and two daughters: Mary, *m.* to Robert James Mackintosh; and Fanny Elizabeth, *m.* to Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. The Hon. Nathan Appleton *m.*, secondly, in 1839, Harriet C. Sumner, and has by her William Sumner, Nathan, and Harriet.
7. Eben, *b.* 1784, *d.* in 1833, leaving issue.
1. Dolly, *m.* to David Everett.

2. Mary, *m.* to Joseph Barrett.
3. Emily, *m.* to Moses Jewett, and *d.* in 1809, leaving a son, Isaac Appleton Jewett.
3. Oliver, *m.* and had issue.
4. Johannah, *m.* to Nathaniel Whippler.

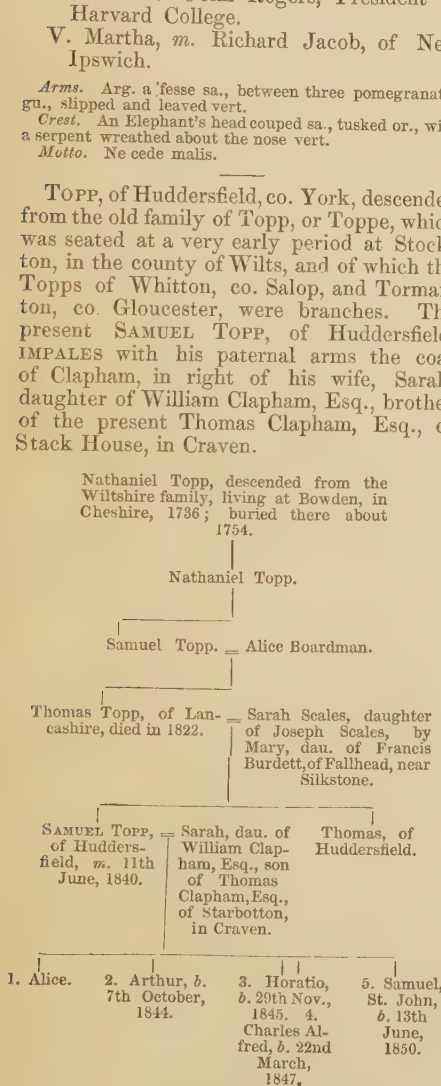
III. Sarah, *m.*, in 1651, the Rev. Samuel Phillips, of Rowley, and *d.* in 1713, leaving two sons and two daughters.

IV. Judith, *m.*, in 1657, Samuel Rogers, brother of John Rogers, President of Harvard College.

V. Martha, *m.* Richard Jacob, of New Ipswich.

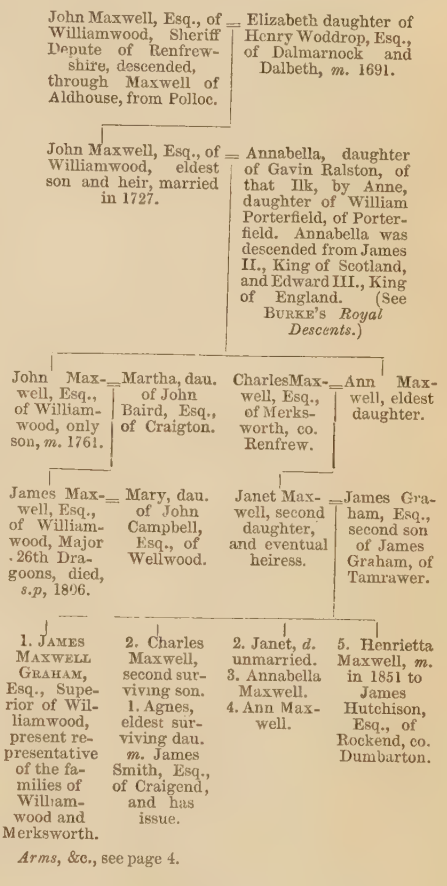
Arms. Arg. a fesse sa., between three pomegranates gu., slipped and leaved vert.
Crest. An Elephant's head couped sa., tusked or., with a serpent wreathed about the nose vert.
Motto. Ne cede malis.

TOPP, of Huddersfield, co. York, descended from the old family of Topp, or Toppe, which was seated at a very early period at Stockton, in the county of Wilts, and of which the Topps of Whitton, co. Salop, and Tormarton, co. Gloucester, were branches. The present SAMUEL TOPP, of Huddersfield, IMPALES with his paternal arms the coat of Clapham, in right of his wife, Sarah, daughter of William Clapham, Esq., brother of the present Thomas Clapham, Esq., of Stack House, in Craven.



Arms. Arg. a bordure engr. az., on a canton gu. a gauntlet clasped ppr. IMPALING CLAPHAM: Arg. on a bend az. six fleurs-de-lis or. 2, 2 and 2.
Crest. A gauntlet holding a hand naked, couped at the wrist, ppr.
Motto. Fortior est qui se.

MAXWELL, of Williamwood, co. Renfrew, descended from the Maxwells of Aldhouse, who were sprung from a scion of the ancient family of Maxwell of Polloc. The present representative is JAMES MAXWELL GRAHAM, Esq., of Glasgow, Superior of Williamwood, and a Commissioner of Supply for the county of Renfrew.



Arms, &c., see page 4.

WALLACE, of Asholme, Knaresdale, and Featherstone Castle, Northumberland. ALBANY WALLACE, Esq., of Worthing, Sussex, succeeded to the representation of the family of Wallace of Asholme, Knaresdale, and Featherstone Castle, in Northumberland; and also to that of French, of Frenchland, and Thornidykes, in Scotland; on the demise of his eldest surviving brother, John Wallace, Esq., of the Hon. East India Company's Civil Service, August 4th, 1846. This family claims descent from a cadet of Craigie Wallace, in Ayrshire, whose posterity settled in Northumberland early in the sixteenth century.

First husband, Thomas Wallace, of Asholme and Brampton, born 1697, was fourth in descent from Thomas Wallace, of Lambley, first Lord of Asholme, in Northumberland, died 1737. = Dulcebella, daughter of John, second son of Daniel Sowerbye, of Sleetbeck and Sowerbye, born 1705, died 1765. = Second husband, Rev. William Plaskett, Vicar of Brampton and Gantondale, died 1749.

- 1. James Wallace, Esq., of Ashholme, Knaresdale, and Featherstone Castle, all in Northumberland, died, Attorney-General, in 1783. = Elizabeth, only dau. and heir of Thomas Simpson, Esq., of Carleton Hall, Cumberland, died 1811.
  - Thomas, Lord Wallace, of Knaresdale, so created in 1828, married Lady Jane Hope, dau. of John, second Earl of Hopetoun, and widow of Henry, first Viscount Melville, died *s.p.*, 1844.
- 2. John Wallace, Esq., of Sedcop House, Kent, and Golden Square, born 1733, died 1810. = Elizabeth, only child of Robert, son and heir of David French, M.P., and last of the Frenches of Frenchland and Thornidykes, died 1813.
  - Elizabeth, died unmarried in 1792.
- Margaret, wife of Edward Atkinson, Lieut. R.N., died 1811.
- Anne Plaskett, wife first of John Thomlinson, Esq., of Blencogo and Allonby; and secondly of John Low, D.D., Lord Bishop of Elphin, brother to Edmund, first Lord Ellenborough, died 1813.

- 1. Rev. James Wallace, late a Fellow Commoner of Christ's College, Cambridge, married Miss Mercy Coombes, born 1766, and died in 1829.
- 2. John Wallace, Esq., late Commercial Resident at Ingeram, East Indies, died 1846.
- 3. Thomas Hull Wallace, East India Company's Civil Service, died 1800.
- 4. William Wallace, Captain 90th Regiment, died 1805.
- 5. Albany Wallace, the present representative of the family, born 1788.
- 6. Robert Clerke Wallace, K.H., a Colonel in the army, and late Major King's Dragoon Guards, married in 1814. = Henrietta, dau. of Major Ellis, of Abbeyfeal, Cork, and sister of Thomas Ellis, Esq., M.P. for Dublin.
  - 1. Elizabeth, died unmar. 1810. 2. Anne, wife of Roger, 2nd son of James Partridge, of Nymet Rowland Barton, co. Devon, died 1821. 3. Louisa, died unmarried. 4. Emma, widow of Richard Taylor, Esq., of the War Office. 5. Mary, died at Sedcop in infancy.

- John Wallace, Lieut. 94th and 41st regt., died *s.p.*
- Robert Wallace, a Capt. in the East India Company's Service, born in 1816, married 1840. = Corbetta, dau. to Edward Lord, Esq., brother of Sir John Owen, Bart., M.P.
  - Robert Edward Wallace, born 19th Sept., 1843.
  - Albany Wallace, born in India, and died in infancy.
  - Charles Mansel Wallace.
  - Eliza Owen Wallace, Corry-Jeanetta.
  - Mary
- 3. Richard Ellis Wallace, died an infant.
- 4. Thomas French Wallace, born 1819, married 1839. = Eliza. dau. of Reverend James Wallace.
  - Robert French Algernon Wallace, born in 1841.
  - James Charles Stuart.
  - John Henry.
  - Albany. Thomas. Mercy.
  - Henrietta. Elizabeth. Mary.
- 5. William Wallace, died an infant. 6. Albany French Wallace, Captain 7th Royal Fusiliers. 7. Charles James Stuart Wallace, Lieut. 25th Regiment.
- 8. Henry Wallace, died an infant at York. 1. Mary Anne French Wallace. 2. Henrietta Elizabeth Wallace.

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth, gules, a lion rampant arg., and in chief, two crosses patonce, of the last, all within a bordure, invected compone, ermine and azure. Second and third, azure a chevron, between three boars' heads, erased or.

Crests. First: An ostrich's head arg. with a horse shoe in the beak sable, out of a crown vallery or., with *Motto*, Sperandum est. Second: A wolf passant or., with *Motto*, Nec Timeo nec Sperno.

KNATCHBULL HUGESSEN, of Provender, Kent, as borne by the children of the late Right Honourable Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart., by his second wife, Fanny Catherine, eldest daughter of Edward Knight, Esq., of Godmersham Park, who have assumed, in compliance with the testamentary injunction of their father, the additional surname and arms of HUGESSEN.

EDWARD KNATCHBULL, Esq., eldest son of Sir E. Knatchbull, seventh Baronet, of Mersham Hatch; *s.* as eighth Baronet in 1789, and died in September, 1819. = MARY, daughter and co-heir of WILLIAM WESTERN HUGESSEN, Esq., of Provender. She died in 1785.

The Right Honourable SIR EDWARD KNATCHBULL, ninth Baronet of Mersham Hatch, M.P., died in 1849. = Fanny Catherine, eldest daughter of Edward Knight, Esq., of Godmersham Park, Kent, second wife, *m.* in 1820.

1. EDWARD HUGESSEN KNATCHBULL HUGESSEN.
2. Reginald Bridges,
3. Richard Astley.
4. Herbert Thomas.
5. William Western.
1. Matilda Catherine.
2. Louisa Susanna.
3. Fanny Elizabeth Alicia Sophia, died young in 1845.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, as granted to Hughe Hugessine by the Duke of Vandomme, and subsequently confirmed to his descendants in England, by a patent in 1624 from Sir William Segar: Arg. on a mount vert., in base, an oak tree ppr., between two boars combattant, sa., armed and tusked or. 2nd and 3rd, KATCHBULL: Az. three cross crosslets in bend, between two coteses engr. or.

Crests. HUGESSEN: A tree, as in the arms, between two wings, az. KNATCHBULL; On a chapeau az. turned up erm., a leopard statant arg., spotted sa.

MACKENZIE, of Grove House, Middlesex, and of Harmony Hall, in Jamaica. The late PETER MACKENZIE, Esq., of Grove House, was born at Clarendon, Jamaica, in 1754. He married, at Vere, in the same island, 27th June, 1778, Mary, daughter and co-heir (with Dorothy, wife of Tristram Radcliffe, Esq.) of Ennis Read, Esq., of Harmony Hall, Jamaica, descended from the Reads of Brocket Hall, Herts, and died at Brighton, 8th September, 1807, aged fifty-three. His widow died at Grove House, 22nd July, 1836, aged seventy-four. Both were buried at Worplesden, Surrey. He left three daughters, who succeeded him as co-heiresses:

1. Mary Stevens Mackenzie, born at Horton, Bucks, 16th December, 1784, married, 4th June, 1804, at St. George's, Hanover Square, to Colonel John Byng, of the 3rd Guards, who was afterwards created Earl of Strafford. She died 17th June, 1806, and was buried at Worplesden, leaving issue an only son, GEORGE STEVENS BYNG, VISCOUNT ENFIELD, born in Duke Street, Manchester Square, 8th June, 1806, married first, 1829, Lady Agnes Paget, fifth daughter of the first Marquis of Anglesey. She died in 1846, leaving issue. He *m.* secondly, 1848, the second daughter of Honourable Charles Compton Cavendish, and granddaughter of the Earl of Burlington.
2. Sarah Mackenzie Mackenzie, born in London 14th August, 1788, married, 30th May, 1809, Frederick Garsham Carmichael, Captain 9th Dragoons, who died 6th January, 1836, leaving issue.
3. Dorothy Parker Mackenzie, born at Exeter 18th June, 1793, married, 30th May, 1811, Henry Bellairs, Esq., Lieutenant 15th Hussars, son of Abel Walford Bellairs, Esq., of Uffington, co. Lincoln, who had previously been in the Royal Navy, and wounded at Trafalgar, and afterwards entered Holy Orders, and is Rector of Bedworth, co. Warwick, and Vicar of Hunsingore, co. York. (Vide Bellairs Stevenson, in BURKE'S *Landed Gentry.*)

ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, a younger son of the Cromarty family, founded by Sir Roderick Mackenzie, Knt., of Tarbat, brother of Kenneth, first Lord of Kintail, was "out" in 1715, when the titles and fortunes of the chief of his illustrious clan, the Earl of Cromarty, were attainted and forfeited. He was obliged to flee from Scotland, and to seek his "fortune in the far West, amongst the sugar plantations." He settled in Jamaica, where his descendants obtained very considerable possessions in Clarendon and other parts of the island. He was born 1663, and died 20th December, 1744, aged eighty-one. He married Mary, daughter of Arthur Gressel Jenners, Esq., who was born 26th April, 1688, and died 25th November, 1759. By her he had two sons. The second, Arthur Mackenzie, Esq., had two daughters: Mary, born 13th May, 1745, and Elizabeth, born 2nd May, 1744, married Tristram Radcliffe, Esq., whose son Tristram married Dorothy, daughter and co-heir of Ennis Read, Esq, of Harmony Hall, Jamaica. The elder son,

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Esq., of Clarendon, Jamaica, married Mary Stevens, who died 10th October, 1798, aged seventy-three, and was buried at Worplesden, leaving issue:

1. George Mackenzie, Esq., of Clarendon, who married Miss Israel, and had issue.
2. Peter Mackenzie, Esq., who came to England and purchased Grove House, co. Middlesex. (Vide supra.)
3. Sarah, died unmarried, 1836.
4. Mary, married Philip Cornish, Esq., of Teignmouth (whose sister married

John, Lord Teignmouth), and had issue,
Eliza Rhodes Cornish, married to John Hill, Esq., eldest son of Sir John Hill, Bart., of Hawkestone, co. Salop, and had issue,
Rowland, Viscount Hill, and other sons.
Rachel, married Sir Andrew Corbet, Bart., of Acton Reynald, Salop.
Miriam, married Andrew Corbet, Esq., of Sundorne Castle, Salop.

5. Paulina, married William Hugo, Esq.
6. Joanna, married William Bryan, Esq.
7. Annastacia, married William Hewitt, Esq., whose son William married his cousin, Miss Cornish.
8. Rachel Stevens, married John Thomas Parker, Esq., of Bath.
9. Elizabeth, married Dr. Airey, M.D.
10. Jane, married Rev. James Carington, Chancellor of the diocese of Exeter.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st, or. a mountain per pale az. and gu. inflamed ppr.; 2nd, gu. three legs armed ppr. conjoined in the fesse point at the upper part of the thighs, flexed in triangles, garnished and spurred arg.; 3rd, arg. a stag's head cabossed or.; 4th, arg. on a pale sa., within a double tressure flory and counterflory gu., an imperial crown, or.
Crest. A sun in splendour.
Motto. Luceo non uro.

END OF VOL.

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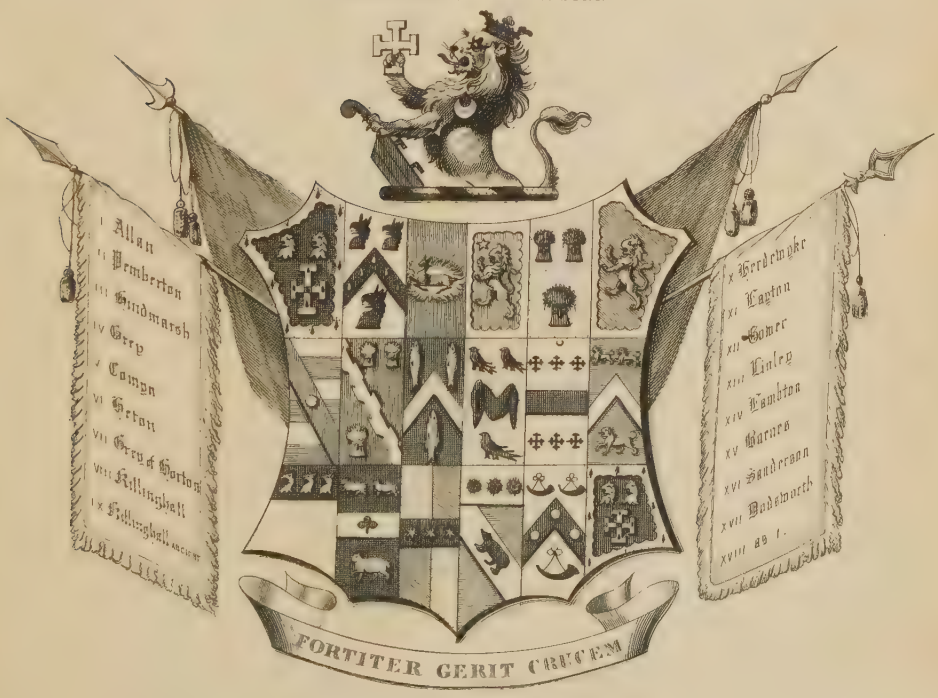

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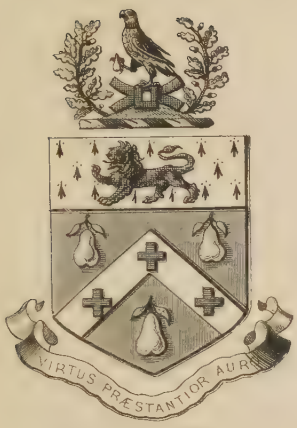

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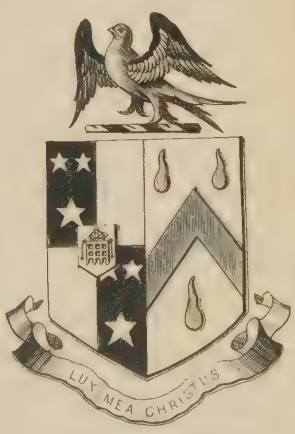

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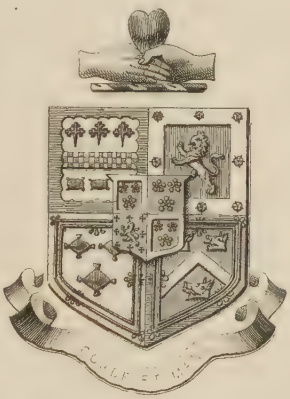

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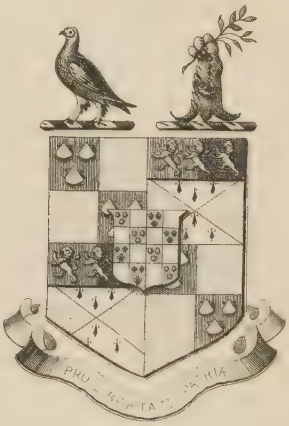

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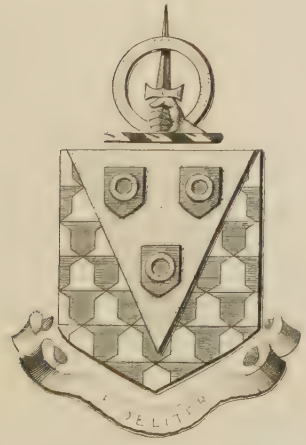

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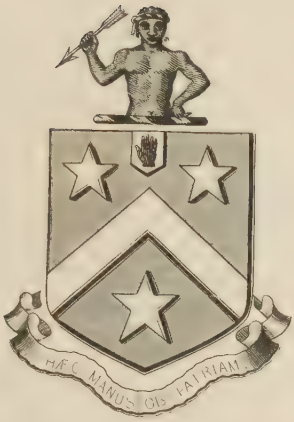

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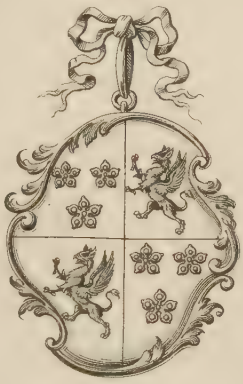

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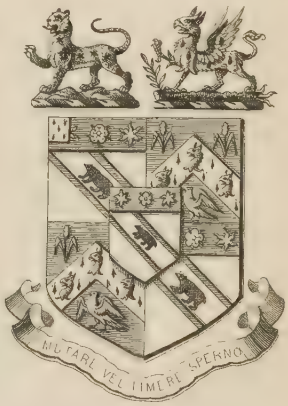

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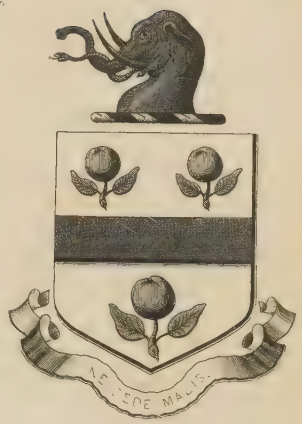

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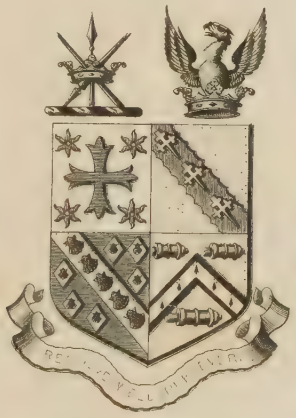

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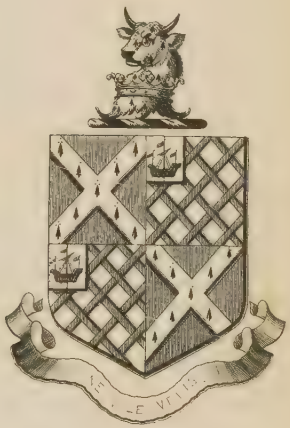

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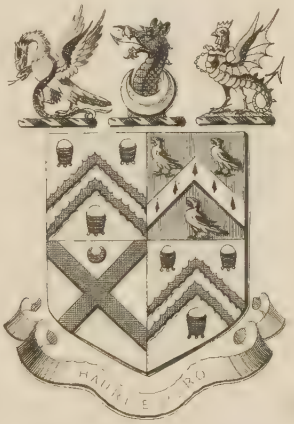

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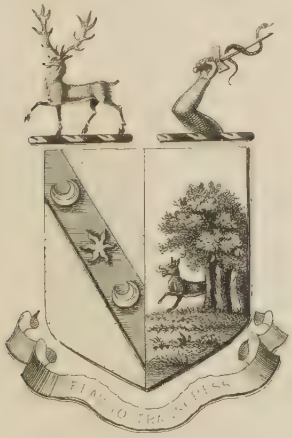

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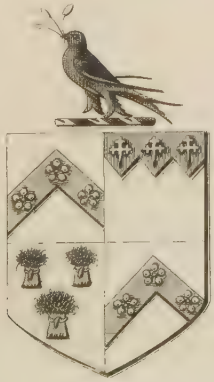

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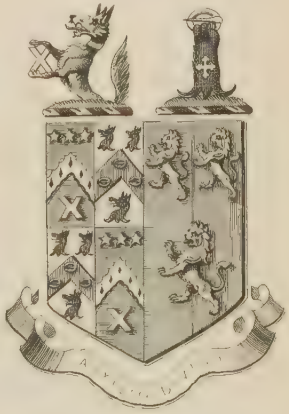

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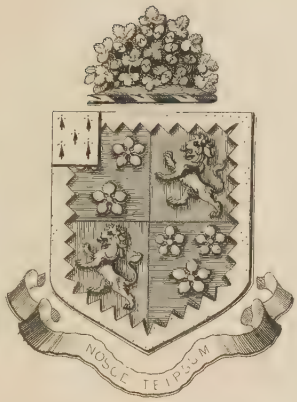

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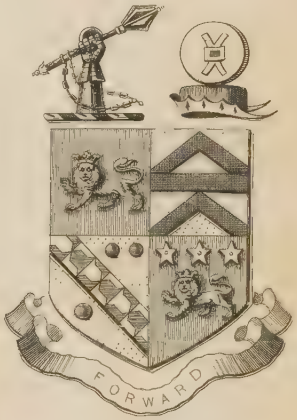

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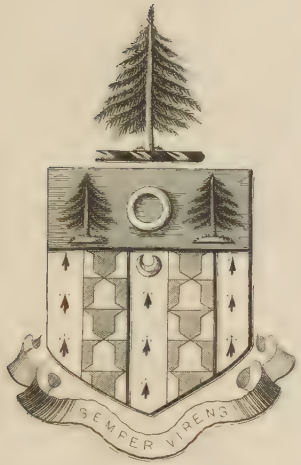

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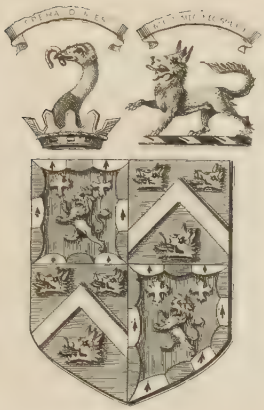

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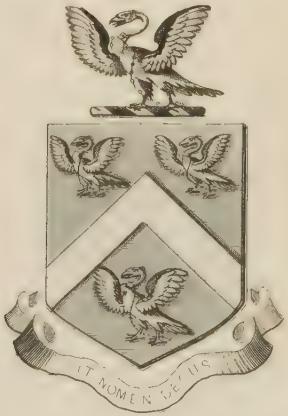

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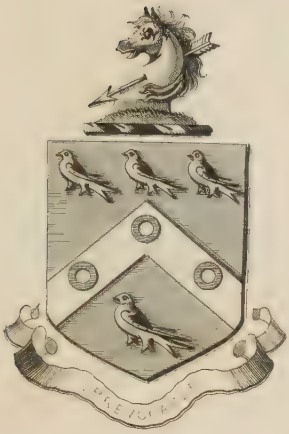

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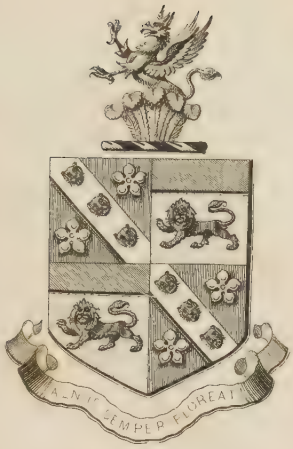

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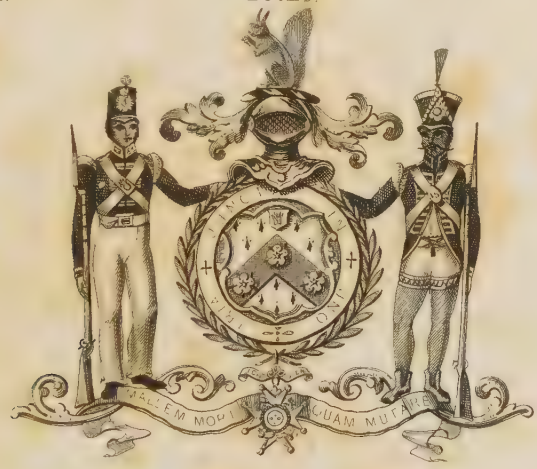

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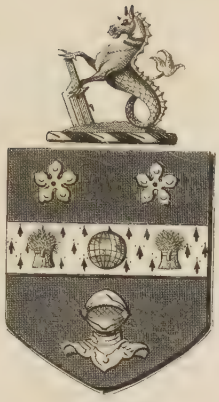

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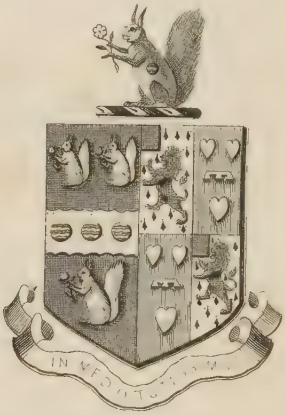

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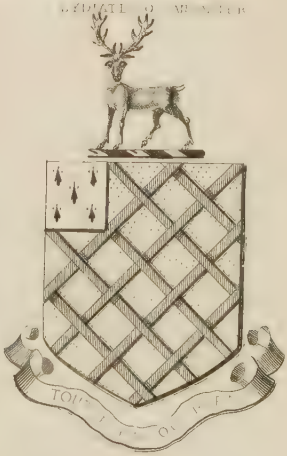

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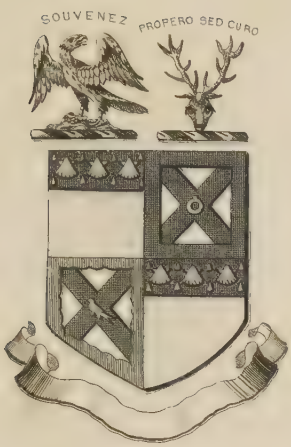

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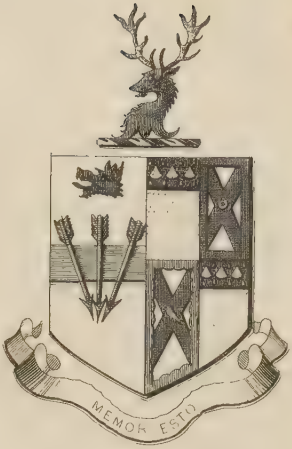

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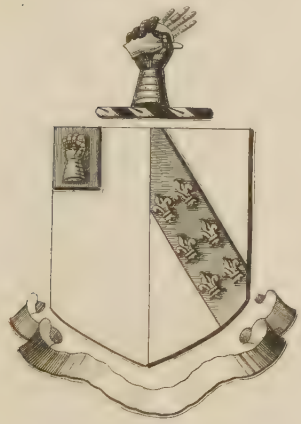

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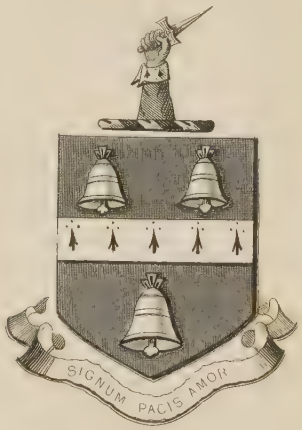

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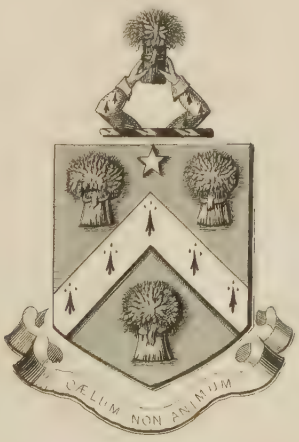

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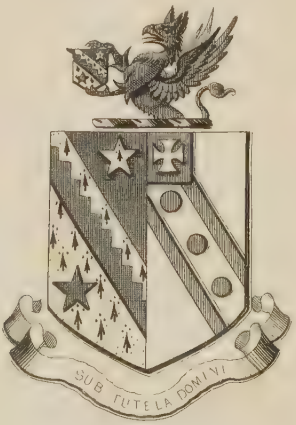

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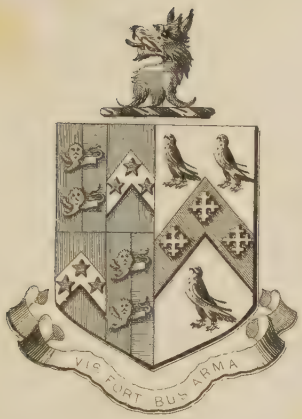

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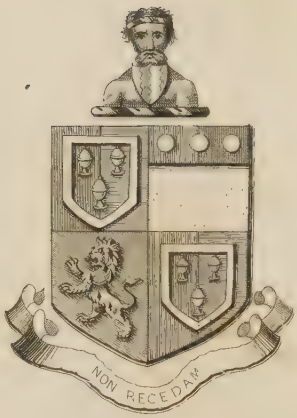

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